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CURRENT
VOLUME A

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PREFACE

Soon after its inception about 1888, The National Cyclopedia of American Biography became accepted as a standard library reference source in the fields of American biography and history. However, in order to broaden the scope of the work and to answer the demand by librarians for more detailed data concerning contemporary Americans, the publisher decided in the mid-1920's to inaugurate a new series to be devoted exclusively to living persons. Since then the Cyclopedia has been issued in two series: the Permanent Series (Numbered Volumes), devoted to biographies of deceased subjects, and the Current Series (Lettered Volumes), containing the life stories of living Americans.

The latter series consists of an ever-growing collection of biographies that have been authenticated by the subjects of the articles themselves. In other words, the facts in the biographies in the Current Series have been reviewed for accuracy by the very persons to whom they pertain. In this manner a unique compilation of basic reference material has been achieved.

Originally the series was designed for distribution to a limited number of subscribing libraries, and its early volumes have long been out of print. Supported by numerous requests and convinced of the inherent value of the set to the researcher and student, the publisher now offers this reprint of the entire series from Volume A through Volume K. The series will be continued with the publication of Volume L, now in preparation.

> The key to the Current Series is the Index Volume, which contains many thousands of subject and topical entries leading to the wealth of information to be found in the series. Consult it to locate the answers to your questions in the areas of American biography and history.

Herewith, then, is a rich and virtually unequalled storehouse of biographical data and historical information relating to the United States in the 20th Century—a notable compilation in itself, a valuable adjunct to the Permanent Series.

JAMES T. WHITE & COMPANY

JUNE, 1971

MILLS COLLEGE

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

COOLIDGE [John] Calvin, thirtieth president of the United States, was born at Plymouth, Vt., July 4, 1872, son of John Calvin and Victoria Josephine (Moor) Coolidge. The family's American ancestry dates from about 1630, when its founder, John Coolidge, emigrated to America from England and with his wife Mary became a member of a settlement formed at Watertown, Mass. From them were descended a long line of farmers who settled in various parts of the Massachusetts Bay colony. In revolutionary times a branch of the family moved from Lancaster, Mass., to Plymouth Notch, a remote hamlet among the Green Mountains of Vermont, which became the home of five generations that form Pres. Coolidge's line. His father, who was a farmer and conducted a general store, also served as town constable, tax collector, justice of the peace, state assemblyman and senator, and was on the military staff of Gov. William W. Stickney with the rank of colonel. The son began his education in his eighth year at the Plymouth district school, and did farm work when not occupied with his lessons. His mother died when he was twelve years old. He continued his education at the Black River Academy, Ludlow, and the St. Johnsbury Academy, and in 1891 entered Amherst College, where, upon his graduation with honors in 1895, he delivered the Grove oration at commencement. He was a serious student who took little interest in athletic activities, and in his senior year, in competition with undergraduates from other American colleges, won a gold medal offered by the Sons of the American Revolution for an essay on the "Principles Underlying the American Revolution." After graduation he read law in the office of Hammond & Field, Northampton, Mass., while in the employment of that firm as a clerk. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and opened a practice in Northampton as a country lawyer. Two years later he became a director of the Nonotuck Savings Bank of Northampton, and was also elected city councilman, serving two terms. He was city solicitor in 1900–01; examiner of titles for Hampshire county in 1903, and clerk of courts in 1904. He began his political career as chairman of the Republican city committee, a position which led to the Northampton voters choosing him as their representative to the general court in 1907 and to his reelection for a second term. While in the state legislature he served on the committees on mercantile affairs, constitutional amendments and the judiciary. At the close of the session of 1908 he returned to Northampton and resumed his profession. The following year he was nominated for mayor of that city for the 1910 term. Northampton tended to be Democratic in municipal contests, though Republican on state and national issues, but he succeeded in defeating his opponent and was reëlected. His record as mayor in a period of high state taxes included the reduction of the city debt by $90,000, lower taxes coupled with augmented police and fire departments and higher pay for school teachers. His municipal service added to his growing political prestige and in 1912 he was elected to the state senate from the Berkshire-Hampshire-Hampden district, of which Northampton is a part, serving for four consecutive terms. Labor troubles centering in the mill town of Lawrence in that year caused the legislature to appoint a special committee to investigate the situation, and he was selected as its chairman. The town was a scene of violent strikes, industrial stagnation and suffering, and employers and employed were deadlocked. The committee on reconciliation, as it was called, left the negotiations to adjust the strife largely to him. By his tact and conciliatory efforts, extending over several weeks, he established industrial peace by a compromised wage increase of from five to twenty-five per cent. applying throughout the mill industry of the state. As chairman of the senate committee on agriculture he prevented the passage of several bills intended to regulate the milk business of the state, regarding the measures as impractical, and was instrumental in increasing by $75,000 the annual state appropriation for the Massachusetts College of Agriculture at Amherst. In 1913 he headed the committee on railroads. He became an active candidate for the presidency of the state senate towards the close of the 1913 session, due to the failure of the outgoing presiding officer to obtain reëlection. By a vigorous campaign a month ahead of the time when candidates for the office usually appeared, he had sufficient votes pledged to him to assure his election. He filled the office with distinction in the 1914–15 sessions and frequently spoke from the floor for or against measures under consideration. He was the author of an anti-monopoly law which is still operating in Massachusetts, and forced the passage of an anti-discrimination bill to prevent the squeezing out of small traders, as well as a law limiting the scope of injunctions against striking employees. As the senate's presiding officer he twice cast the deciding vote to determine legislation on which feeling ran high, once to defeat an amendment to the charter of Boston, and another time to side with the colored population in that city in supporting the creation of a state bureau to pass upon the licensing of public exhibitions tending to excite racial prejudice. He also codified the banking laws and fought for woman suffrage, the direct election of U. S. senators, pensions for public school teachers, more play-grounds, reduced fares and working hours for women and children, placing surgical equipments in all factories, pensions for widows and children of deceased firemen, workmen's compensation, and the full-crew bill, which latter the railroads successfully fought later by securing a veto. His legislative record attracted the attention of the state party leaders, who induced him to take the nomination for lieutenant-governor in 1915. His strength among the farmers, whose votes were necessary to Republican success, and the Democratic support he commanded in his own district, enabled him to run ahead of his ticket and assured his election by the substantial majority of 52,194. In 1916 and 1917 he was reëlected with rising margins of 84,930 and 101,731. With the next year came his nomination for governor, though he had a doubtful prospect of overcoming his Democratic opponent, Richard H. Long. He addressed silent audiences, never returned attacks, and observed an impersonal attitude in his allusions to the opposing side. Despite his seeming failure to impress the voters at meetings, he succeeded in winning the election by 17,000 votes. As governor he added to his legislative record by influencing the passage of measures that reduced working hours for women and minors, increased the allowances payable under the workmen's compensation law, created a special commission to examine the problem of high prices, provided $20,000,000 for the men of Massachusetts who served in the European war, not as compensation, but as an expression of the gratitude due to them from the people of the state, and effected a reorganization of the state departments under a constitutional amendment, by which 118 bureaus were reduced to twenty. Renominated in 1919 with Mr. Long again opposing him, he made law and order the issue of his campaign for reëlection, appealing for public endorsement of the view he took of the Boston police strike, which led to serious disorders and violence and caused him to call out the state troops. The country looked on approvingly at his resolute championship of respect for government and for fidelity to the sworn obligations of public servants. He denounced the striking policemen as deserters from their duty, and declared forcibly that no one had a right to strike against the public safety. Mr. Long, who promised if elected to restore to duty the mutineers who had been dismissed from the force fought a losing battle, notwithstanding the support he received from labor. Popular opinion approved Gov. Coolidge's course by giving him a majority exceeding 125,000, which included many Democratic votes, due largely to the commendation he received from Pres. Wilson, who had denounced the strike as a crime against civilization. In the presidential campaign of 1920 an active movement developed for his nomination for the White House. He announced that he was not a candidate, regarding as unseemly any participation by the governor of Massachusetts in a contest for delegates. The campaign on his behalf proceeded without his consent or consultation with him and extended to the tenth ballot at the Republican national convention at Chicago, his name appearing in every ballot up to Sen. Harding's nomination. The convention, however, endorsed him overwhelmingly for vice-president, giving him 674½ votes on the first ballot against 146½ for Sen. Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin, and the vote was made unanimous. In the ensuing campaign his speeches harmonized generally with those Mr. Harding delivered in outlining the policies the Republicans would pursue if they were returned to power. His nomination was widely regarded as conferring a distinction on the office of vice-president it had rarely enjoyed. Certainly the Republican ticket was strengthened by having a candidate for second place whose long public service qualified him to act as president should the need arise, as it did. After the election, with its sweeping Republican majorities, Pres. Harding created a new precedent by inviting Mr. Coolidge to become an ex-officio member of the cabinet, whose sessions he attended regularly. Hence when he was called upon to take Pres. Harding's place he was equipped as no other incoming president had been with an intimate knowledge of the administration work relating to the presidential office. He was sworn in as president at 2:47 a.m., Aug. 3, 1923, at Plymouth, Vt., by his father, who was a notary public, following the news of President Harding's death in San Francisco, Calif., and promptly announced his intention to carry out the policies of his predecessor.

As chief executive he exhibited rare ability, courage, and capacity for public leadership in meeting the responsibilities of his office and despite frequent conflicts with congress over appointments and legislation his course in dealing with public questions rapidly found favor with the country at large. From the beginning the keynote of his administration in domestic affairs, was economy in national expenditures. He demanded and enforced retrenchment in expenditures in every department of the government, even to the extent of vetoing, in the closing days of the 68th congress, a pension bill providing for an annual increase of $58,000,000 in the pension appropriations; the soldiers' bonus bill, later passed over his veto, granting insurance policies and cash payments to about 3,500,000 World war veterans and involving an ultimate expenditure of $3,500,000,000; and the postal pay increase bill, committing the government to an additional annual outlay of $68,000,000. His wishes with respect to economy were further reflected in the passage of a bill reducing the income taxes by some $365,000,000. Mr. Coolidge was in sharp conflict with congress over the immigration bill of 1924, which supplanted the so-called quota limit law of 1921 and made several important changes in the immigration policy of the government, including nullification of the "gentleman's agreement" with Japan, negotiated in the Wilson administration, under which Japan voluntarily engaged to prevent the emigration of Japanese laborers to America. The bill as passed provided for direct exclusion of all aliens ineligible to American citizenship, including Japanese as well as other Orientals. He sought to aid agriculture by extending the life of the War Finance Commission through which loans were made to farmers on more liberal terms, by governmental assistance in the development of cooperative marketing methods, and by loans to cooperative farm organizations. In 1924, when a serious anthracite coal strike threatened in Pennsylvania he called a conference of the governors of the coal producing states as a result of which a fact-finding commission was appointed and following its report a settlement was arranged and operations resumed. The early history of the Coolidge administration was characterized by a series of investigations, by committees of the U. S. senate, of various government departments and bureaus. Of these the most sensational was the oil reserves investigation, bringing under scrutiny the actions of former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, in leasing the "Teapot Dome" (Wyoming) and Elk Hills (California) naval oil reserves to companies headed respectively by Harry F. Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny. The inquiry led to the resignation of Secretary of the Navy Denby, who in the Harding administration had consented to the transfer of custody of oil reserves from the navy department to the department of the interior, and the appointment by the President of Owen J. Roberts and Atlee Pomerene, as special counsel for the government to institute proceedings to determine the question of the legality of the leases and to conduct such civil and criminal actions as developments might warrant. As a result Fall, Sinclair and Doheny were indicted and brought to trial, Fall subsequently being convicted and sentenced by fine and imprisonment, and Sinclair and Doheny acquitted. In addition to the criminal actions instituted by the special counsel, civil suits were begun which resulted in the cancellation of the oil leases, and the recovery for the government of some $43,800,000 in money and property. A separate investigation into charges of corruption in the administration of the department of justice led to the virtual dismissal from office of Attorney General Harry W. Daughetry by President Coolidge. Curtis Dwight Wilbur succeeded Mr. Denby as secretary of the navy and Harlan Fiske Stone was appointed attorney general in place of Mr. Daugherty. Other departments investigated at this time were the internal revenue, the U. S. veterans bureau, the army air service, the U. S. shipping board and the office of alien property custodian.

During the eleven months that intervened between his assumption of the presidential office and the Republican national convention of 1924 Mr. Coolidge's broad comprehension of public questions, his clarity of vision, his high conceptions of public duty and the stability of character displayed as the nation's chief executive gave him a strong hold upon the confidence of the American people, with the result that he was nominated to succeed himself on the first ballot taken at the Cleveland convention, receiving 1,065 votes to 44 for other candidates. Charles Gates Dawes was nominated for vice-president. In the November election Mr. Coolidge received a popular vote of 15,748,365, as against 8,617,454 for John W. Davis, his Democratic opponent, and 4,686,681 for Robert M. LaFollette, Progressive. In reconstructing his cabinet following his inauguration Mar. 4, 1925, the President appointed Frank B. Kellogg to succeed Secretary of State Hughes; William M. Jardine to succeed Henry C. Wallace as secretary of agriculture; John G. Sargent to succeed Harlan F. Stone as attorney general, after the senate had refused to confirm the nomination of Charles Beecher Warren to that post; and, later, Dwight F. Davis to succeed John W. Weeks as secretary of war. The senate's refusal to confirm Mr. Warren as attorney-general definitely broke a precedent of more than fifty years in which the President's right to name his cabinet without senatorial interference had not been challenged. It was, moreover, the forerunner of other conflicts between the President and the senate over appointees to the shipping board, the interstate commerce, federal trade and tariff commissions, and prohibition enforcement officials.

Throughout his second administration the President continued to insist on economy in the use of public funds and his efforts to relieve the burden on taxpayers resulted in the passage of two bills, in 1926 and 1928, effecting tax reductions of $422,000,000 and $222,000,000, respectively. In addition large reductions were made in the public debt which decreased from $24,000,000,000 to approximately $17,000,000,000 during the five and a half years he was president. Another noteworthy financial achievement of his administration was the negotiation of agreements through the World war foreign debt commission, with twelve foreign governments (excluding Great Britain, with which an agreement had been made previously, and Greece, with which a refunding operation was arranged through diplomatic channels), looking to the repayment of World war loans made by the United States to the sum of $11,000,000,000 principal and interest, this amount representing a large reduction in the face value of the loans. His relations with congress during his second administration were marked by some opposition to his policies, particularly on the part of the senate "farm bloc," representing the agricultural interests of the West. Various expedients which this group proposed looking to the relief of farmers, including an equalization fee and a scheme for export debentures on surplus farm products, which were embodied in the McNary-Haugan farm relief bill led him to veto that measure in 1927 and again in 1928 on the ground that it committed the government to an "economic folly from which this country has every right to be spared." Other legislative measures which did receive his approval were those extending government aid to private ship owners through loans from a revolving fund of $250,000,000; creating a railroad mediation board to adjust controversies in the railroad industry; establishing the federal radio commission; adding aviation bureaus, each under the direction of an assistant secretary, to the departments of war, navy and commerce; establishing the oil conservation board to conserve and secure proper utilization of the oil resources of the country; extending indefinitely the charters of the Federal Reserve banks and granting national banks, in states which permit branch banking and located in cities of 25,000 population or more, to establish branch banks; revising the immigration law of 1924; submitting to the states in 1924 a proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution which was soon rejected by thirty-seven states, or more than enough to defeat it; effecting a settlement of the long-standing question of the best method of controlling and utilizing the waters of the Colorado river, the plan agreed upon including the erection of an immense dam in Black canyon; providing for an extensive naval construction program, calling for an expenditure of $740,000,000 in eight years, principally for cruisers; and authorizing suitable railroad consolidations under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Coolidge made numerous recommendations with reference to enforcement of the prohibition law and under his direction a number of treaties were negotiated with foreign governments to prevent shipment of liquor into the United States. In order to gain first-hand information concerning conditions in the Philippine Islands he sent Col. Carmi Alderman Thompson, of Ohio, to the islands as his special representative to make an investigation and report in 1926. When a disastrous flood swept the Mississippi Valley in 1927 he quickly mobilized all available government and private relief agencies and placed Secretary of Commerce Hoover in charge of their administration. Subsequently he gave his approval to a comprehensive plan of flood control works, estimated to cost $325,000,000, and creating a federal flood control board to supervise its execution. A notable instance of his use of the "pocket veto" (the failure to sign or to return with his disapproval within ten days after an adjournment of congress any measure passed by that body) occurred in 1928 with respect to a bill creating a $10,000,000 government corporation to manufacture nitrogen for use in compounding fertilizer at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and to sell surplus power generated there. During his entire administration Mr. Coolidge vetoed thirty-seven acts of congress, of which twenty-three were by the "pocket veto" method. Three bills were passed over his veto.

In the field of international relations the crowning achievement of the Coolidge administration was the Kellogg treaty renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, officially known as the Pact of Paris. (For details of the treaty see Frank B. Kellogg.) It was signed by fifteen nations in Paris, Aug. 27, 1929, and proclaimed by President Hoover July 24, 1929. In 1927 he called a conference of the five powers that participated in the Washington conference for the limitation of naval armament in 1921 to extend the provisions of the Washington treaties to other than capital ships. Great Britain and Japan accepted but France and Italy consented to send observers only. The conference held at Geneva in 1927 failed to reach an agreement. While Mr. Coolidge adhered to the Republican party's policy of shunning the League of Nations he took the first step in cooperating with it by sending American delegates to the League's preparatory disarmament conference and to those on the abolition of import and export restrictions and prohibitions, opium traffic, traffic in arms, manufacture of arms, health and sanitation, child labor and slavery. He strongly favored the United States joining the Permanent Court of International Justice. Upon his recommendation the senate in 1926 adopted a resolution providing for American accession to the court but appended five reservations, stipulating (1) that the United States should not through adherence assume any legal relation to the League of Nations; (2) that it should have an equal voice in the election of judges of the court; (3) that its share of the court's expenses should be determined by congress; (4) that it might withdraw at will; and (5) that the court should render no advisory opinion on any question in which the United States had or claimed an interest save with the latter's consent. The resolution was to be made effective by an exchange of notes between the United States and the nations signatory to the world court protocol. Some of the powers accepted the conditions without hesitation but others felt that the fifth reservation might give to the United States a privilege enjoyed by no other nation. For the purpose of discussing the reservations a conference was called at Geneva in September, 1926, but was unable to agree on a method of procedure and on adjournment issued a document expressing reluctance on the part of the countries represented to accept the American reservations without a clear understanding of their meaning and application. Thus the matter rested until the closing days of the administration when Elihu Root, one of the framers of the court statutes, while attending a conference at Geneva proposed and secured the acceptance of a formula designed to overcome opposition to the senate's fifth reservation, which was generally regarded as solving the difficulty and as definitely paving the way for American adherence to the court. This formula provides, among other things, for an exchange of views between the United States and the nation requesting an advisory opinion, and, if the United States objects to the giving of an advisory opinion and declines to forego its objection, that it may withdraw from the court without prejudice. Mr. Coolidge declined to permit official participation by the United States in negotiations over the settlement of the problem of German reparations but the selection of Charles G. Dawes, Owen D. Young and Henry M. Robinson by the reparations commission to act as unofficial American representatives at the Paris reparation conference in 1924, when the Dawes plan (for details see Charles G. Dawes) was drafted, had his full approval and he also assented to the appointment of Mr. Young as temporary, and Seymour Parker Gilbert, Jr., as permanent, agent general for reparation payments.

His policy in Latin American affairs was clearly expressed in various efforts he made to promote peace and friendship between the United States and the countries of Central and South America. There was a distinct improvement in the relations with Mexico due to his recognition of the Obregon government in 1924 and to the work of John Barton Payne and Charles Beecher Warren whom he sent to Mexico the same year as special commissioners. They formulated an agreement regarding several outstanding questions and established a mixed claims commission to adjust all matters involving property damages. When relations again became strained as a result of Mexican encouragement to Nicaraguan revolutionists and the application of the oil and land laws of Mexico, he appointed Dwight Whitney Morrow (q.v.) ambassador to Mexico in 1927 and through Morrow's good offices marked progress was made in the removal of distrust and friction between the two countries. Soon after he assumed the presidency Mr. Coolidge withdrew the American marines from Nicaragua but after a brief period was obliged to send them back to suppress disorders which had developed in the interval and during the remainder of his administration Nicaragua was under American military rule. In 1927 he sent Henry Lewis Stimson (q.v.) to confer with the opposing factions in Nicaragua with a view to the restoration of order, resulting in an agreement signed by officials of the government and revolutionary forces to surrender their arms and permit the United States to supervise the election of a new government in 1928.

As arbitrator in the long-standing Tacna-Arica boundary dispute between Peru and Chile Mr. Coolidge made various attempts to devise a settlement of the controversy but without success. In 1928, however, he brought about a resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries after seventeen years of separation, a decided step toward an amicable adjustment. The peaceful settlement of Pan-American disputes in general was encouraged by the establishment in Washington in 1928 of a permanent commission to receive requests for the convocation of special commissions of inquiry to investigate controversies. His efforts on behalf of Pan-American progress and amity culminated in a visit to Havana, Cuba, in January, 1928, when he addressed the sixth Pan-American conference, his only trip outside the United States while president. The Coolidge administration marked the establishment of direct diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Canada through an exchange of envoys of ministerial rank. The course of events in China received much attention from the President and his secretary of state. He sent Silas H. Strawn of Chicago as the United States delegate to an international conference held at Peking in 1925–26 to discuss the problem of China's internal and external tariff duties but its deliberations were inconclusive due to chaotic conditions in China. The United States was also represented on an international commission which made an extended study and report on the question of extraterritorial rights in China in 1926. Anti-foreign sentiment in China culminated in a mob attack on Americans at Nanking in March, 1927; the Chinese authorities made apology and reparation and later in the same year the United States recognized the Nationalist government. In 1928 the state department negotiated with China the first treaty conceding full tariff autonomy to that country, an example that was followed quickly by twelve other nations.

In 1927 there was widespread discussion as to whether Mr. Coolidge would be candidate to succeed himself in 1928 and many Republican leaders predicted his certain renomination and reelection, despite opposition in some quarters to a third term nomination. While on his summer vacation he issued a laconic statement to the effect that "I do not choose to run for president in 1928" and refused to be swerved from this decision by the importunities of his many friends. Coolidge's political philosophy has been that which swayed the nineteenth century, having its mainspring in an optimistic ideal of democracy as the final solution of all problems and the cure for all evils. As president he did not stand out as a creative and originating executive of any stature and seemed less concerned with constructive statesmanship than with attaining the goal of efficient administration. This he was disposed to stress as a more imperative need of government to enable it to cope with the requirements of new legislation as it came. His inherited sense of thrift, an instinctive habit, was carried into his supervision of national finances, and once he revealed his real concern in exercising it by declaring, "I am not trying to save money, I am trying to save people." Lacking the personal magnetism of a Blaine or Roosevelt, he yet captured the country politically and won and retained the confidence of the vast majority. The source of his strength actually appeared to lie in his lack of magnetism, in an outwardly colorless and ordinary personality. The mass of voters saw in him one of themselves, a man of the people with the same traits as theirs, the same habits, interests and social surroundings, and possessing the virtues supposed to constitute the American ideal and to have made America what it is. Their attitude toward him was determined by his fidelity to himself. He remained one of them, an average man of homely simplicity, his characteristics static and unchanged in his advance from obscure and ordinary beginnings to the White House. His affinity with average men was also strengthened by a lifelong devotion to work, to which he adhered not so much for the sake of what he actually accomplished as for the habit of work itself. The attraction of work disinclined him to indulging in sports or recreations, and artistic and esthetic diversions have as little appeal to him. Though familiar with the poets, such as Milton, Gray, Longfellow and Whittier, his interest in poetry has been mainly in its intellectual and moral significance rather than in its art and beauty, and pictorial art has been as restricted in its appeal to him. On his retirement from office, Mar. 4, 1929, he returned to his home at Northampton, Mass., where he wrote his autobiography (1929) and a number of magazine articles. He is the author also of "Have Faith in Massachusetts" (1919) and "The Price of Freedom" (1924), a collection of his messages and addresses. After his return to private life he was elected a director of the New York Life Insurance Co. and later he served with Alfred E. Smith, former governor of New York and Julius Rosenwald, Chicago merchant and philanthropist, on a committee created to administer among hospitals and benevolent institutions a $6,000,000 bequest of the late Conrad Hubert, inventor and manufacturer. Mr. Coolidge is a trustee of Amherst College and of the National Geographical Society and has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Catholic University of America, George Washington University, the University of Vermont, Wesleyan University and from Amherst, Williams, Tufts and Bates colleges, and the Sc.D. degree from South Dakota State College. He is a Congregationalist in religion and belongs to the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He was married, Oct. 4, 1905, to Grace A., daughter of Andrew J. Goodhue, of Burlington, Vt., and they had two sons, John and Calvin Coolidge.

HUGHES, Charles Evans, chief justice, U. S. supreme court, was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., Apr. 11, 1862, son of David Charles and Mary Catherine (Connelly) Hughes. His father, a native of Wales, came to the United States in 1855 and was pastor of Baptist churches in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The son spent two years studying at Madison College (now Colgate University), and was graduated A.B. at Brown University in 1881. While professor of Greek and mathematics at Delaware Academy, Delhi, N. Y. (1881–82) he read law in the office of Judge William Gleason, and later entered the Columbia law school, where he won a fellowship that gave him $500 annually for three years, and was graduated LL.B. in 1884. In the same year he received his master's degree from Brown. Meantime he studied his profession further in the office of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower of New York city. With his admission to the bar in 1884, he served as a clerk for that firm, which in 1885 became Carter, Hornblower & Byrne, later joining it as junior partner. In 1888 the firm of Carter, Hughes & Cravath was formed and in the same year Mr. Hughes became son-in-law of the senior partner, Walter S. Carter; this firm was succeeded by Carter, Hughes & Kellogg. He had charge of court cases and his practical knowledge of procedure became extensive and thorough. After seven years of close and arduous application following his admission to the bar, he welcomed the opportunity of a change offered by a professorship in the law school of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., a post he accepted in the hope of finding the recuperation he needed, as well as leisure for literary work and study he wished to undertake. The subjects on which he lectured at Cornell were contracts, evidence, bills, partnerships, and international law. His academic duties occupied his time so fully for two years that he had no leisure for study and in 1893 he returned to New York city. He resumed association with his father-in-law's firm, which soon afterward became Carter, Hughes & Dwight, with Mr. Hughes as court partner. One of the first cases he undertook required his spending a considerable period on the Pacific coast, in the interests of the bondholders of an Oregon railroad which was financially involved. He devoted his attention largely to commercial law, and appeared in many important corporation cases as counsel. From 1893 to 1901 he was also special lecturer on general assignments and bankruptcy in the New York law school. With the death of Mr. Carter in June, 1904, his firm was reorganized as Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight. His reputation grew steadily among his professional associates. Despite the corporation cases he handled incidental to his wide general practice, he stood always beyond the influence of business interests. Because he was untrammeled by corporation ties, the committee appointed by the New York state legislature to investigate the prices charged for gas and electricity appointed him as its counsel in 1905 to conduct the inquiry. His examination of witnesses and grasp of intricate facts and conditions brought him into public notice, and the inquiry resulted in reducing the cost of gas and electricity. Prior to this investigation he had been engaged as special counsel to examine the status of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York city in the proceedings begun by James W. Alexander, its president. The disclosures that resulted caused the legislature to authorize the Armstrong insurance investigating committee to probe life insurance companies generally, and Mr. Hughes was asked to undertake the investigation as chief counsel to the committee.

Opposed to Mr. Hughes were many eminent lawyers retained by the insurance companies, or as counsel of important corporations connected with them. Beginning Sept. 6, 1905, the investigation continued several months and created a widespread sensation owing to the prominence of the witnesses he examined, the revelations regarding insurance methods, and the use made of policy-holders' contributions. Mr. Hughes' analytic study of each case, his sincerity of purpose, his impartial yet courteous treatment of witnesses, his tolerance and respect for the opinions of his opponents, and the cumulative effectiveness of his work, reëstablished the legislative inquiry as the proper method for obtaining information to which the people had a right for the enactment of needful laws. One result of the investigation was the remedying of flagrant abuses connected with the management of insurance companies; another was to place Mr. Hughes in the front rank of the bar of New York. During the investigation, in the fall of 1905, he was nominated by the Republican convention for the office of mayor of New York city, but he declined the nomination upon the ground that he must complete the task he had undertaken. In 1906 he was appointed special assistant to the attorney-general in the coal investigation and in the same year, without seeking the honor, being in Europe at the time, he was nominated as Republican candidate for the governorship of New York in opposition to William R. Hearst, the Democratic nominee. A strenuous campaign resulted in his election by a majority of nearly 60,000. Every other state officer elected was a Democrat. His independence and courage were conspicuous throughout his administration, which was based upon convictions of justice and an invincible sense of right. When reforms he deemed essential for the public welfare met with wilful opposition from political opponents and vested interests, he appealed to the people. His first message embodied a comprehensive plan for the state regulation of all public utility corporations through a public service commission appointed by the governor and responsible to him, with power of removal in his hands. Speedy legislation enabled the creation of two such bodies, with jurisdiction over gas and electric companies and all common carriers. His investigation of the state departments led to many beneficial reforms, and he originated and approved progressive legislation dealing with insurance, banking, water-power, conservation, improved highways, agricultural education, welfare of employees, gambling, and corrupt practices in campaign contributions and expenditures. He boldly vetoed a railroad bill establishing a two-cent fare per mile throughout the state on the ground that improper financing and practices by railroad corporations did not justify arbitrary reprisals or warrant injustice on the part of the state toward the railroads. Public appreciation of his service was shown by his reëlection as governor in 1908. He did not complete his second term, resigning in October, 1910, to become associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, to which Pres. Taft appointed him the previous May. As a member of that tribunal he was called upon to write some of its most important decisions, among which was its judgment in the Shreveport rate case which drew national attention by reason of the restriction it placed on the authority of individual states over intrastate railroad rates. In that case Justice Hughes held that the state of Texas could not make rates for intrastate traffic which would nullify interstate rates established by the interstate commerce commission and annulled schedules fixed by the Texas railroad commission affecting traffic from Shreveport and other Louisiana points.

The presidential campaign of 1916 brought him again under the limelight and thrust him into the political arena as a candidate for the White House. Seldom in the history of politics had any man been subjected to such analysis, criticism and general commendation as that which he received on being nominated for the presidency at the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1916. He resigned from the supreme court the same day, and conducted a vigorous campaign, in which he severely attacked the Wilson policies, especially the administration's relations with Mexico, its attitude towards the European war, and its support of the Adamson eight-hour labor measure, the passage of which he denounced. The outcome of the election, which was in doubt for several days, resulted in 254 electoral votes for Mr. Hughes against 277 for Woodrow Wilson. He then resumed the practice of law in New York. He supported Pres. Wilson during the crisis leading to the declaration of war with Germany, acted as chairman of the district board of draft appeals in New York city (1917–18) and was special assistant to the attorney-general in charge of the aircraft inquiry in 1918. Pres. Harding, following his election in November, 1920, appointed Mr. Hughes secretary of state in the new Republican cabinet which took office Mar. 4, 1921, and under his direction the state department adjusted or affirmed its policy towards a number of important questions in the country's foreign relations arising out of the war. The administration challenged the sovereignty of Japan over the use of former German cables connecting the United States and the Far East, with their terminus at the island of Yap, which had been assigned to Japan under a mandate without American assent. Mr. Hughes contended, pursuing the course adopted by the Wilson administration, that the refusal of the United States to ratify the peace treaty did not deprive it of any rights in the disposal of former German possessions, of which Yap was one. He sent identical notes to the powers declaring this principle and insisted that the cables be internationalized. The dispute was adjusted by a treaty giving the United States free access to the cables on an equal footing with Japan and every other nation. The Yap issue was utilized by Mr. Hughes to emphasize the unwavering attitude of the United States that as one of the powers which won the European war it ought to be consulted on all mandates of territory formerly belonging to the defeated powers. The spirit underlying the Hughes policy was that mandates should not be used as a cloak for national or imperial expansion.

Through the agency of the American high commissioner in Berlin he negotiated the treaty ending the technical state of war which had existed between the United States and Germany since the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918. The treaty, which was signed Aug. 25, 1921, affirmed the United States' rights under the Versailles treaty while repudiating all obligations to conform to certain specified sections of the treaty, specially the annexed covenant of the League of Nations. Mr. Hughes played a distinctive part at the international conference held in Washington in the winter of 1921–22 to agree upon a limitation of armaments and to consider Far Eastern and Pacific questions, and presided over its daily sessions. Nine nations, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, China and Japan, participated in the conference. His opening speech as chairman of the conference and of the American delegation was described by Lord Balfour of the British delegation, as formulating the basis for the greatest reform in international relations ever conceived and made idealism a practical proposition. Mr. Hughes's proposal for a "naval holiday" for ten years, involving a cessation of naval construction and the scrapping of capital ships, formed the basis of an epoch-making treaty between the three chief naval powers, the United States, Great Britain and Japan, fixing the ratio of their capital tonnage at 5-5-3, which made the two first-named equal in strength and Japan second. An understanding on Pacific problems was also reached and embodied in a compact known as the "four-power treaty" between the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France. The United States was also a signatory to another treaty, relating to Chinese integrity, or the "treaty of the open door," to which eight other powers agreed.

The activities of the state department under Mr. Hughes in the field of international comity were extensive, comprising a record of more than fifty treaties and agreements signed with other countries during the Harding administration. Among them was a treaty agreed to at the Pan-American congress held in 1923 at Santiago, Chili, between sixteen American republics, including the United States, for the settlement of conflicts between them by submission of the matter in dispute to a commission of inquiry if not adjustable by diplomacy or arbitration. Treaties were also made between the United States and other countries to facilitate commerce and extradition, and arbitration conventions were extended. An important and unusual agreement Mr. Hughes negotiated was one with Great Britain and other nations for better prohibition enforcement through an extension beyond the three-mile limit of the American right of search and seizure of vessels suspected of bringing intoxicating liquors into the country. Mr. Hughes's regime was also marked by the restoration of diplomatic relations with Mexico, by the establishment of an independent and stable government in Santo Domingo to permit the withdrawal of American forces, which had occupied the country since 1916, and by the return of the Isle of Pines to Cuba. In 1922 he visited Brazil as head of an American mission to take part in celebrating the country's centenary of independence. Great weight was attached to his utterances on post-war problems by European statesmen. A speech he made in December, 1922, at New Haven, Conn., in which he suggested the appointment of an international commission to ascertain Germany's capacity to pay reparations, bore fruit twelve months later, when the allied powers and Germany agreed to the formation of an advisory body of experts, including two Americans, Gen. Charles G. Dawes (q.v.) and Owen D. Young, whose inquiry culminated in the publication of the Dawes report and the presentation of a solution of the German problem. He made two notable pronouncements in 1923 regarding American foreign policy. The Monroe Doctrine he restated as opposed to any non-American action encroaching upon the political independence of American states under any guise, as well as to the acquisition in any manner of the control of additional territory in the western hemisphere by any non-American power; but it did not infringe upon the independence and sovereignty of other American states, and misconception regarding this point was the only disturbing influence in American relations with Latin America. The attitude of the United States towards Soviet Russia, he declared, had been determined by the Moscow government's behavior, and also that American recognition would continue to be withheld until Russia undertook to respect the conditions of intercourse recognized in international relations, including the protection of the persons and property of citizens of other countries domiciled in Russia, the honoring of government debts, and abstention from Soviet propaganda in non-Russian territory.

Mr. Hughes retired from the state department Mar. 4, 1925, and resumed the practice of law in New York city. He was counsel in many noteworthy cases and appeared frequently before the U. S. supreme court. New York state retained him as special deputy attorney general in litigation to protect the state's power rights in its boundary streams against encroachments by the federal government. He was counsel for the receivers of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific railroad and foreign insurance companies in a taxation suit brought by the city of Chicago; he appeared in the U. S. government suits against the Trenton, N. J. pottery companies and the Chicago packing houses; the Delaware & Hudson railroad's lease of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad; the valuation of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad; the litigation over the attempt of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. of New York to increase fares; and the successful efforts of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to prevent the reelection of Robert W. Stewart as chairman of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, in which Mr. Hughes was counsel for Mr. Rockefeller. By appointment of the U. S. supreme court he was special master in the government suit against the Chicago sanitary district and the state of Illinois to prevent diversion of an excessive quantity of water from Lake Michigan through the Chicago drainage canal. Meanwhile he was identified with important public movements. He was chairman of a non-partisan New York state commission, appointed by Gov. Smith in 1925, on the recommendation of which 180 departments, commissions and bureaus of the state were reduced to eighteen; and chairman and vice-president of the U. S. delegation to the Sixth International Conference of American States held in Havana, Cuba, in 1928. In 1926 he was appointed by President Coolidge one of the three American members of the international permanent court of arbitration at The Hague to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge George Gray and in 1928 he was unanimously elected by the member nations judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice in place of John Bassett Moore, resigned. Mr. Hughes attended the sessions of the court in 1929. The crowning honor of his brilliant career was his appointment by President Hoover in 1930, to be chief justice of the U. S. supreme court to succeed William Howard Taft. To his high office as head of the nation's supreme judicial tribunal he brought an incomparable knowledge of international affairs, a brilliant record of public service, a spotless reputation, unexcelled legal attainments, and complete understanding of American institutions, traditions and ideals. Chief Justice Hughes is a trustee of the University of Chicago, a fellow of Brown University, and a member of the National advisory committee of the Institute of Law at Johns Hopkins University. He has been president of the American Society of International Law, American Bar Association, American Judicature Society, and the New York state, county and city bar associations. He is honorary president of the International Law Association, a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (fellow), the American Philosophical Society, the National Geographic Society, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Delta Upsilon fraternity and is an honorary bencher of the Middle Temple, London, England. The honorary degrees conferred upon him are LL.D. by Knox, Dartmouth, Amherst and Lafayette colleges, Union, Colgate, Brown, Columbia, George Washington, Williams, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Yale, Michigan, Princeton and New York universities and "doctor pro honoris causa" by the Universities of Brussels and Louvain in Begium. He was awarded the Roosevelt Memorial association medal in 1928. He is the author of "Conditions of Progress in Democratic Government" (Yale lectures, 1909); "The Pathway of Peace and Other Lectures" (1925); "The Supreme Court of the United States" (Columbia University lectures, 1927); "Our Relations to the Nations of the Western Hemisphere" (Princeton University lectures, 1928), and "Pan-American Peace Plans" (Yale University lectures, 1929). He was married, Dec. 5, 1888, to Antoinette, daughter of his former law associate, Walter S. Carter, and they had four children: Charles Evans Hughes, Jr. (q.v), Helen, Catherine, wife of Chauncey L. Waddell and Elizabeth Hughes.

KELLOGG, Frank Billings, secretary of state (1925–29), was born at Potsdam, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1856, son of Asa Farnsworth and Abigail (Billings) Kellogg. The founder of his immediate family was Joseph Kellogg, of Great Leighs, England, who was a resident of Farmington, Conn., in 1651. The line of descent from Joseph Kellogg and his wife Johanna is through their son Stephen who married Lydia Belden, Stephen who married Abigail Loomis, William who married Keziah Dewey, Elijah who married Mary Karner, and William who married Rhoda Farnsworth, and was the grandfather of Frank B. Kellogg. His parents removed to a farm in Olmstead county, Minnesota, and afterwards to Elgin in Wabasha county. At nineteen he went to Rochester, Minn., read law in the offices of H. A. Eckholdt and R. A. Jones, and was admitted to practice in 1877. The following year he was elected city attorney of Rochester, serving two terms. In 1880 he formed a partnership with Burt W. Eaton, but lack of clients compelled the partners to seek public offices. Both were candidates for district attorney in 1881, one as a Republican, the other as a Democrat, so that the firm would benefit from the $800 salary whatever the result. Mr. Kellogg won and held the office five years. His first important case was as counsel with Cushman K. Davis (q.v.), for the towns of Plainview, Elgin and Viola in an action to recover an issue of bonds of $100,000 for financing the building of the Winona & St. Peter railway, which had been sold by the railroad company but were issued illegally. He won his case in the district court on appeal in both the state and U. S. supreme courts. His association with Mr. Davis in this case led to his removal to St. Paul, Minn., where he formed a notable law firm, Davis, Kellogg & Severance, and for thirty years conducted a large and influential practice in the Northwest. He was general counsel for the Federal Steel Co. and the United States Steel Corporation in its northwest territory and represented the Pullman Co., Chicago Great Western, Northern Pacific, Duluth & Iron Range, and Duluth, Mesabi & Northern railroad companies, Minnesota Iron Co., Oliver Iron Mining Co. and other industrial interests. In the Roosevelt administration he was retained by the government to prosecute corporations charged with operating as monopolies in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. As special counsel for the government he brought suit against the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, in 1906 for the dissolution of its monopolistic control, which was ultimately ordered by the U. S. supreme court after he had shown that the company controlled 85 to 95.5 per cent of the oil business in the United States through the direct ownership of sixty-five companies and forty-nine subsidiaries. He became nationally known as the "Trust Buster." In that popular role he conducted a lengthy investigation for the interstate commerce commission into the methods of the Union and Southern Pacific railroads and other railroads controlled by Edward H. Harriman (q.v.). In the dissolution suit that followed in which Mr. Kellogg represented the government the U. S. supreme court finally ruled that the control of the Southern Pacific by the Union Pacific was illegal. In 1916 he was elected to the U. S. senate for the six year term and served on the committees on foreign relations, judiciary, expenditures in the department of labor, industrial expositions, interstate commerce, irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, national banks, privileges and elections, public lands, and revision of the laws of the United States (joint). In the World war period he presented to the senate the resolutions of the public safety commission of Minnesota and the Washington Loyalty League demanding the expulsion of Sen. Robert M. LaFollette (q.v.), whom he denounced in that body, and opposed the government's acquisition of the railroads, telegraphs and telephone for war purposes. Though he supported the Republican reservations to the treaty of Versailles, he declared in a speech to the senate in 1919 that he was not hostile to the treaty nor to the League of Nations; he also advocated American recognition of the permanent court of international justice. He failed of re-election in 1922, the year that the Republican party was overcome by the farmer-labor movement in Minnesota. After attending the Fifth Pan-American Conference at Santiago, Chile, he resumed the practice of law in St. Paul in the reorganized firm of Davis, Kellogg, Severance & Morgan. In December, 1923, President Coolidge appointed him ambassador to Great Britain, where his chief diplomatic functions were directed towards bringing the weight of American influence to bear in favor of the allied premiers' acceptance of the Dawes plan of German reparations. With this aim he attended their conference in London in 1924 as the President's representative, and also represented the United States at a subsequent conference in Paris on the allocation of reparation payments by Germany.

In January, 1925, Mr. Kellogg resigned his post in London for the portfolio of state in the Coolidge cabinet, in succession to Charles E. Hughes. At that time friendly relations with Mexico were strained by the application of new Mexican laws affecting land, oil and mining concessions held by American citizens. He informed the Mexican government in June, 1925, that it could expect to command the support of the U. S. government "only so long as it protects American lives and property" and complied with its international engagements and obligations. His amicable adjustment of these differences was hastened by the appointment of Dwight W. Morrow (q.v.) as ambassador to Mexico in 1927 after which there was a steady improvement in the tone of the relations between the two countries. U. S. marines were recalled from Nicaraugua in 1925 but after a renewal of revolutionary activities in 1926 American intervention again became necessary. Through Henry L. Stimson (q.v.) who was sent to Nicaraugua in 1927, an agreement was negotiated with all the rival leaders except Gen. Sandino, by which they consented to surrender their arms and abide by the result of a general election controlled by the American authorities. The Tacna-Arica boundary dispute between Peru and Chile also demanded much of his attention. A plebiscite to decide the ownership of this territory having failed, the secretary in 1926 offered the mediatory offices of the United States, which were accepted. After fruitless discussions between the secretary and the representatives of Chile and Peru, he was instrumental in 1928 in securing a resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, after a severance of seventeen years, leaving the boundary dispute to future settlement. Each country appointed its ambassador and negotiations for the adjustment were continued, many suggestions being submitted by Secretary Kellogg. The parties finally announced the terms of the settlement on May 17, 1929, under which Chile retained the province of Arica with its nitrate fields and Peru obtained Tacna and the sum of $6,000,000. The treaty was formally signed at Lima, Peru, June 3, 1929, and was accepted by the congresses of the two countries in July following. Other events of the Kellogg administration of the state department were the beginning of direct diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Canada, when William Phillips (q.v.) was sent to Montreal as American minister in 1927, the resumption of diplomatic relations with Turkey in 1927, and recognition of the nationalist government of China and the negotiation of a treaty recognizing China's tariff autonomy, in 1928. During his four years as secretary of state, eighty treaties and conventions with foreign governments were negotiated. The crowning achievement of his administration was the Kellogg multilateral peace treaty, officially known as the Pact of Paris, which has been called the greatest diplomatic triumph of modern times. The treaty was the outcome of a message sent by M. Aristide Briand, the French minister of foreign affairs, to the American people April 6, 1927, proposing the formulation of an agreement renouncing war forever as between France and the United States. The suggestion met with a favorable response in this country and soon afterward diplomatic conversations with M. Briand looking to the conclusion of such an agreement were begun. Mr. Kellogg proposed that the treaty be expanded to include all nations. On this basis he drafted a treaty which solemnly renounces war as an instrument of national policy and pledges the signatory nations to settle all disputes arising among them by pacific means. The document was signed at Paris, Aug. 27, 1928, by the United States, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Poland, Czeckoslovakia and the seven integral parts of the British Empire, Secretary Kellogg journeying to Paris to sign for the United States. A copy was sent to forty-eight other countries with an invitation to subscribe to its provisions and it was submitted by France to the Russian government. It has now (1930) been signed or accepted and ratified by fifty-nine nations. It was ratified by the U. S. senate early in 1929 and on July 24, 1929, at a notable ceremony in the White House, in the presence of the representatives of forty-three nations that had then accepted it, Pres. Hoover proclaimed it to the world as coming into full force and effect. While serving as secretary of state he was a member of the World war foreign debt commission, the federal narcotics control board and the Smithsonian Institution, and chairman of the governing board of the Pan-American Union.

Following his retirement from the state department Mr. Kellogg resumed the practice of law in St. Paul, Minn., as senior partner of the firm of Kellogg, Morgan, Chase, Carter & Headley. In 1930 he was elected to the Permanent Court of International Justice by the League of Nations, to fill the unexpired term of Charles E. Hughes and a regular nine-year term besides. He was professor of equity at the Minnesota State University during 1890–1893; government delegate to the Universal congress of lawyers and jurists at St. Louis in 1904; member of the Republican national committee during 1904–12; and president of the American Bar Association in 1912–13. He is an honorary bencher of the Middle Temple, London, and holds the honorary degree of LL.D. of McGill University, Montreal (1913), University of Pennsylvania (1926), New York University (1927), Harvard (1929) and Trinity College (1929) and the degree of D.C.L. of Oxford University, England (1929). The French government conferred on him the grand cross of the Legion of Honor in 1929. He was married, June 16, 1886, to Clara M., daughter of George Clinton Cook, of Rochester, Minn.

HISCOCK, Frank Harris, jurist, was born at Tully, N. Y., Apr. 16, 1856, son of Luther Harris and Lucy (Bridgman) Hiscock. The first of his family in New York state was Richard Hiscock, a native of Massachusetts, who settled at Pompey Hill, Onondaga co., N. Y., after serving in the American army in the Revolutionary war. Luther Harris Hiscock was a lawyer, served two terms in the New York legislature, and was a member of the New York constitutional convention of 1867. The son was graduated A. B. at Cornell University in 1875. He studied law at Syracuse under the preceptorship of his uncle, former U. S. Sen. Frank Hiscock, and upon being admitted to the bar in 1878 began the practice of his profession at Syracuse as a member of the firm of Hiscock, Gifford & Doheny. In January, 1896, he was appointed a supreme court justice, and in the fall of that year was elected for a full term of fourteen years. He was appointed a member of the appellate division of the supreme court, 4th department, in 1901, and was assigned to act as an auxiliary member of the court of appeals, the court of last resort, in 1906. He was elected a regular member of the court of appeals for the term of fourteen years in 1913, and in November, 1916, was elected chief judge of that court, which position he held until Dec. 31, 1926. His most notable opinions include those in the celebrated murder case of Lieut. Charles Becker, the New York police officer; in the actions testing the constitutionality of statutes of the state of New York limiting the hours of labor of women in factories, and prescribing one day of rest in seven for certain classes of employees; in upholding the constitutionality of the New York workmen's compensation act; another upholding the conviction of Benjamin Gitlow for violation of the anarchy statute of New York, by advocating the overthrow of government by force, a decision which was subsequently affirmed by the U. S. supreme court; opinions in various cases involving alleged breaches of contract to set up credits in foreign countries which had been disturbed by the World war, and opinions in many similar cases. Before being elevated to the bench he was for two years a member of the New York state Republican committee and of the executive committee of that body. Aside from his judicial activities he has been a director in various commercial, industrial and financial institutions. He has long been a trustee of Cornell University, and since 1916 has been chairman of the board. Judge Hiscock received the honorary degree of LL.D from Syracuse University in 1914, Columbia University in 1917, and Williams College in 1924. He is a member of the American Unitarian Association, and the Century, Citizens', University and Golf clubs of Syracuse. His chief recreations are golf and horseback riding. He was married Oct. 22, 1879, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of George Barnes, a prominent business man of Syracuse, and has three children: Helen, wife of William H. Eager; George Barnes, and Luther Harris Hiscock.

DAVIS, Dwight Filley, secretary of war, was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 5, 1879, son of John Tilden and Maria (Filley) Davis. Both his father and grandfather, Samuel C. Davis, were leading merchants of the West, the latter having founded in St. Louis in 1835 the wholesale dry goods house of Davis, Tilden & Co., reorganized in 1852 as Samuel C. Davis & Co., which for more than half a century occupied a foremost position in the trade. His father, who entered the firm as a partner in 1869 and on the death of Samuel C. Davis practically became sole owner, was a conspicuous figure in the commercial, educational and social life of St. Louis, a founder and first vice-president of the St. Louis Trust Co., vice-president of the State Bank, president of the Security Building Association, a director of the Frisco railroad, a liberal benefactor and director of Washington University, and president of the St. Louis Club for twelve years. His son, Dwight F. Davis, was graduated at Smith Academy, St. Louis, in 1895, at Harvard University with the A.B. degree in 1900, and at the St. Louis Law School with the LL.B. degree in 1903. He did not practice law but utilized his legal training in conducting his business affairs. Soon after leaving the law school he assumed his first public position, that of a member of the public baths commission of St. Louis, on which he served three years. Subsequently he held other civic positions, most of them connected with the maintenance and development of recreational facilities. He was a member of the public library board in 1904–07; public recreation commissioner in 1906–07; member of the St. Louis house of delegates in 1907–09; park commissioner in 1911–15; chairman of the city plan commission in 1911–16; and member of the board of public improvements in 1911–15. He was also vice-president of the St. Louis Playgrounds Association in 1905–08 and a member of the executive committee of the National Municipal League in 1908–10 and of the board of overseers of Harvard University in 1915–21. As park commissioner of St. Louis he initiated an extensive development of municipal playgrounds and tennis courts. Foreseeing the ultimate entry of the United States into the World war he attended the first Plattsburg (N. Y.) military training camp in 1915. He visited England, Norway, Sweden and Denmark for the Rockefeller war relief commission during the winter of 1916–17. Soon after the United States entered the war he enlisted as a private in company L, 5th Mo. infantry (later the 138th U. S. infantry) and was elected captain, receiving his commission in August, 1917. He rose to major and assistant chief of staff, 35th division, of which his regiment became a part, and the following May accompanied the division to France, where he participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and twice cited for bravery. He received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action between Baulny and Chauldron Farm, France, Sept. 29–30, 1918. "After exposure to severe shelling and machine-gun fire for three days," the citation recorded, "during which time he displayed rare courage and devotion to duty, Major Davis, then adjutant, 69th infantry brigade, voluntarily and in the face of intense enemy machine-gun and artillery fire, proceeded to various points in his brigade sector, assisted in reorganizing positions and in replacing units of the brigade, this self-imposed duty necessitating continued exposure to concentrated enemy fire. Sept. 30, 1918, learning that a strong counter-attack had been launched by the enemy against Baulny Ridge and was progressing successfully, he voluntarily organized such special duty men as could be found and with them rushed forward to reinforce the line under attack, exposing himself with such coolness and great courage that his conduct inspired the troops in this crisis and enabled them to hold on in the face of vastly superior numbers." Mr. Davis was a candidate for the Republican nomination for U. S. senator from Missouri in 1920, but was defeated by Sen. Selden P. Spencer. Pres. Harding appointed him a member of the war finance corporation in 1921. Two years later he became assistant secretary of war. In that position he was charged particularly with supervising the procurement of all military supplies and "the assurance of adequate provisions for the mobilization of material and industrial organizations essential to war-time needs." His office conducted surveys of more than 15,000 plants to determine their ability to provide army equipment and supplies in an emergency. In the spring of 1925 he became acting secretary and upon the resignation of Secy. Weeks in October, succeeded him as head of the war department. In the field of sports, Mr. Davis early attained note as a tennis player. His name has been perpetuated with the pastime since 1900, when, as the donor of the Davis international cup, a trophy conferring upon the winning team the world's lawn-tennis championship, he stimulated world-wide interest in the game, and was himself a member of the American team which won the cup that year. In his junior year at Harvard he came to the front as intercollegiate tennis champion of the United States in both singles and doubles. His doubles career began with Holcombe Ward of New York, the pair winning both the eastern and national doubles in 1899, and again won the latter in 1900 and 1901. He was president of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association in 1922. He is former director of the St. Louis Tenement House Association, the St. Louis Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Security Building Co., the State National Bank, the Davis estate, the Mortgage Trust Co., and the Mortgage Guarantee Co., all of St. Louis. His clubs are the Racquet, Noonday, Country and City of St. Louis, Harvard and University of New York, Tennis and Racquet of Boston, and the Metropolitan, Burning Tree and Racquet clubs of Washington, D. C. He was married in Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 15, 1904, to Helen, daughter of Henry Brooks of Boston, and has four children: Dwight F., Jr., Alice Brooks, Cynthia and Helen Brooks Davis.

STONE, Harlan Fiske, supreme court justice, was born in Chesterfield, N. H., Oct. 11, 1872, son of Frederic Lauson and Ann Sophia (Buttler) Stone, and a descendant of Simon Stone, who came to America from England in 1635. He was graduated at Amherst College with the B.S. degree in 1894. After graduation he taught school at Newburyport, Mass., and studied law, and returning to Amherst in 1896, took his M.A. degree the following year, and his LL.B. at the Columbia University law school in 1898. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1898 and began the practice of law in that year with the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell. Three years later he became associated with the firm of Wilmer & Canfield. From 1899 to 1902 he lectured on law at Columbia University and from 1902 to 1905 he was an associate professor of law at Columbia. He became a member of the law firm of Wilmer, Canfield & Stone in 1902. He was made Kent professor of law and dean of Columbia law school in 1910, from which position he resigned in October, 1923. In the meantime, in 1913 he became a member of the law firm of Satterlee, Canfield & Stone. In 1923, upon his resignation from Columbia, he returned to the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, taking charge of the litigation of that firm. As a law teacher he won national renown by his vigorous demands for higher standards of education and requirements for prospective lawyers. His annual reports as dean attracted wide attention because of their criticism of educational methods and the reforms advocated. He believed law schools themselves should discourage incompetent men from studying law by raising their standards high enough to force them out. Speaking of the system he had instituted at Columbia and which had been taken up by other law schools he said, "The most obvious method of selection is that now employed with increasing effectiveness by raising the standards of scholarship exacted of all students in the school. It is the duty of law schools to dissuade the man of ordinary ability and meager education from beginning law study, and if he will not be dissuaded to apply to him the standards of proficiency and attainment worthy of the profession to whose membership he aspires." In his last annual report at Columbia he warned against the dangers from "a kind of competitive zeal which has for some time adversely affected under-graduate education in colleges and universities." He said, "The desire to do something distinctive, to give some evidence of originality, to attract public attention or to secure patronage has led from time to time to the presentation to the public of numerous educational nostrums as improvements upon the old educational fundamentals or as dispensing with them as relatively unimportant. These new educational 'discoveries' are not wanting in novel and dramatic qualities which are lacking to the ancient educational procedure of hard work inspired and guided by competent teaching. Nor are they so difficult of application. They are often the more attractive to students, especially to that growing class of students in America who are seeking some painless and effortless route to professional proficiency and success." The solution for the problems of legal education he held to be not merely mechanical asserting that "Instead of dissipating our energies in the vain attempt to master in the brief period of three years the vast and growing mass of technical learning of our profession as an independent and detached system, we must seek a simplification of educational methods by coming closer to those energizing forces which are producing the technical doctrine of the law. We may hope to do this by reaching a clearer and more accurate understanding of the relation of law to those social functions which it endeavors to control and by studying its rules and doctrines as tools or devices created and placed in the hands of the lawyer as means of effecting that control. That is, I think, the heart of our problem." When Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty was forced to resign as a result of senatorial disclosures revealing irregularities and incompetency in the department of justice, Pres. Coolidge, who was at Amherst College with Mr. Stone, appointed him to succeed Daugherty and he was sworn in Apr. 7, 1924. With the appointment of Mr. Stone criticism of the department of justice subsided and public confidence in it returned. In 1925 he resigned upon his appointment as associate justice to the U. S. supreme court, and took his seat in March of that year. He was president of the Association of American Law Schools, a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi fraternities and the Century and Amherst clubs of New York city, and the Long Island Country Club. He was a member of the council on legal education of the American Bar Association and was active in the organization of the American Law Institute and was a member of the council and executive committee. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Amherst College in 1913, Yale University in 1924 and Columbia University and Williams College in 1925. A man of strong physique, he enjoys out-door life and finds his chief recreation in fishing. He was married in Chesterfield, N. H., Sept. 7, 1899, to Agnes, daughter of Herman C. Harvey and they have two children.

SARGENT, John Garibaldi, attorney-general, was born at Ludlow, Vt., Oct. 13, 1860, the son of John Henmon and Ann Eliza (Hanley) Sargent, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He attended the Vermont Liberal Institute and the Black River Academy, having acquired a knowledge of French from one of his father's farmhands. He was graduated at the academy at the age of twenty-three and entering Tufts College, received his A.B. degree therefrom in 1887. He read law in the office of William W. Stickney (q.v.), whom he assisted in his court work and in 1890 passed the rigid examination which admitted him to the Vermont bar. He was Mr. Stickney's law clerk for two years; later was taken into partnership by Mr. Stickney in Ludlow, the firm becoming Stickney, Sargent & Skeels with the subsequent admission of Homer L. Skeels. His first public office was that of state's attorney of Windsor county, Vt., to which he was elected in 1898 for a term of two years on the Republican ticket. At the time the office of state attorney-general did not exist in Vermont and the prosecution of law violators rested with the state's attorneys. His fearless conduct of the office was rememberable, especially his personal pursuit, capture and prosecution of two fugitives from justice named Shaw who had shot and killed a sheriff of Windsor county. At the close of his term in 1900, his partner, Mr. Stickney, who had been elected governor, appointed him to the office of secretary of civil and military affairs. In 1902 he returned to the practice of law. The office of attorney-general was created by the Vermont legislature in 1904, Mr. Sargent was a candidate in 1907 and was elected for two terms. He served the state with distinction, prosecuted a number of notable murder cases, interpreted new laws, and advised the senate and house and various state commissions on insurance, inland waters and other questions of state import. His practice has largely related to corporation law and he has long been a leader of the Vermont bar, figuring in most of the important cases brought before the state courts. He frequently conducted appeal cases before the Vermont supreme court and before the federal supreme court in Washington. As a busy practitioner he was described as a country lawyer with a metropolitan clientele, his firm being counsel for some of the largest corporations operating in New England, such as the Boston & Maine railroad, American Railway Express Co., Travelers Insurance Co., Vermont Hydro-Electric Co., Vermont Valley railroad and the Rutland Railway Light & Power Co. He emerged as a national figure in March, 1925, when Pres. Coolidge appointed him a member of his cabinet as attorney-general in succession to Harlan F. Stone. As a politician he has always been allied with the stable and conservative Republicanism represented by Pres. Coolidge, with whom he has been on terms of close friendship from his youth. Mr. Sargent has been chairman for many years of the Vermont commission in the conference on uniform state laws, and represented the state in the revived litigation before the U. S. supreme court over the long-standing boundary dispute with New Hampshire. He is a member of the American, Vermont state and Windsor county bar associations, the Zeta Psi fraternity, the Rendezvous Club of Ludlow, the Ethan Allen Club of Burlington, and a trustee of the Black River Academy. As a member of the Vermont Historical Society he has taken great interest in helping to preserve the state's historical monuments and in the proper chronicling of its history, as well as that of the nation at large, for the benefit of the schools. His antiquarian tastes also have an outlet in his hobby for collecting curios, especially old pipes and clocks. His chief diversions are gardening and fruit growing, and he also indulges a fondness for fishing, walking and working on his farm. In creed he is a Universalist. He is conspicuous for his great height, which is six feet, three inches. Like Pres. Coolidge, with whom he has much in common, he inherits the traditional New England traits of economy and conciseness of speech, and his honesty, good nature, directness and heartiness, his neighborliness and the rôle he often plays of good samaritan to the sick and poor, have long made him one of the most popular men in Vermont. As a lawyer his success is due to a great capacity for patient and tireless labor, unerring judgment, and a logical and lucid presentation of his arguments in pleading without resort to oratory or sophistry. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1925 by Tufts and Middlebury colleges and Norwich University. He was married Aug. 4, 1887, to Mary L., daughter of Thomas S. Gordon of Ludlow, Vt., and has one daughter, Gladys Gordon, wife of Lt. Ralph E. Pearsons of Ludlow, Vt.

NEW, Harry Stewart, postmaster-general, was born at Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 31, 1858, son of John Chalfont and Melissa B. (Beeler) New. His father (q.v.) was treasurer of the United States under Pres. Grant and consul general at London during Pres. Benjamin Harrison's administration. Harry S. New was educated at Butler University and in 1878 became a reporter on the Indianapolis "Journal," which his father afterwards purchased. Through diligent application and native ability he was promoted to various positions in the news and editorial departments of the paper until he became editor and, with his father, part owner and publisher. In that capacity he exercised a wide influence over political affairs in Indiana until 1903, when he disposed of his interest in the "Journal" and became president of the Bedford Stone & Construction Co. His interest and influence in political affairs as a newspaper editor led to his election in 1896, as a member of the Indiana state senate where he served with distinction for four years. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he volunteered his services and was made captain and later, assistant adjutant general in the third brigade of the second division of the 7th army corps. During 1900–12 he was a member of the Republican national committee, serving as vice-chairman in 1906 and chairman in 1907–08. He was a delegate to several of the national conventions. Elected U. S. senator for Indiana for the 1917–23 term, he was a member of the senate committee on military affairs and during the European war was responsible for much of the war time legislation and had much to do with the development of military plans. After the war he became a member of the committee on foreign relations and as such was one of the bitterest opponents of the covenant of the League of Nations. In 1922 he was a candidate for reëlection but was defeated for the nomination by former Sen. Albert J. Beveridge and at the expiration of his term Mar. 4, 1923, he was appointed by Pres. Harding as postmaster-general to succeed Hubert Work, who was transferred to the interior department. Mr. New was twice married: (1) Oct. 18, 1880, to Kathleen V. Milligan, and (2) Aug. 18, 1891, to Catherine McLean.

WILBUR, Curtis Dwight, secretary of the navy, was born in Boonesboro, Ia., May 10, 1867, the son of Dwight Locke and Edna Maria (Lyman) Wilbur. He received his early education in the public schools of Boonesboro and of Jamestown, N. D. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1888 and immediately resigned, going at once to California where he taught school and studied law at Riverside, Calif. He was admitted to the bar in 1890 and began the practice of his profession in Los Angeles, where he soon won a reputation for himself as one of the city's leading lawyers. While conducting a successful and growing practice he took a keen interest in the affairs of his city and state, aligning himself in politics with the Republican party. Early in his career laws relating to children became of paramount interest to him. As chief deputy district attorney of Los Angeles county from 1899 to 1903 he had ample opportunity to study juvenile laws and legislation. Convinced that children were not only badly protected by the laws of the state but that there was urgent need for a court in Los Angeles to handle children's cases exclusively, he used his influence to have juvenile laws, which he drafted, passed by the state legislature and succeeded in having the juvenile court of Los Angeles established in 1903. In 1902 he was elected judge of the superior court of Los Angeles and in April of the following year, the juvenile court work was assigned to his department. He was twice reëlected to that office, in 1908 and 1914, serving until 1918 when Gov. Stephens appointed him associate justice of the California supreme court to fill an unexpired term. In the fall of 1918 he was elected to fill both the unexpired term to which he had been appointed and the next full term of twelve years. In 1922 he was elected chief justice of the California supreme court and held that position until he resigned in March, 1924, to accept the portfolio of secretary of the navy in Pres. Coolidge's cabinet. Immediately he set about to administer the affairs of his department which had been considerably disorganized by the "oil scandal" investigations and by the campaign carried on by the press and public to force his predecessor's retirement. The most difficult task confronting him in his new post was that of bringing the United States navy up to the standard of efficiency allowed by the 5-5-3 ratio prescribed by the terms of the Washington arms conference. England and the United States by that treaty were to have navies of equal power and Japan was to have a navy equal in strength to sixty per cent. of the American or the British navy. The naval maneuvers held off Panama shortly after Mr. Wilbur became secretary of the navy showed that the American navy was not only inferior in average strength to the British but in many respects actually inferior to the Japanese navy. Anxious to study the best means of bringing the American navy up to desired standards Sec. Wilbur made an inspection tour of the eastern naval stations in the spring of 1924 and sought the aid and advice of the foremost naval authorities as to what measures he, as head of the department, should promote. His appointment by Pres. Coolidge to the secretaryship of the navy was widely approved for it was generally felt that Mr. Wilbur was not only a man of proven capacity and experience but that he had as a naval academy student in early life acquired a sound knowledge of the American navy and its importance to the country. He married Jan. 13, 1898, Olive Doolittle of St. Paul, Minn., and they have four children: Lyman, Paul Curtis, Edna and Leonard Wilbur.

WORK, Hubert, secretary of the interior, was born at Marion Center, Pa., July 3, 1860, the son of Moses Thompson and Tabitha Logan (Van Horn) Work. Through both parents he is descended from a long line of Pennsylvania pioneers. He was educated at the Pennsylvania state normal school and the universities of Michigan and Pennsylvania, receiving his M.D. degree from the latter in 1885. Immediately upon graduation he went to Colorado to practice medicine, first in Greeley and later in Pueblo. In 1896 he founded at Pueblo the Woodcroft Hospital for mental and nervous diseases. That same year he was elected president of the Colorado State Medical Society, and in 1911 he became president of the American Medico-Psychological Society. Early in his professional career Dr. Work began his active interest in Republican politics and from 1913 to 1919 was Republican national committeeman for Colorado. When the United States entered the European war he gave up his private practice and volunteered for army service. He was commissioned a major and selected by Surgeon Gen. Gorgas for assignment to the staff of provost marshal Gen. Crowder, becoming liaison officer between these two military branches, with supervision of the medical features of the selective draft. He was successively advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel and colonel in the medical corps, and on demobilization became colonel in the officers' reserve corps. Besides his conspicuous medical ability, a special gift for organization was disclosed in the performance of his wartime duties, and he was in consequence chosen by Chairman Hays of the Republican national committee to organize the farmers in support of the Republican ticket, following Mr. Harding's nomination in 1920. He was successful in accomplishing this task in forty states. His professional colleagues honored him by electing him president of the American Medical Association for 1921–22. In April, 1921, he was appointed first assistant postmaster-general, and in March, 1922, became postmaster-general on the retirement of Mr. Hays. As first assistant postmaster-general the appointment of postmasters was largely in his charge, a duty performed to general satisfaction. As postmaster-general he made a complete investigation for the reorganization of the mail service, inspected buildings and devised plans for the general improvements of the service. His plan for government ownership of post office buildings received the approval and support of the treasury department. Under him successful arrangements were made to provide a regular transcontinental air service. Following the resignation of Albert B. Fall in 1923, he was appointed secretary of the interior and took the oath of office, Mar. 5, 1923. He announced an open door policy, and one of his first acts was to grant an application of the Roxana Petroleum Co. for a rehearing on an application to lease oil lands owned by the Creek Indians which his predecessor had rejected. He invited representative Indians to meet him to devise the best policy on Indian problems, conducted hearings on disputed decisions of his department, restored the Roxana Petroleum Co.'s leases, and reversed the decisions against the leasing of oil and mineral rights to aliens. His reorganization of the reclamation service, the abolition of the office of director, and his appointment in 1923 of former governor David William Davis of Idaho as chief of the bureau, with the title of commissioner, to replace director and chief engineer Arthur P. Davis (q.v.), who had resigned under pressure after thirty years of government service, aroused considerable criticism. Sec. Work defended his action on the ground of providing better service for the farming population. He accompanied Pres. Harding on his visit to Alaska in the summer of 1923 and was one of the physicians in attendance upon him during Harding's last illness. While in Alaska he conducted a number of hearings to get local opinions and views on problems confronting that territory. Sec. Work is a Presbyterian and a Mason. He was married in 1887, to Miss Laura M. Arbuckle of Anderson, Ind., and they had three children: Philip Work; Dorcas, wife of A. W. Bissell; and Robert V. H. Work.

JARDINE, William Marion, U. S. secretary of agriculture, was born in Oneida county, Idaho, Jan. 16, 1879, son of William and Rebecca (Dudley) Jardine. His father, who was of Scotch birth, worked as a silk weaver in Lancashire, England, emigrated at sixteen to the United States, helped to build the Union Pacific railroad, and settled on a ranch and farm near Malad, Ida. His mother was a native of Utah and of Welsh extraction. Their son's entire boyhood was spent in the rough tasks incident to western ranching, including cowpunching and bronco-breaking. His primary education was restricted to attending a district school three or four months each winter. At seventeen he left his father's farm and went to Big Hole, Mont. He earned his first wages as a dairy helper and felling trees for fence poles. At twenty his need of an education led him across the Idaho line to Logan, where he enrolled as a student of the Agricultural College of Utah. During the years he spent at college he paid his way by tilling his father's farm and serving as a student assistant in the department of agronomy. After his graduation he became instructor in agronomy at the college and manager of the Utah Arid Farm Co., which bought 7,000 acres of desert land for reclamation. He was a student at the graduate summer school of the University of Illinois in 1906, and in 1905–06 also served as director of agronomy at the Utah College. This preparation in the fundamentals of producing field crops, added to his practical knowledge of the arid and semi-arid lands of the West qualified him to undertake the study of arid farming for the government. In 1907 he entered the U.

S. department of agriculture, serving as an assistant cerealist in charge of dry land grain investigations the department undertook with the aim of solving the problem of farming parts of the Great Plains area beyond the line where the rainfall was as high as twenty-five inches in a year, and where wheat crops were profitable in rainy seasons but ruinous in droughts. He spent three years in such regions, helping to develop methods of cultivation and to introduce drought-resisting wheats. In 1910 he went to Manhattan, Kans., as agronomist of the State Agricultural College and experiment station, of which latter he became acting director the same year. He was lecturer at the Michigan Agricultural College in 1912. In 1913 he advanced to dean of agronomy in the Kansas College and to director of the experiment station. Appointed president in 1918, he headed for six years one of the largest and most advanced institutions of its kind in the country, numbering some 4,000 students in 1925, exclusive of those engaged in short-term courses and extension work, and under his direction it made marked strides in advancing agricultural education in Kansas. He developed a unified faculty, a students' self-governing association, a campus atmosphere largely freed from fraternity and anti-fraternity discords, and a nice balance of technical and academic subjects in the curriculum. He also established a department of agricultural economics, especially dealing with the problems of marketing farm produce. As an authority on farming problems he came into prominence in the strained post-war agricultural situation of 1923–24, which produced the McNary-Haugen bill in congress. The measure was supported by many farmers of the West, including Kansas, as providing means to rescue them from bankruptcy by bringing them relief through government protection and price-fixing. It created a corporation, capitalized by the U. S. treasury, which was employed to export the nation's surplus wheat to foreign countries, if necessary selling it at lower prices than wheat commanded in the domestic market, and making up any deficit due to such underselling from the public funds. Dr. Jardine, in the face of western opposition, denounced the bill as economically unsound in principle, and declared that price-fixing in the end would hurt the farmer rather than help him. In the West he stood somewhat alone in his open criticism of the measure. Pres. Coolidge, who also opposed the bill, appointed him a member of an agricultural commission he created, composed of representatives of leading farm organizations, to investigate the whole condition of American agriculture, including its financial aspects, tariff protection, coöperation, marketing and transportation, and to devise measures of relief the administration could support. His services on this commission and his strong stand against the McNary-Haugen bill determined Pres. Coolidge in March, 1925, to appoint him a member of his cabinet as secretary of agriculture in succession to Howard C. Gore, secretary ad interim. His view of price-fixing, in which he ran counter to the western farm bloc in congress, assured the president that as head of the agricultural department he would be of his way of thinking in determining the government's farm policies, and in nominating him the president wholly disregarded the hostility in congress of Republican advocates of government price-fixing to help the farmer. Dr. Jardine took the view that only ten per cent. of the farmer's troubles could be remedied by legislation. In his opinion the remaining ninety per cent. were solvable by the farmers themselves and by their immediate associates, the business men in each agricultural community. Hence the farmer must be a business man working in harmony with the business man in industry in the disposal of his products through improved methods of production and distribution rather than through government help. His appointment overturned the agricultural department's policy on farming problems which tended towards support of the McNary-Haugen measure. He first aimed as secretary to single out and advocate a number of practical and constructive remedies which farmers themselves could put into practice to improve and stabilize their situation, especially in the direction of eliminating waste in distribution overhead, so that the farmer could receive more for his produce without the consumer paying more. He also toured the country to inspect the department's field work and obtain direct contact with conditions in all farming sections. He brought to his task a decision of character, capacity for inspiring leadership, and a ripe experience in crops, soils, scientific farming and farm economics. Since leaving his cabinet post, Mr. Jardine has been associated with the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, a national cooperative marketing agency. He is also chairman of the board of directors of the Investment Corporation of North America, and in addition is the operator of two farms. He has written numerous papers and bulletins on dry-farming and crop production. He was president of the International Dry-Farming Congress and Soil Products Exposition in 1915–16 and of the American Society of Agronomy in 1916–17. During the World war period he headed the Kansas state council of defense and was a member of the War Finance Corporation. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has served as a member of the executive board of the National Research Council and of the advisory council of the agricultural commission of the American Bankers Association, and was a consulting director of the American Farm Bureau Federation and vice-president of the American Forestry Association. He is a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences. He also served on the Rock Creek and Potomac parkway commission, the national forest reservation commission, the federal board for vocational education, the federal power commission and the president's committee on outdoor recreation. In July 1930 he was appointed by President Hoover American minister to Egypt. His clubs include the Cosmos, Chevy Chase, Burning Tree and National Press of Washington, D. C., and he belongs to the Sigma Xi, Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi and Gamma Sigma Delta fraternities. He is a Congregationalist. He indulges in golf and horseback riding. In 1916 Campbell College awarded him the honorary LL.D. and he received the same degree from the Agricultural College of Utah in 1925 and Lafayette College in 1928. He was married, Sept. 6, 1905, to Effie, daughter of Ira Nebeker of Logan, Utah, and has three children: William N., Marian and Ruth Jardine.

MELLON, Andrew William, secretary of the treasury (1921–..), was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 24, 1855, son of Thomas and Sarah Jane (Negley) Mellon. His father, a native of Castletown, county Tyrone, Ireland, came to America with his parents in 1818; he became a prominent lawyer and judge in Pittsburgh and on his retirement from the bench in 1869 founded the banking house of T. Mellon & Sons, which was destined to be the largest private banking institution in the country outside of New York city, its transactions extending into almost every field of commercial and industrial activity. Andrew W. Mellon attended the Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh) with the class of 1873, but in 1874 he joined the banking house of T. Mellon & Sons. He was admitted as a partner in 1874 and on the retirement of his father in 1887 became senior partner of the firm in which capacity he took an important part in the organization and development of coal, coke, iron, oil and railroad enterprises. He was the leading organizer, in 1889, of the Union Trust Co. and the Union Savings Bank of Pittsburgh and was the first president of the former. In 1902 the firm of T. Mellon & Sons was reorganized as the Mellon National Bank, with a paid-in capital of $2,000,000, and Andrew W. Mellon as its president. The Mellon National Bank absorbed the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce in 1903 and a year from the date of reorganization it had deposits of nearly $21,000,000 (the largest in Pittsburgh) and total resources of $24,000,000, which afterwards increased to nearly $200,000,000. In addition to these three institutions the Mellon interests control the Farmers Deposit National, Farmers Deposit Savings, and City Deposit banks and the Farmers Deposit Trust Co., comprising one of the strongest and best-known financial organizations in the country, with total resources in excess of $500,000,000. In the early 1890's he was active in organizing and financing the William Mellon Pipe Lines, the Crescent Pipe Line Co. and the Bear Creek Refining Co. and the construction of an oil pipe line from Oil City, Pa., to Marcus Hook, Pa., on the Delaware river, near Philadelphia. After the sale of these properties to the Standard Oil Co. in 1895 he assisted in the development of the Gulf Refining Co. and subsequently of the Gulf Oil Corporation, which the Mellon interests still control. In addition he was one of the founders of the Aluminum Company of America and the Standard Steel Car Co., the latter company having its plant at Denora, Pa., a town built on the Monongahela river as an iron and steel manufacturing center. Although he was for many years the guiding spirit in many large financial and industrial operations, he devoted a liberal part of his time to public and humanitarian enterprises. With his brother, Richard Beatty Mellon, he founded, in 1913, the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research (affiliated with the University of Pittsburgh) as a memorial to their father. Its objects are to promote a better understanding between manufacturers and scientists and to apply scientific developments to improving products and reducing the cost of manufacture. (See Weidlein, Edward R.) During the World war Mr. Mellon took a leading part in various patriotic activities, serving on the executive committee of the Pennsylvania state council of defense, on the finance committee of the American Red Cross war council, and as chairman of the Red Cross war fund campaign committee for western Pennsylvania. He was also a member of the war council of the Y.M.C.A. and the advisory committee of the National Research Council. He entered the cabinet of Pres. Harding as secretary of the treasury Mar. 4, 1921, resigning the presidency of the Mellon National Bank and divesting himself of his many financial and industrial interests to accept the position. When he assumed office the nation was passing through the World war deflation period, with economic conditions out of balance, factories closing, unemployment increasing, and the government facing tremendous financial problems, which included the servicing of the greatest public debt in the nation's history and the reduction of the high taxes imposed during the war. Therefore the selection of Mr. Mellon, with his broad experience in national and international finance to be head of the treasury department, was received with widespread satisfaction. His continued service in that office under presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, for the second longest period any secretary has served, has been distinguished by a masterful handling of financial problems of extraordinary magnitude and complexity, such as the retirement or refunding of the great war loans, reduction of taxes and governmental expenditures, strengthening the public credit and the funding of the war debts owed to the United States by other nations, all accomplished without disturbance to the business life of the country. While meeting every financial obligation of the government promptly and effectively, thereby maintaining its credit at a high level, the treasury has shown a surplus in its revenues each year since Mr. Mellon took the portfolio, ranging from $86,724,000 in 1921 to $635,809,000 in 1927; in 1930 the surplus was $184,000,000. These surpluses together with sinking fund accumulations and receipts from other sources, have been applied to the public debt which was reduced in ten years from approximately $24,000,000,000 to $16,185,000,000 with an estimated saving of $300,000,000 a year in interest charges. During the same period the annual expenditures of the government were cut from $6,000,000,000 to less than $4,000,000,000. The department made tax reductions amounting to $663,000,000 in 1921, $519,000,000 in 1924, $422,000,000 in 1926 and $222,000,000 in 1928, the reductions being accompanied by a thoroughgoing revision and reform of the federal tax system, with few and relatively light taxes and a board of tax appeals, created in 1924 to adjust disputed taxes before payment is required. As chairman of the World war foreign debt commission, established by congressional authority in 1922, Mr. Mellon played an active part in the negotiations which resulted in the funding of the obligations of the governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Roumania and Jugoslavia, to the United States. These debt agreements, which were based on the capacity of the creditor nations to pay, provide for the payment to the U. S. treasury, within sixty-two years, of a total sum of $11,577,000,000, or approximately one-half of the face value of the total debts, principal and interest. One of the important functions of the treasury department, committed to it by the Volstead act, was the enforcement of national prohibition. This duty, one of the most difficult assigned to the department and one which has occasioned widespread controversy, was performed by the prohibition unit in the bureau of internal revenue until 1927 when the bureau of prohibition, presided over by a commissioner, was established. Under authority of an act of congress the treasury in 1929 completed a revision of the paper currency of the country, reducing the size and changing the designs of all currency notes. During Mr. Mellon's administration the treasury department also effected a complete reorganization of the federal farm loan system, presided over by the federal farm loan board, of which the secretary is chairman ex-officio. Through the farm loan system, under which operate the twelve federal land banks and the privately owned joint stock land banks, created under the agricultural credits act of 1916, and the twelve federal intermediate credit banks, authorized in 1923, and also through the war finance corporation until it ceased active operations Dec. 31, 1924, the treasury department has rendered effective aid to agriculture and the live stock industry by granting loans amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. Other important operations of the department during his administration are the winding up of the business of the war time U. S. railroad administration and the legislation of its obligations, amounting to $438,000,000; negotiation of an agreement with Germany for the settlement, through a mixed claims commission, of all war claims by the government and nationals of each country against the other and a similar agreement with Austria and Hungary for the settlement of such claims by a tri-partite claims commission; and the return to German, Austrian and Hungarian nationals of private property valued at $250,000,000, which was seized during the World war by the alien property custodian. As ex-officio chairman of the Federal Reserve Board Mr. Mellon was influential in maintaining and conserving the currency and credit resources of the country to meet the needs of industry and trade. Mr. Mellon is ex-officio chairman of the United States section of the inter-American high commission and a member of the board of trustees that controls the postal savings system. The policies he has introduced as secretary of the treasury have helped to effect economic recovery from the destructive consequences of the World war and contributed much toward the return of international stability and progress. Mr. Mellon is a trustee of the Carnegie Library and Carnegie Institute of Technology of Pittsburgh, and the Pennsylvania College for Women, and has been a liberal supporter of various philanthropic and charitable institutions in Pittsburgh and vicinity. He is the author of "Taxation: The People's Business" (1924) and as the financial spokesman for the government for nine years has delivered many public addresses. He is an art lover and his homes in Pittsburgh and Washington contain some of the finest and rarest works of the old masters. Among these are "An Old Woman" by Hals; "Wooded Landscape" by Hobbema; "Portrait of an Old Lady" and "The Dying Lucretia" by Rembrandt. Golf and riding are his favorite outdoor diversions. Personally he is a man of an extremely modest and retiring nature, shunning all display and personal publicity, but not hesitating when occasion arises, to express himself forcibly and effectively on public questions. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pittsburgh (1921), Dartmouth College (1922), Rutgers, New York University, Princeton, Pennsylvania Military Academy (1923), and Harvard University (1928). He was married at Hartford, England, Sept. 12, 1900, to Nora McMullen, and has a daughter, Ailsa, wife of David K. E. Bruce, and a son, Paul Mellon.

DAVIS, James John, secretary of labor (1921–..), born at Tredegar, Wales, Oct. 27, 1873, son of David James and Esther Ford (Nicholls) Davis. His parents emigrated to this country in 1881 and settled at Pittsburgh, Pa. At the age of eleven he left school and began work as a puddler's assistant in the iron and steel mills at Sharon, Pa. After qualifying as a puddler he obtained employment in the iron works at Pittsburgh in 1892. The next year he went to Elwood, Ind., to work in a tin plate mill which had just been started by William B. Leeds and Daniel G. Reid. He joined the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America, and held various offices in the local union, including that of president. His shrewd common sense and broad-minded attitude concerning labor questions gained him the confidence of his employers and fellow-workers and he was instrumental in adjusting many labor troubles. He also became actively interested in public affairs and was elected city clerk of Elwood in 1898, and continued in that office until 1902, when he was elected recorder of Madison county for four years. In 1906 he joined the Loyal Order of Moose and at the expiration of his term as county recorder in 1907, he became the director general of the order, an office which he still holds, building it up from a membership of a few hundreds in 1907 to more than 650,000 in 1930, with 1,700 lodges located in the United States and foreign countries, and with assets of more than $32,000,000. In 1913 the order established, near Chicago, Ill., the community of Mooseheart, where there is a home and school for the children of deceased members of the order, directed by the most competent managers available. There more than 1,200 fatherless children are given a home and a high school education and are taught to be self-supporting. At Mooseheart is an 800-acre farm on which instruction in agriculture is given and courses in twenty-eight of the leading trades are provided. Upon completion of the high school course the boy or girl student is presumed to be able to earn a living in the trade or occupation for which he or she has been found most fitted. The ages of the children range from birth to eighteen years, and they dwell in fire-proof houses large enough for twelve to fifteen children, under the care of matrons and proctors, and with all the comforts of a modern home. More than a hundred mothers of children who are inmates of the home also are given employment there, so as not to have them separated from their little ones. Mooseheart has cost the order more than $15,000,000. In addition the Moose have founded a home for elderly and aged persons, called Moosehaven, at Orange Park, Fla., where the inmates are given such work as they can do and are provided with the opportunity to round out their lives as useful members of society. Mr. Davis is chairman of the board of governors, which controls the affairs of the order, and he was chairman of the Moose war relief commission, which in 1918 and 1919 did important relief work both in Europe and the United States. His extensive knowledge of labor conditions, together with his reputation for ability and judgment as an administrator in business affairs, led to his appointment as secretary of the department of labor by President Harding in March, 1921. One of the great problems confronting him when he took the portfolio was the widespread unemployment which then prevailed as a consequence of post-war industrial unrest. Learning from the bureau of labor statistics that there were approximately 5,735,000 workers idle, the President's unemployment conference was called on Sept. 26, 1921, of which Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, was chairman. This conference, at which forty-four employers' representatives and sixteen employees' representatives were present, had a pronounced effect on the situation, both in securing public interest and in devising various remedial measures, most important of which was an increased public works construction on both a national and local scale. Another consequence of this industrial unrest were the many strikes which during 1921–23 followed one after another in close succession, and by the bitterness with which they were contested and the magnitude of their involvements, taxed the resourcefulness of the labor department to the utmost. In the year 1922 alone the department's bureau of conciliation was called upon to arbitrate 370 disputes, involving some 1,190,000 workers; of these, 266 cases were settled by the department working in conjunction with state labor boards and local agencies. At Mr. Davis's suggestion the 6,000 homes, hotels and dormitories belonging to the U. S. Housing Corporation, which were built throughout the United States during the World war, to house about 25,000 workers, were offered to the tenant workers on liberal terms of payment, with the result that many found it possible to buy homes who previously had had no such prospect. The department was also called upon to re-organize the bureau of immigration and provide machinery for securing restrictive immigration in accordance with the first quota law of 1921. Here Mr. Davis created a board of review and directed that each case over which there is a dispute or that is in any way exceptional be brought to his personal attention. During his first term congress passed the maternity and infancy act to operate through the children's bureau of the labor department, providing federal aid for the protection of motherhood and infancy. He extended the scope of the act by initiating studies of mothers' pension laws, child dependency, juvenile delinquency, and developing methods for obtaining nation-wide statistics on such conditions. The children's bureau must be credited with national leadership in securing a reduction in the infant mortality rate of from 86 to 73 (per 100,000) during the years 1920–27. In his policy toward labor Mr. Davis has consistently declared himself in favor of a "saving" wage as distinguished from a "living" wage, believing that the happiness of the worker depends upon the margin of his wage which extends beyond the limit required for bare necessities and permits the saving of money for future freedom from toil. He was reappointed secretary of labor by President Coolidge in 1925 and by President Hoover in 1929. He is the author of "The Iron Puddler" (1922), an autobiography. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Bucknell University in 1924. He is a member of the Americus Republican, Athletic and Duquesne clubs of Pittsburgh, the Washington Press and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington. He was married Nov. 26, 1914 to Jean Rodenbaugh of Pittsburgh and they have five children, James J. Jr., Jean, Jane, Joan and Jewell Davis.

DE FOREST, Lee, inventor, was born in Council Bluffs, Ia., Aug. 26, 1873, son of Henry Swift and Anna Margaret (Robbins) De Forest. His father (1833–96), a Congregational clergyman, was chaplain of the 11th Connecticut volunteers during the civil war, pastor of churches in Iowa, and at the time of his death president of Talladega College, Ala. The family in America descends from Isaac de Forest, a native of Leyden, Holland, known to history as the founder of Harlem, now a part of New York city, where he filled the office of burgher under Gov. Peter Stuyvesant. The intervening generations include David, son of the colonist, Samuel, Joseph, Gideon, and Lee, father of Dr. Henry S. De Forest. Lee De Forest, 2d, was educated in the scientific department of Yale university, where he was graduated Ph.B., in 1896 and Ph.D. in 1899. During the Spanish-American war, he served as bugler in the Yale battery, and, after discharge, resumed his studies. He began his active career as electrical experimenter at the Armour Institute, Chicago, in 1889, and here, about the same time inaugurated his experiments in wireless telegraphy, with a view to perfecting a system as efficient over land distances as over seas. For this purpose, as he soon concluded, the coherer system, used by Marconi and other early inventors, was incapable of modification, and, as the result of his own researches, perfected the electrolytic receiver, in 1902. This instrument, consisting essentially of two electrode terminals dipped in a conducting solution, whose resistance is instantly reduced by the impact of an electrical wave, and automatically restored, with its cessation, proved to be one of the most valuable contributions to the wireless art, since the first messages had been successfully received. Its superiority to other forms of detector was demonstrated in its capacity for enabling the reception of telegraphic dots and dashes by the use of a telephone receiver, previously difficult with less sensitive apparatus. The De Forest wireless telegraph system, developed with the perfection of the electrolytic receiver, was not only superior to all others in speed and accuracy, but also the first capable of working over land distances. One of its early successful tests was in its use, during the Russo-Japanese war, to transmit news direct from the coast of Korea to newspaper offices in New York and London. The system was also awarded a gold medal at the St. Louis exposition, in 1904. The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co., organized, in 1902, was merged with the United Wireless Telegraph Co., in 1907, and later, with the Marconi interests, which now control its fundamental patents. In the meantime, in 1906, Dr. De Forest entered upon his memorable researches in wireless telephony, which have brought him an even wider reputation. The basis of his success in this field was another brilliant invention, the three-electrode vacuum tube, or "audion" amplifier, an instrument applicable to several uses as well as rendering possible the modern practice of radio "broadcasting." To exploit his new inventions, Dr. De Forest organized the Radio Telephone Co., which gained considerable publicity, in 1907, by installing De Forest wireless telephones in all the vessels of Admiral Evans' fleet of battleships and auxiliaries, previous to the memorable voyage around the world. In the following year, the system was adopted in the British and Italian navies, and a wide field of usefulness seemed to be opened. Reckless speculation, however, by the financial directors of the company resulted in serious difficulties and necessitated complete reorganization. After this misfortune, Dr. De Forest accepted the position of radio engineer with the Federal Telegraph Co. at Palo Alto, Calif., for whom, during the next three years, he developed the "Diplex" and "Rapid" systems of transmitting and receiving, also valuable contributions to the art. Returning to New York in 1912, he sold license rights under all his "Audion" patents to the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., which, within the next eighteen months, by applying the audion to wired circuits, as a telephone relay, were able to extend immensely the range of telephonic communication.

While the audion was the true basis of the modern art of transmitting sound, it was still another invention that perfected the art—and for this final step the world is also indebted to DeForest. The invention in question is the feedback circuit with its oscillating audion, which consists, in principle, of a hook-up between the output circuit and the input circuit of the audion tube. Although DeForest's audion was a remarkable improvement over earlier detectors in rectifying alternating currents, it had the defect of not being able to build up or strengthen the incoming oscillations of a radio broadcasting station, and therefore the area within which it could receive such oscillations was definitely limited. The effect of the hook-up between the output and input circuits was that the former literally fed or regenerated the latter; moreover, an audion so hooked-up and supplied with sufficient energy developed a sustained alternating current, becoming within itself as complete a source of electrical power as a dynamo although equipped with no moving parts. An audion so extended is called an audion oscillator. The discovery removed at once the limitation of distance from radio broadcasting. DeForest however was able to establish definite title to the invention only after eleven years of tedious litigation, for, remarkably enough, the discovery of the feedback hook-up was hit upon almost simultaneously by three other men besides DeForest during 1912 and 1913, the others being Irving Langmuir, Edwin H. Armstrong and Alexander Meissner. All three of these men filed their applications for patents on the device before DeForest, but he was able to prove that he had, with a definite reason in mind, produced such a hook-up as early as Aug. 6, 1912, almost six months before Armstrong, his nearest rival. His contention was upheld by the U. S. circuit court of appeals in Philadelphia in 1927, and finally by the U. S. supreme court in 1928. Applied to wireless telephony the DeForest inventions have made transoceanic telephone communications as practicable as conversing over a wired circuit within the limits of a city. The first communication of this kind took place in 1915, when the human voice was transmitted from Arlington, D. C., to the Eiffel Tower, as a receiving station, in Paris.

Not only has Dr. De Forest earned universal recognition by his inventions as the "father of radio broadcasting"; perfected the methods of wireless telegraphy and vastly extended the range of telephonic communication—he has also successfully solved another problem vexing to inventors, the combination of vocal and musical sounds with motion pictures. No less an inventor than Mr. Edison could suggest no better method than a combination of phonograph and picture projector, and built the "Vitaphone." Dr. De Forest attacked the problem differently, proposing at the start to combine the picture and sound records on the same film, so that, while the effect of motion in the picture is still controlled by the frequent openings and closings of the shutter, as the successive pictures move into line with the lens, the sound record is entirely uninterrupted. The result was successfully accomplished by the use of a gas-filled lamp, whose degree of illumination is controlled by the fluctuations of the current on the transmitter circuit; the vocal or instrumental impulses being greatly amplified by the use of audion tubes, somewhat as in wireless telephone apparatus. By this means a continuous record of varying lights and shades is made along one edge of the moving photographic film, without perceptibly reducing the width of the visual picture. In projection, the sounds are reproduced by the variations in resistance of a "photo-electric cell" under the influence of light passing through a minute aperture behind the sound record, and, in turn, affecting a telephonic receiver in the usual manner. He demonstrated that this method was practical as early as in 1919 and gave the first public showing of this device, which he called the "Phonofilm," at the Rivoli theatre, New York city, in April 1923. In recognition of this latter invention he was awarded the honorary degree of Sc. D. by Syracuse University in 1919 and by Yale University in 1926. Other honors bestowed on him include the gold medal of the Institute of Radio Engineers, the Elliott Cresson medal of the Franklin Institute, the cross of the Legion of Honor of France, the Prix St. Tour of the French Institute, the John Scott medal and the gold medals of the St. Louis and Panama-Pacific expositions. He is a fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers and of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, the New York Electrical Society, the Yale Club of New York city, the American Defense Society (a founder and trustee), and the honorary technical fraternity of Sigma Xi. Dr. De Forest was married, Dec. 23, 1912, to Mary Mayo, daughter of G. B. White, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

STEUART, William Mott, statistician and director of the census, was born at Corpus Christi, Tex., Oct. 2, 1861, son of Alexander S. and Emily (Nourse) Steuart. His parents moved from Maryland to a ranch his father had homesteaded in Texas, and when the latter died soon after, the mother returned to their former home near the District of Columbia. He attended the public and high schools of the community and in the District of Columbia, where his advantages were above those of the youth of many sections of the country during that period. He was graduated at the George Washington (then Columbian) University with the LL.B. degree in 1884, receiving the LL.M. degree a year later. He was admitted to the bar of Maryland and the District of Columbia in 1884, and practiced first in Washington and later in Detroit, Mich. He was always interested in statistics and while in college was employed in the census bureau on the data of manufactures (1880) working during the day and attending the university night school. In 1890 he became chief of the division of manufactures in the census and ten years later chief statistician for the division. Since 1902 he has been connected with the bureau with the exception of two years. In 1917 he became secretary and statistician for the U. S. tariff commission. He was appointed assistant director of the census in 1919 and director in 1921, a position he still holds. Besides the count of the population every ten years, the U. S. census bureau conducts numerous other statistical researches at intervals ranging from one week to ten years. Statistics regarding the dependent, defective, and delinquent classes in institutions; public debt, national wealth and taxation; religious bodies or churches, and transportation by water, are compiled every tenth year in the period intervening between the decennial censuses; and statistics of electric light and power plants, electric railways, telephones, and telegraphs every fifth year. A special census of agriculture is taken in the fifth year following the decennial census; and a census of manufactures is taken biennially. Statistics of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces are compiled annually; also financial statistics of cities and States; and statistics of prisoners in State prisons and reformatories, and of patients in hospitals for mental disease and in institutions for epileptics and feeble-minded. The bureau also collects monthly or quarterly data regarding the production or supply of many commodities, including hides, skins, leather and leather goods, cotton, wool clothing, etc.

The first census, of 1790, embraced little more than the population of the thirteen states by family groups, sex and color. Since then the scope of the information has been extended until in 1920 it included details of population, occupations, agriculture, manufactures, mines, irrigation and drainage. The fifteenth census (1930) was the most comprehensive and important investigation of this character undertaken by any government or private agency. Besides the count of the inhabitants it included the economic status of farming, the extent and value of home ownership, illiteracy and unemployment, women's activity in business, and the racial composition of the nation. The personal data included age, and age at first marriage, the education of the foreign born, whether the individual spoke English and was naturalized, the occupation of each worker, the industry in which employed. To collect this information Mr. Steuart organized a staff of 575 supervisors scattered throughout the United States who appointed, trained and directed 100,000 numerators, who in turn visited the homes. In the Washington office the counting and tabulation of data was hastened by the use of punched record cards—one for each individual counted—and the cards run through electrically operated tabulating machines at the rate of 400 a minute. The U. S. census bureau is said to be the largest statistical organization in the world. Mr. Steuart is a member of the American Statistical Association, American Economic Association, and the International Institute of Statistics and of the Cosmos Club. He is a Republican in politics, an Episcopalian in religion and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He was married in Washington, D. C., May 2, 1888, to Florence M. Heiberger.

GLENN, Otis F., U. S. senator, was born at Mattoon, Ill., Aug. 27, 1879, son of Joseph C. and Mary C. (Ferguson) Glenn. His father, a native of Coles county, Ill., was a lawyer by profession and became widely known throughout the state especially for his transactions as claims agent for the Illinois Central railroad. In 1896 he removed with his family from Mattoon to Champaign, and Otis Glen was graduated at the University of Illinois in 1900 with the LL.B. degree. A year later he established a law practice at Murphysboro, Ill., as an associate of the Hon. James H. Martin and soon won the reputation of an able lawyer and respected citizen. After serving two terms as state's attorney of Jackson county he was elected to the Illinois senate where, during 1920–24, he distinguished himself as a skillful debater and a clever protagonist of the Republican cause. In 1923, he came into national prominence in his prosecution of the riot cases growing out of strikes and discontent of a large section of the laboring classes at Herrin, Ill. He was appointed a special assistant to the attorney general and to the state's attorney of Williamson county to represent the state in the trials and handled the difficult situation with a fearlessness and devotion to duty which earned him the gratitude of the entire state. In 1925 he opened law offices in Chicago. Meanwhile he had continued to be active in Republican politics, serving as delegate to the national conventions of 1920, 1924 and 1928. In 1928 he was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the seat left vacant by the resignation of Frank L. Smith. He was immediately assigned to membership in the committees on appropriations, claims, interstate commerce, privileges and elections, and public lands and surveys. From the beginning he took an active part in numerous questions of public concern, including the fifteenth decennial census, the prohibition act amendment, the senate rules concerning open executive session. Sen. Glenn was married to Anna Kennedy Martin and they have two daughters, Mary Elizabeth and Martha Glenn.

LAMONT, Thomas William, banker, was born in Claverack, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1870, son of Thomas and Caroline Deuel (Jayne) Lamont. The family is of remote Scottish origin. A branch settled in Coleraine, County Antrim, Ireland, from whence came Mr. Lamont's first American ancestor, Robert Lamont, who emigrated to the American colonies about 1745. Robert's son William, who fought in the revolutionary war, married Phoebe Perkins; their son William, Jr., married Jane Stillwell; and their son Thomas William, who married Elizabeth Maria Payne, was the grandfather of Thomas W. Lamont. His father was a Methodist minister and the family for generations was closely affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church either as communicants, pastors, missionaries or teachers. At the age of thirteen the son entered Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, N. H., where he zealously utilized the scholastic opportunities that seat of learning afforded and, in addition to his academic work, for which he was awarded a scholarship each year, took part in editing and writing for the school publications. At Harvard, where he went in the autumn of 1888, he developed his aptitude for writing, joined the editorial staffs of the "Crimson" and "Harvard Monthly," contributed to New York and Boston papers, and tutored his classmates. Upon his graduation in 1892 he became a reporter on the New York "Tribune." He produced excellent work, terse and interesting, edited copy, read proof and gave every promise of a brilliant journalistic career. He had other and more productive capacities, however, which drew him from devoting all his time to the newspaper field after some two years of close contact with it. In 1894 he entered the import and export business of Cushman Bros. Co., and reorganized it later as Lamont, Corliss & Co., becoming and remaining a member of the directorate. His success as a business organizer attracted the attention of financial leaders, especially Henry P. Davison (q.v.), then vice-president of the First National Bank of New York, who helped to form the Bankers Trust Co. and who invited him in 1903 to become secretary and treasurer of that institution. He exhibited such ability and initiative in the financial field that two years later he was made vice-president of the Bankers Trust Co., and soon after a director. In 1908 he went abroad for the American Bankers Association to establish the system of travelers' checks negotiable in any country for the convenience of tourists. He returned to take (1909) the vice-presidency of the First National Bank, held by Mr. Davison, who resigned that office to become a partner of J. P. Morgan & Co. Two years later (1911) he himself entered the Morgan firm in New York upon the resignation of George W. Perkins, and was the youngest of the partners. He also became a member of the allied houses of Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia; Morgan, Grenfell & Co. of London; and Morgan, Harjes & Co. of Paris. Since then he has been a financial figure of national and international prominence. In the peace negotiations at Paris following the European war he was financial adviser to the American peace commission, and from the beginning was immersed in the complex ramifications of German reparations as one of the American delegates on a special commission formed to examine the many-sided problem. As a member of the permanent armistice committee he visited the occupied area of Germany. Incidentally he was a stout defender of the part played by Pres. Wilson in framing the peace treaty of Versailles. In the spring of 1920 he visited China to negotiate a consortium by which American, British, Japanese and French banking groups arranged to make loans to that country for the development of her great basic public enterprises and for the reorganization of her currency with the approval and coöperation of the Chinese themselves. The same year produced a widespread famine in China and Pres. Wilson appointed him to head the American relief committee, which obtained substantial funds and supplies for the sufferers. His next foreign mission was to Mexico, whose government invited him in the autumn of 1921 to confer with them with a view to the refunding of that country's foreign debt. This desirable project involved the Obregon administration's recognition of all obligations and placing them on a basis for payment, which meant restoring Mexico's standing with other nations. Before setting out to Mexico City he made a special visit to Europe to be assured that British, French and other European holders of Mexico's bonds were in accord with American bondholders as to the course to be pursued in protecting international creditors of Mexico, while also assisting that country to financial stability. An international committee of foreign bondholders was formed, and as spokesman for the American section he laid down certain fundamental principles in the lengthy conferences he held with de la Huerta, finance minister, for Mexico's acceptance as a basis. In them he gave the fullest recognition of Mexico's economic difficulties and sought to avoid any undue burden on her people in funding the nation's debt for eventual redemption. He made proposals which he believed would measurably restore Mexico's credit, but did not then achieve his mission, because of irreconcilable differences between the viewpoints of the Mexican government and the international commission. In the spring of 1922 he was in Paris as representative of the American bondholders, consulting with European bankers, later meeting de la Huerta and the international bankers, this time in New York city. Terms for funding the Mexican debt were then reached and the agreement was duly ratified by Pres. Obregon and the Mexican congress. He made another visit to Europe in the summer of 1923 to complete negotiations for the participation by American banks in the international loan advanced to Austria in that year to aid her rehabilitation. The following year he participated in negotiations with France which culminated in a loan of $100,000,000 to that country by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the purpose of stabilizing the franc. His business interests are extensive and embrace directorships on the boards of the Guaranty Trust Co., First Security Co. of New York, International Harvester Co., Crowell Publishing Co. and the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co. He is a member of the board of overseers of Harvard University and a trustee of Smith College, Phillips Exeter Academy and of the Economic Foundation. In 1925 he endowed the Richards professorship in chemistry at Harvard. His clubs are the Union League, Metropolitan, City, Harvard, University, Century, Links and Down Town, all of New York city, and the Englewood Country and Creek and Links country clubs. In 1921 Union College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Mr. Lamont was married Oct. 31, 1895, to Florence Haskell Corliss of Englewood, N. J.

THOMAS, William Holcombe, jurist and author, was born near Oakbowery, Chambers co., Ala., July 10, 1867, son of William Erasmus Crawford and Emma Jane (Avary) Thomas. His father (q.v.) was a cavalryman in the Confederate army in the civil war; was a prominent planter of his state and member of the Alabama legislature. His son was graduated A.B. at Emory College, Ga., in 1886. He studied law under Judge James R. Dowdell, later chief justice of Alabama, was admitted to the bar in 1888 and began his practice in partnership with William James Samford (q.v.), later governor of Alabama. He was associated with Thomas H. Clark in Montgomery, Ala., for several years and with Frederick S. Ball for two years. He was associate judge of the city court of Montgomery during 1902–09 and judge of that court in 1909–10, when he retired from this office and for five years engaged in the private practice of his profession. Since 1915 he has been an associate justice of the supreme court of Alabama, and his decisions are reported in Vol. 193 et seq., "Alabama Reports," and in Vol. 67 et seq., "Southern Reporter." Judge Thomas is the author of numerous monographs on varied subjects, including "Birth and Growth of the Constitution of Alabama" (1900); "Governor William James Samford" (1902); "Individualism and Law" (1904); "College Men and World Currents" (1906); "Law and License" (1907); "The New South—An Inside View" (1908); "The Layman in Religious Life" (1908); "Educational History of Alabama Methodism" (1908); "Some Contemporary Pagan Witnesses of Early Christians" (1909); "The South's Task—Some of its Difficulties" (1909); "A Nation in the Making" (1909); "Jesus Christ and the Commandments" (1910); "The Negro and Crime" (1912), and "Some Causes of Crime" (1913). He was a member of the committee which, in 1903, secured the passage of the child labor bill by the Alabama legislature. He was a delegate to the universal congress of lawyers and jurists, St. Louis, Mo., in 1904, and in the same year attended the international congress of arts and sciences and the conference for education in the South. He is a member of the Alabama and the Montgomery bar associations; the Thirteen and the Country clubs of Montgomery and a trustee of the Woman's College and a member of the advisory board of the Montgomery Y.W.C.A. Politically he is a Democrat and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He was married June 4, 1891, to Lula Marian, daughter of Edmund S. McCurdy of Lowndesboro, Ala., and has one child, Georgia Willie Thomas, wife of William Varner.

LANDIS, Kenesaw Mountain, jurist, was born at Millville, O., Nov. 20, 1866, son of Abraham H. and Mary (Kumler) Landis. His father was a surgeon of an Ohio regiment in the civil war. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in Georgia, he was wounded by a cannon ball while he was at work on the field and to that incident is due the baptismal name of the son. Kenesaw Mountain Landis received his early education in the public schools of Logansport, Ind., to which place his parents had removed when he was seven years old. He left high school at the end of his first year and engaged in various forms of employment for several years. While still uncertain as to his life work he studied shorthand and became a court reporter. Deciding then to study law, he attended the Cincinnati Law School for one year and the Union College of Law at Chicago one year, being graduated at the latter institution in 1891. The same year he was admitted to the bar and for a year and a half he practiced law in Chicago, being employed part of the time as an instructor in the Northwestern University law school. When Judge Walter Q. Gresham was chosen by Pres. Cleveland as secretary of state in 1893 Landis became his secretary. In this position he exhibited such proficiency that when Mr. Gresham died, before his term of office expired, Pres. Cleveland offered to appoint him minister to Venezuela. He declined the appointment, however, and resumed the practice of law at Chicago in partnership with Edwin H. Uhl, later ambassador to Germany, and with Frank James, former first assistant postmaster general. During the next few years he built up a lucrative practice, the Grand Trunk railway, the Calumet Electric and several other corporations being among his clients. In 1904 he managed Frank O. Lowden's campaign for the gubernatorial nomination and became a personal friend of many of the leading politicians in the state. The next year Pres. Roosevelt appointed him federal judge for the northern district of Illinois, in which position he tried many important cases, the most notable being the suit of the U. S. government against the Standard Oil Co., for accepting railroad rebates in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, in which Judge Landis imposed a fine of $29,400,000, the largest ever laid against a corporation in the world's history. The case was appealed and in the end Judge Landis' decision was reversed, but it had a most salutary effect upon the conduct of great corporations throughout the country. Throughout his service on the bench he showed little interest in the prominence of the accused, but only in his guilt or innocence. He was severe in his censure of the Standard Oil Co., but he was equally severe with malefactors of humble station. During the war he conducted a series of cases against the Industrial Workers of the World agitators, and sentenced ninety-seven of them, including their chief, William Hayward, to the penitentiary. He also sentenced Victor Berger, Socialist congressman from Wisconsin, to prison for alleged violation of the espionage law. In November, 1920, when public confidence in professional baseball was badly shaken by charges of the "throwing" of games of the world's series, and the leaders of the major league clubs realized that a thorough reorganization was imperative, they invited Judge Landis to become commissioner for the American and National leagues. He accepted the position which, in effect, makes him the supreme authority in baseball, and since then he has made numer-

ous decisions which have done much to restore public confidence in the sport. He continued his work on the federal bench until Mar. 1, 1922, when he resigned, giving his whole time since then to his baseball work. Before resigning as a federal judge he performed a notable service for Chicago in acting as arbiter of the building trades wage dispute, fixing the wages for all classes of labor engaged in construction, and thereby terminating a long and expensive strike, which had almost paralyzed building activities in Chicago. While baseball is his chief form of diversion, he is also fond of golf and possesses unusual skill as an angler. In politics he is a Republican and he attends the United Brethren church. He is a constant reader, and he has a keen, inquisitive mind that is never at rest. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic, the South Shore, Midlothian and Olympia Fields Country clubs. He was married July 25, 1895, to Winifred, daughter of John F. Reed of Ottawa, Ill., and has two children: Reed Gresham Landis and Susanne, who married Richard Phillips, a Chicago broker.

ADAMS, Harry Milo, railway official, was born at Comanche, Ia., Jan. 3, 1867, son of John Calvin and Katharine A. (Echelbarger) Adams. He began his business career in 1880 as a messenger for the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad and for seven years occupied various positions with that and the Southern Kansas railroad. He was division baggage agent, and later advertising agent of the Union Pacific Railway. In 1890 he became baggage agent of the United Carriage & Baggage Transfer Co. of Portland, and so continued for three years. He was ticket clerk of the Union Pacific Railway and Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. at Seattle, Wash., from March to October, 1894. He served as clerk of the general freight department of the same company at Portland, Ore.; travelling freight and passenger agent and chief clerk, general freight department from 1895 to 1898, and as general agent at Spokane, Wash., from 1898 to 1902. In 1902 he was made assistant general freight agent at Portland of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co., and so continued until 1905, when he became assistant traffic manager of the Great Northern Railway at Seattle. During 1907–10 he served as general freight and passenger agent at Portland of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle railway. Thereafter, for four years, he was freight traffic manager at San Francisco of the Western Pacific railway; then general traffic manager (1914–17), and later (1917–18) vice-president in charge of the traffic at St. Louis of the Missouri Pacific railway. Mr. Adams was now known as one of the ablest traffic managers in the United States and when the government took over the control and operation of the railroads on Dec. 27, 1917, he was recommended to handle traffic matters for the war department. The inland transportation division of the war department was created in the office of the director of purchase, storage and traffic and Mr. Adams appointed its chief, with authority over all details of transportation and routing of troops and war department supplies. The position made him practically the master of all government traffic in the United States. At the time of his appointment some 30,000 carloads of war department property were congesting various Atlantic ports. Mr. Adams at once took steps to break the blockade and brought about an orderly movement of traffic. The value of his service was soon demonstrated, and on Aug. 1 a reorganization was effected, the name changed to the Inland Traffic Service, and its director authorized to take over the transportation organization of the various bureaus of the war department, both at Washington and throughout the country through the medium of twenty-six branch and district representatives at important traffic centers. Mr. Adams had charge of obtaining cars or other necessary means of transportation, handled all matters pertaining to expedition or preference in movement, and adopted measures looking to the prompt disposition of shipments on arrival at destination. While his position was technically advisory, a word from him to the railroad administration was sufficient to effect any action which he deemed advisable. An instance will illustrate his power. When he took charge of traffic, the war department was having great difficulty in obtaining lumber for its building operations, many lumber manufacturers preferring to fill orders from their regular customers rather than those from the government. He solved the problem by asking the railroad administration to embargo shipments of lumber to any consignee but the government; thereafter the war department procured all the lumber it needed. He resigned as director of inland traffic, Mar. 1, 1919, and for the following six months was traffic assistant to the regional director, U. S. Railroad Administration, for the Southwestern region, St. Louis, Mo. On Oct. 1, 1919, he was appointed vice-president in charge of traffic at Omaha, Neb., of the Union Pacific railroad system. He was awarded the distinguished service medal: "For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service with the Army of the United States as director of inland traffic. His responsibilities have been great in supervising the utilization of railroad facilities and the immense movement of troops and supplies during the war. His excellent judgment and marked ability have contributed materially to the successful and orderly movement of troops and supplies to the ports of embarkation and for the army overseas." He was married in San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 10, 1890, to Josephine Augusta, daughter of John Moore of Denver, Colo.

BROWNE, Nina Eliza, librarian, was born at Erving, Mass., Oct. 6, 1860, daughter of Charles Theodore and Nancy Smith (Chapman) Brown. Her earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Browne, who came from England and settled at Lynn, Mass., in 1630. From him and his wife Mary Newhall, the line of descent is traced through their son, Thomas Brown and his wife, Hannah Collins; their son Thomas and his wife Deborah Holdredge; their son Samuel and his wife Mary; their son Robert and his wife Lydia Dewey Brown, descended from the same Thomas Browne of Lynn; and their son Robert and his wife Eliza Ranger, who were the grandparents of Nina Eliza Browne. She was graduated at Smith College in 1882, took a post-graduate course in 1882–83, and received the degree of A.M. in 1885. Having decided upon the career of librarian, she attended the Columbia University Library School, at the same time obtaining her first practical experience in the Columbia University library, and after being graduated in 1889, joined the staff of the New York state library. When Melvil Dewey, founder of the Columbia University Library School, became state librarian of New York, the school was transferred to Albany, where Miss Browne and six Columbia assistants joined Mr. Dewey as members of his staff. In 1891 she received the degree of Bachelor of Library Science from the University of the State of New York. In 1893 she became librarian of Library Bureau, Boston, Mass., which was organized by Mr. Dewey under the auspices of the American Library Association for the purpose of systematizing the work of libraries, and in this capacity her skill and technical knowledge were available to librarians who wished to take advantage of the service. When the bureau undertook the publication of printed catalog cards for new books for the use of libraries at a nominal cost, it fell to her to handle the work as the only member of the staff trained in the required technique. In this she rendered a unique service to librarians, who had long desired to be furnished with such cards, previous attempts to organize an efficient system of cataloging and distributing new titles to them having failed. Economically the service proved so great a boon to the library world that three years later it was transferred to the American Library Association publishing board, which continued the work under her charge until 1901. Since then the card index service has been carried on by the Library of Congress, which, as the repository of all copyrighted books, had greater facilities for handling it. Miss Browne was registrar of the American Library Association during 1889-1909 and assistant secretary of the American Library Association publishing board from 1896 to 1901, then succeeding William Coolidge Lane as secretary, in which capacity she served for eight years. As its joint editor she did most of the work of compiling the "American Library Association Index to Portraits" (1906). She was secretary of the Massachusetts free library commission in 1910–11, and later became an assistant in the library of Harvard University, for which she edited printed catalog cards and installed a set of similar cards of the Library of Congress. She originated a charging system used by many libraries and known by her name. She was assistant librarian at Smith College in 1916–17, and has since been engaged in miscellaneous editorial work. In 1921 she was appointed archivist at Smith College. She compiled "Bibliography of Hawthorne" (1905), and edited a "Catalog of Officers, Graduates and Non-Graduates of Smith College, 1875–1905" (1906). She is a member of the American Library Association, the American Association of University Women, and the Twentieth Century, Women's City Club and College Club (secretary, 1899–1901) of Boston. Among her avocations is the compilation of a bibliography of the publications of Smith College alumnae.

WOODWORTH, Robert Sessions, psychologist, was born at Belchertown, Mass., Oct. 17, 1869, son of William Walter and Lydia A. (Sessions) Woodworth. His first American ancestor was Walter Woodworth, a native of Kent, England, who emigrated in 1628, and settled at Scituate, Mass. His father was a Congregational minister. He was graduated A.B. at Amherst College in 1891 and at once began teaching, serving as assistant principal of the Watertown (N. Y.) High School until 1893, and for two years thereafter taught mathematics at Washburn College, Topeka, Kans. Proceeding to Harvard, he was graduated A.B. at that university in 1896, received his master's degree the next year, and for the following term was assistant in physiology at the university's medical school. He next took a course at Columbia University, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1899, and from that year to 1902 served as instructor in physiology at University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city. After a year abroad as demonstrator of physiology at the University of Liverpool, England, meantime studying at Edinburgh, he returned to Columbia in 1903 as instructor in psychology, became adjunct professor in 1905 and professor in 1909, a chair he still holds. Prof. Woodworth's early scientific work was directed to psychology, wherein he made a study of the speed of dreaming. In physiology he studied the contraction of the stomach muscle, discovering that the strength of a contraction depended primarily on the amount of rest the muscle enjoyed before the effort, while in researches he made in the phenomena of fatigue, he showed that nerve centers tire much more slowly than muscles do, and that the fatigue of voluntary muscular work was not, as had been supposed, of nervous origin but either muscular or due to unpleasant sensations accompanying prolonged muscular work. He also made a special study of the psychology of movement and of vision. As superintendent of the sections on anthropometry and psychometry at the Louisiana purchase exposition in 1904 he organized a laboratory for measuring and testing the senses, motor powers and mental ability of the various nationalities represented at the exhibition. Professor Woodworth went to England and Germany in 1912 on sabbatical leave, visiting psychological laboratories and especially studied the work of Prof. Külpe's school at Bonn on the thought processes, which was closely akin to his own. In the European war period he was chairman of the committee of the American Psychological Association, which passed upon the emotional fitness of men for warfare and originated a test or questionary, designed to epitomize an individual's life history in the control of fears and unfavorable impulses, and afterwards adapted for civilian use in the study of delinquents and other abnormal classes. He is the author of "Le Mouvement" (1903), a French work on bodily movement as determined by mental factors; "Elements of Physiological Psychology," with George T. Ladd (1911), a text book used largely as a standard in advanced courses in psychology; "The Care of the Body" (1912), an elementary presentation of personal hygiene; "Association Tests," with Dr. F. Lyman Wells (1912), a monograph that helped measurably towards the development of group intelligence tests used in the army during the war in Europe; "Dynamic Psychology" (1918), in which psychology is considered as a study of the causes and motives of behavior and for which he received the Butler medal; and "Psychology: A Study of Mental Life" (1921), in general use as a college text book. Prof. Woodworth has also written numerous scientific papers in psychological and physiological journals and is editor of "Archives of Psychology." He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-pres., 1909, 1924), and a member of the national research council; National Academy of Sciences; New York Academy of Sciences (vice-pres., 1911–12, 1920–21); and of the American Psychological Association, before which body in 1914, he delivered as president a notable address on "A Revision of Imageless Thought," which summed up the conclusions of several years of investigation of this subject. Prof. Woodworth was married Apr. 23, 1903, to Gabrielle Marie, daughter of Gabriel Schjoth of Fleetwood, England, and has three children: Svenssen, Greta and Mary Virginia Woodworth.

DAVIS, John William, lawyer and diplomatist, was born at Clarksburg, W. Va., Apr. 13, 1873, son of John James and Anna (Kennedy) Davis. His first paternal ancestor of whom there is definite knowledge was his great-grandfather, Caleb Davis, a native of Maryland, who married Mary Upp and settled in Woodstock, Va. His son John married Eliza Arnold Steen and was a saddler by trade, removing in early life from Woodstock to Clarksburg, W. Va. John J. Davis, father of John W., was a lawyer and one of the leading men of his state. He was a member of the Virginia legislature and of the convention which organized the new state of West Virginia. He also served in the West Virginia legislature in 1870, as well as in the house of representatives in the 42nd and 43rd congresses, and was twice presidential elector for his state on the Democratic ticket. His son was prepared for college at Pantops Academy, Charlottesville, Va., and in 1892 was graduated A.B. at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. He took his law degree from the same institution in 1895, was admitted to the bar of West Virginia the same year and began the practice of law at Clarksburg with his father under the firm name of Davis & Davis. The next year, when only 23 years of age, he returned to his alma mater as assistant professor of law. He remained there for a year, returning to Clarksburg at the end of the term to resume practice with his father. About this time he scored his first legal victory by championing union labor in a mine strike in the district. He early took a keen interest in the politics of his state and in 1899 was elected to the West Virginia house of delegates, where he became chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1900 he was the Democratic candidate for presidential elector-at-large and in 1904 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention. His inherited and trained gifts as a lawyer were manifested early and he soon built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1906 he was president of the West Virginia Bar Association and in 1909 a member of the state commission on uniform laws. In 1910, at the age of 37, he was nominated by the Democrats of the first congressional district of West Virginia, which was strongly Republican, to represent that district in congress, and won by a sweeping majority. He was reëlected in 1912. During his three years' service in the house his accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the law and his ability as an orator and debater received wide recognition. He was a member of the judiciary committee and proposed or spoke in favor of many measures aiming at reforming federal court procedure. He denounced the wool schedule of the Payne tariff law on June 14, 1911, in an able speech that showed a mastery of the subject, and on May 11, 1912, made a strong and convincing argument in support of a bill intended to restrain the abuse of the injunctive process by the courts. He appeared before the senate as one of the managers for the house in the impeachment proceedings against Federal Judge Robert W. Archbald of Pennsylvania, and in his argument for impeaching the jurist cited the principles and precedents governing the case. Pres. Wilson was so impressed with his personal and professional qualifications that on Aug. 30, 1913, he was appointed solicitor general of the United States. As the government's "trial lawyer" in this office, who is called upon to measure his strength in federal litigation with the ablest legal minds, he argued many important cases before the United States supreme court. Two of these cases involved the validity of the selective service act of 1917 and the Adamson eight-hour law, both of which were won by the government. Other important cases which he conducted for the government were the International Harvester, United States Steel Corporation and anthracite coal suits, also litigation involving the constitutionality of the income tax law and the so-called pipe-line cases. He also lent valuable assistance to the attorney general in the prosecution of alien enemy plotters and in the enforcement of emergency war laws. In August, 1918, the president appointed him a member of an American commission to negotiate with a similar German commission, a convention to govern the treatment of prisoners of war and regulations for the exchange of such prisoners. While on his way to this conference Mr. Davis was notified of his appointment as American ambassador to Great Britain to succeed Walter Hines Page, who had resigned on account of ill health. He proceeded to Berne, Switzerland. where the conference with the German commission began on Sept. 23, 1918, and helped to draft the agreement, which was signed Nov. 11, 1918 the date of the armistice that ended the European war. He returned at once to the United States to receive instructions from the president and secretary of state concerning matters of policy, and the ship which took Mr. Wilson on his first trip to France to attend the peace conference carried also Mr. Davis to his new post at London. As American ambassador at the court of St. James's his intellectual and personal qualities enabled him to handle delicate and important questions of international intercourse in a manner that gratified both governments. He was called to the peace conference at Paris and assisted in drafting the regulations for the control of the occupied regions along the Rhine. The difficult negotiations with Great Britain over the Mesopotamian oil fields and other questions growing out of the war he conducted with tact and a sympathetic understanding of the British viewpoint. While ambassador he was widely urged as the Democratic candidate for president and he was nominated and warmly supported for that position by the West Virginia delegation at the Democratic national convention in 1920. After the advent of the Harding administration in 1921 he resigned the ambassadorship and returned to the United States, resuming the practice of law in New York city as a member of the firm of Stetson, Jennings, Russell & Davis. Upon his gradual emergence from among the "dark horses" as a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the presidential campaign of 1924, Mr. Davis was one of nineteen candidates but held only enough delegates to keep his name before the convention until the chief contestants, William G. McAdoo and Gov. Smith of New York, seeing no prospect of obtaining the nomination, released their delegates. The votes then began to swing to Mr. Davis and on the 103rd ballot he received 839 votes, which were more than the necessary two-thirds, whereupon the convention made his selection unanimous. At the November election he received 8,391,431 votes as against 15,-

729,060 ballots for Pres. Coolidge. Afterwards he made a lengthy tour abroad and resumed the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardner & Reed. He is a director of the United States Rubber Co. and the National Bank of Commerce, a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., president of the English Speaking Union (reëlected), an honorary bencher of the Middle Temple, London, a member of the American Bar Association (pres. 1922) and of the Phi Kappa Psi and the Phi Beta Kappa, and is a 32nd degree Mason. He belongs to numerous clubs, including St. James's of London. He received the degree of LL.D. from Washington and Lee University in 1916, from the University of West Virginia, University of Birmingham, England, and University of Glasgow in 1919, and from Union University and Yale University in 1921. He was married (1) at Charleston, W. Va., June 20, 1899, to Julia, daughter of Edward H. McDonald of Kentucky, who died in 1900; and (2) Jan. 2, 1912, to Ellen G., daughter of John Bassel of Clarksburg. He has one child: Julia McDonald, wife of William McMillan Adams.

SWANTON, John Reed, ethnologist, was born at Gardiner, Me., Feb. 19, 1873, son of Walter Scott and Mary Olivia (Worcester) Swanton; grandson of John B. and Catherine (Reed) Swanton, great-grandson of John B. Swanton, great-great-grandson of William Swanton and great-great-great-grandson of William Swanton, who settled in Bath, Me., in 1762, took part in the Louisburg Expedition of 1758 and was a shipbuilder of Bath. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1896 and received the M.A. degree the following year. He took a post-graduate course at Columbia University during 1898–1900 and received the degree of Ph.D. at Harvard University in the latter year. On Sept. 1, 1900, he became associated with the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution as assistant ethnologist and since 1903 has served as ethnologist. Throughout this period he continued his ethnological studies with unremitting zeal, specializing on the history and language of various Indian tribes of the United States, and has published numerous books and monographs on these and other tribes. These researches have included the Chinook and Dakota languages, the general ethnology, language and mythology of the Haida tribe of the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, the sociology and mythology of the Tlingit tribe of southern Alaska and the general ethnology of the Muskhogeans, the Creeks, the Choctaws and the Chickasaws of the southeast United States. He discovered the language of the Ofo Indians of Mississippi and determined the relationship existing among the languages of the Chitimacha, Tunica and Atakapa tribes of Mississippi and Louisiana and between the Natchez and Muskhogean groups. He is the author of "Contributions to the Ethnology of the Haida" (1905); "Haida Texts and Myths" (1905); "Social Condition, Belief and Linguistic Relationship of the Tlingit Indians" (1908); "Tlingit Myths and Texts" (1909); "Indian Tribes of the Lower Mississippi Valley and Adjacent Coast of the Gulf of Mexico" (1911); "A Dictionary of the Biloxi and Ofo Languages," with James Owen Dorsey (1912); "A Structural and Lexical Comparison of the Tunica, Chitimacha, and Atakapa Languages" (1919) and the "Early History of the Creek Indians and their Neighbors" (1922). Mr. Swanton was an associate editor of the "American Anthropologist" from 1910 to 1921 and since the latter year has been its editor. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a corresponding member of the Paris Société des Américanistes and a member of the American Anthropological Association (treasurer, 1921), the Anthropological Society of Washington (president, 1915–17), the American Sociological Society, the American Folk-Lore Society (president, 1909), and the Washington Academy of Sciences. He was married Dec. 16, 1903, to Alice, adopted daughter of Justice Job Barnard of Washington, D. C., and has three children: Mary Alice, John Reed and Henry Allen Swanton.

BREM, Walter Vernon, Jr., physician and surgeon, was born at Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 5, 1875, the son of Walter Vernon and Hannah (Caldwell) Brem, and grandson of Thomas Hamilton Brem, who emigrated from Northumberland county, England, early in the nineteenth century. His mother was the daughter of Tod Robinson Caldwell (q.v.), governor of North Carolina. He attended the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Trinity College, and was graduated B.S. at the University of North Carolina in 1896. He studied medicine at the college of medicine of his alma mater and received his medical degree from Johns Hopkins Medical College in 1904. After one year as interne at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, he was appointed physician on the Isthmian Canal Commission, under Gen. William C. Gorgas. He served at the Ancon Hospital, Canal Zone, during 1905–07; and as chief of the medical clinic, Colon Hospital, 1907–11. In 1911 he organized a laboratory of clinical pathology in Los Angeles, and heads the medical firm of Brem, Zeiler & Hammack, which conducts it. He was professor of pathology and bacteriology at the University of California medical school, Los Angeles, 1911–14, and director of the southern branch of the California State Hygienic Laboratory, 1913–17, and has been consulting epidemiologist to the California state board of health since 1921, and a member of the state board of medical examiners since 1923. He volunteered his services in both the Spanish-American war and the European war, in the latter serving successively as president of the cardiovascular board, 40th division, Camp Kearny; chief of the medical service, base hospital, Camp Cody; chief of laboratory, base hospital, Camp Kearny, and chief of medical service, Camp Fremont, 1917–19. He has made a special study of malaria and tuberculosis and is the author of a number of valuable contributions to the literature of medical science and medical economics. He is a member of the American Society for Clinical Investigation, American Public Health Association, American Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Association for the Study of Internal Secretions, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Medical Association, the Southern California Medical Society (president, 1920), Los Angeles County Medical Society (president, 1921), Medical Society of the State of California, California Academy of Medicine, Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society, Los Angeles Medical Symposium Society, and the Sons of the Revolution. He was married Aug. 5, 1905, to Marion Wolcott, daughter of Gen. Frederick C. Winkler, a lawyer of Milwaukee, Wis., and had six children: Phyllis, Lorna, Gwendolyn, Thomas Hamilton, Frederick W., and Walter V. Brem.

DAUGHERTY, Harry Micajah, attorney-general, was born at Washington Courthouse, O., Jan. 26, 1860, the son of John H. and Jane A. (Draper) Daugherty. His father, a native of Lancaster, Pa., died when the son was four years old. He received a common school education and attended the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in law in 1881. After practicing for eleven years in his home town he formed a partnership with Judge David I. Worthington and in 1893 removed to Columbus, O. Later, with John E. Todd and Ralph F. Rarey, he formed the firm of Daugherty, Todd & Rarey. He established a reputation in the courts as a pleader of force, ability and wide experience and his firm represented some of the most prominent corporations in the country. He became interested in politics early in his career and subsequently rose to a dominant place in the political affairs of his state. His first public office was that of township clerk (1882), followed by that of councilman-at-large. He lost the Republican nomination for congress in 1888 by only three votes and a year later was elected to the general assembly, where he gained valuable experience in the committees on the judiciary and corporations. He was reëlected in 1891 and made permanent chairman of the Republican house caucus. He headed the caucus of 1892 that decided the speakership contest upon which turned the Foraker-Sherman struggle for the U. S. senatorship from Ohio. In 1893 he became chairman of the state convention which nominated McKinley for governor of Ohio. From that time forward he exerted a strong influence on his party in Ohio, although he was not again elected to public office. Seeking nomination for U. S. senator, he was defeated in turn by Sen. Joseph B. Foraker in 1902, by Sen. Theodore E. Burton in 1908, and by Myron T. Herrick in 1916. In 1904 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention and also managed Warren G. Harding's successful campaign for lieutenant-governor of Ohio. In 1910 he conducted Mr. Harding's unsuccessful campaign for governor. Two years later, as chairman of the state executive committee, he managed the Taft presidential campaign in Ohio and incurred the bitter hostility of the Progressives for forcing Roosevelt followers off all state, district and local committees, taking the position in which the supreme court upheld him, that a candidate could not run on two tickets. In 1920 he directed the pre-primary campaign of Warren G. Harding, Republican candidate for president, and after the latter's nomination took a prominent part in the campaign for his election. Upon Pres. Harding taking office in March, 1921, Mr. Daugherty entered the cabinet as attorney-general. His selection for that office aroused considerable criticism and he was the subject of frequent attacks, especially in relation to his investigations of alleged wholesale profiteering and frauds connected with war contracts. For the handling of these inquiries he organized a new division of the department of justice and distinguished lawyers and specialists in war materials were engaged. Answering repeated criticisms of political opponents in and out of congress that he had been lax in enforcing the laws, he reported to congress in February, 1924, that at that time 117 suits relating to wartime transactions, involving $62,343,741 were pending, and that eighty-two claims had been disposed of and cash collections exceeding $6,000,000 paid into the treasury. In addition, 300 claims, involving a total of $41,000,000, were under investigation. The department of justice under his direction thus handled disputed claims between the government and private firms for war equipment and supplies involving a sum in excess of $100,000,000. By Mar. 1 settlements were under way amounting to $4,480,000, increasing the total sum recovered to more than $10,000,000. The attorney-general, nevertheless, again became the subject of frequent attacks in congress and he aroused the enmity of organized labor during the railroad shopmen's strike in 1922, when (Aug. 31) he obtained from the U. S. district court in Chicago the most drastic labor injunction ever handed down from the federal bench. The injunction ended the strike in thirty-six hours and was viewed as having determined the principle that the public interest was paramount in all industrial controversies. The antagonism to Mr. Daugherty culminated soon after in a demand by Rep. Oscar O. Keller, Republican, for his impeachment. An investigation by the house judiciary committee resulted in his complete exoneration in January, 1923, but attacks upon him in congress continued, especially during an investigation in 1924 by a senate committee into the leasing of government oil lands by Albert B. Fall (q.v.), former secretary of the interior, and Edwin Denby (q.v.), secretary of the navy, though it was shown that he had had no part in the granting of the oil leases. Sec. Denby's resignation served to stimulate the political crusade against him and leading Republican senators, concerned with the party's prospects, urged Pres. Coolidge to request his resignation. Mr. Daugherty refused to retire until his department had been investigated and the accusations made against him of general misfeasance or malfeasance in office had been sustained or otherwise. The senate thereupon appointed a special committee to inquire into his official conduct. In the course of the hearings he refused to accede to the committee's request for departmental papers on the ground that indiscriminate disclosure of such information was incompatible with the public interest, Pres. Coolidge, through whom the committee demanded the papers, utilized the incident to request Mr. Daugherty's resignation, taking the view that the latter could not be a disinterested adviser of what documents the committee needed in probing his official conduct. Mr. Daugherty resigned Mar. 28, 1924, solely in deference to the president's request, protesting that he had been made the scapegoat of a political clamor against the Republican party and that a biased committee wanted to convict him by immaterial and malicious gossip repeated by irresponsible or corrupt witnesses. The senate committee meantime continued its hearings, aiming to obtain incriminating evidence against him through financial channels. It sought through a government bank examiner to investigate the records of the Midland National Bank of Washington Court House, O., of which his brother, Mal S. Daugherty, was president; summoned the bank's officers to testify; demanded surrender of its records, which the former resisted; and under a senate warrant had its president arrested for refusal to comply. Following a federal court ruling in May by the southern Ohio district court that the power exercised by the committee against the bank was unconstitutional, the former attorney-general declined to appear again before that body and investigation ended early in June without the committee formulating any charges nor reporting its findings to the senate. Following his resignation he resumed the practice of law at Columbus, O. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, and is an Odd Fellow, a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and an Elk. He was married Sept. 3, 1884, to Lucie M., daughter of Anthony B. Walker of Wellston, O., and has two children: Draper M. and Emily B., wife of Ralph F. Rarey.

BINGHAM, Hiram, explorer, a governor of Connecticut and U. S. senator, was born in Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 19, 1875, son of Hiram and Minerva Clarissa (Brewster) Bingham, and a descendant of Deacon Thomas Bingham, who came to America and settled in Connecticut, about 1650. His father (q.v.) was a pioneer missionary in the Gilbert Islands. The son was graduated at Yale University in 1898. For eight months thereafter he was superintendent of Palama Chapel Mission at Honolulu, and later served four months as chemist of the American Sugar Co. at Molokai, H. I. He studied history and political science at the University of California, receiving the degree of M.A. in 1900 and in 1901 he received the M.A. degree from Harvard University. During 1901–05 he studied and taught history at Harvard, where in 1901–02 and again in 1904–05 he held the Austin Teaching Fellowship, and in 1905 he received the degree of Ph.D. from that university. He was preceptor in history and politics at Princeton University in 1905–06. He began his career as an explorer by undertaking an overland journey from Caracas in Venezuela, to Bogota, in Colombia, in 1906–07. After lecturing for one year on South American history and geography at Yale University, he went as a delegate to the first Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago de Chile in 1908. He explored the old Spanish trade route from Buenos Aires to Lima in 1908–09. In 1910 he lectured on diplomatic history at Johns Hopkins University, and later in the year became assistant professor of Latin American history at Yale. He was director of the Yale Peruvian expedition in 1911, which made the first ascent of one of the highest peaks in the Andes, Mt. Corpuna (21,703 ft.), made the first report on the ruins of Machu Picchu, located Uiticos, the last Inca capital, and made a considerable alteration in the map of central Peru, by the first survey of the Pampaconas river. He directed the Peruvian expeditions of 1912 and 1914–15, under the auspices of Yale University and the National Geographic Society, which made further explorations and investigations. From 1915 to 1924 he was professor of Latin American history at Yale. During the World war period he was lieutenant colonel in the signal corps, and in charge of all United States schools of military aeronautics, chief of the air personnel division at Washington, November, 1917–March, 1918, and with the A. E. F. at Tours, France, March–August, 1918. He was commanding officer of the Aviation Instruction Center, Issoudun, France, from August to December, 1918. He was a member of the Connecticut delegation to the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1916, 1920 and 1924, was presidential elector on the Republican ticket in November, 1916, and was elected lieutenant governor of Connecticut in November, 1922. Two years later he was elected governor. Upon the death of Sen. Frank B. Brandegee in 1924 he was unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate for the U. S. senate, and at a special election in December, was elected for the unexpired term. He is still opposed to the United States joining the League of Nations, but favors American entrance into the World Court in a form acceptable to the senate and the president. Col. Bingham is the author of "Journal of an Expedition across Venezuela and Colombia" (1909); "Across South America, an Account of a Journey from Buenos Aires to Lima by way of Potosi" (1911), "An Explorer in the Air Service" (1920), and "Inca Land" (1922), and numerous contributions to scientific and literary periodicals. He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and American Association for the Advancement of Science; honorary member of the National Academy of History (Bogota); corresponding member of the Lima Geographical Society, the Hispanic Society of America and the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, and a member of the Sigma Xi, the American Antiquarian Society, the Harvard University Travelers Club, the American Anthropological Association (member of the council), the Association of American Geographers, the American Federation of Arts, the American Political Science Association, American Alpine Club, the Hakluyt Society, Graduates, Elizabethan, Country and Lawn clubs of New Haven, the Yale, Century, University and Explorers' clubs of New York, the Cosmos, Burning Tree and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, Psi Upsilon and Acacia fraternities, a 32nd degree Mason and a Granger. France decorated him with the Order of the Etoile Novie. He is an honorary member of the Faculty of Letters of the University of Cuzco, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Litt.D. in 1912. He was mar-

ried Nov. 20, 1900, to Alfreda, daughter of Alfred Mitchell of New London, Conn., and has seven sons: Woodbridge, Hiram, Jr., Alfred Mitchell, Charles Tiffany, Brewster, Mitchell and Jonathan Brewster Bingham.

SUTHERLAND, Howard, U. S. senator, was born at Kirkwood, Mo., Sept. 8, 1865, son of John Webster and Julia P. (Reavis) Sutherland, grandson of John Sutherland and Elizabeth (Smith) Sutherland, and great-grandson of John Sutherland, who came from Scotland and settled in Washington co., Pa. He worked his way through Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., and was graduated A.B. in 1889. He was editor of the "Republican" (daily and weekly) of Fulton, for one year and then became a clerk in the census bureau, Washington, D. C. By promotion he became chief of the population division of the eleventh census. During this period he studied law at night at Columbian (now George Washington) University. In 1893 he resigned from the census bureau and went to West Virginia as an agent for the Davis-Elkins coal, railroad and land interests, with which he was associated for ten years (1893–1903). In 1903 he established himself as a coal and timberland operator, becoming president of the Greenbrier Land Co., the Valley Co., and the Middle Fork Coal & Land Co., and a director in the Davis Trust Co. and the Baldwin Supply Co., all of Elkins. During 1908–12 he was a member of the West Virginia state senate and in 1912 was elected to the 63rd congress, on the Republican ticket, as congressman-at-large from West Virginia, leading the state ticket by a majority of 18,401. Reelected to the 64th congress, he served on the committee on good roads, and interstate and foreign commerce. In 1916 he was elected to the U. S. senate, and served until Mar. 4, 1923. During the war with Germany he was a member of the committee on military affairs. At the expiration of his term he resumed his connections in the coal and lumber business and in the year 1925 became vice-president of Hambleton & Co., with the management of their Washington, D. C., office. Later the same year he was appointed U. S. alien property custodian in charge of the disposition of German property seized in the World war, in succession to Frederick C. Hicks. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1924 and 1928. He is a trustee of Davis and Elkins Presbyterian College; chairman West Virginia good roads commission; and a member of the Beta Theta Phi fraternity, Masonic fraternity, in which he holds the 32nd degree, and the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs, Washington. Sen. Sutherland was married May 28, 1889, to Effie, daughter of James B. Harris of Fulton, Mo., and has six children: Natalie, wife of John Sidney Walker, Jr.; Richard K., U. S. A.; Virginia Berkeley, wife of Dr. George M. Lyon; Katherine; Margaret Lindsay, wife of Wallis B. Dunckel, and Elizabeth Sutherland, wife of Stanley R. Harris.

ASHFORD, Bailey Kelly, surgeon, was born in Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, 1873, son of Francis Asbury and Isabella Walker (Kelly) Ashford. He attended Columbian (now George Washington) University one year and having decided to follow the medical profession, entered the Georgetown University Medical School where he received his medical degree in 1896. He was resident physician of the Children's Hospital in Washington one year, and held the same position at the Home for Incurables. Appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. army in November, 1897, he served with the military expedition to Porto Rico in the Spanish-American war; he was chief surgeon in the brigade that took possession of the district of Mayaguez and participated in the battle of Hormiguerros, Aug. 13, 1898. While in Porto Rico he made a special study of the ravages of anemia, and came to the conclusion that the deaths of some 12,000 natives per year in Porto Rico were due to the hookworm. In 1903–04 he organized a governmental campaign against the disease in the island, the first attempt to eradicate it in the western hemisphere. By 1911 he and his three associates on the Porto Rico Anemia Commission had treated more than 300,000 cases of hookworm and anemia and reduced the death rate ninety per cent. In that year he founded the Institute of Tropical Medicine, which in 1925 became the School of Tropical Medicine of the University of Porto Rico under the auspices of Columbia University. In 1908 Dr. Ashford first recognized the presence of sprue, a serious source of invalidism and death among the well-to-do on the island, and up to the present time (1930) has reported some 3,000 cases. His study of sprue led to an investigation of the nature of a pernicious anemia which is a frequent complication of sprue. For a treatise on the subject, which he read while a delegate to the international congress of tropical medicine in Cairo, Egypt, in 1928, he was awarded a degree in honoris causa by the University of Egypt and proffered the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile. He was a delegate to the international congress of industrial and alimentary hygiene at Brussels, Belgium, in 1912, and a member of the medical commission of the Rockefeller Foundation to

Brazil in 1916. In the World war Dr. Ashford was division surgeon of the 1st division and commandant of the field service school for medical officers in Langres, France, which undertook to give the medical officers of the American expeditionary forces a practical training in caring for the wounded on the battlefronts. This school was unique in the history of the U. S. medical department. After a brief preliminary course at its headquarters, the student officers were sent out in small parties to various sections of the battlefront to witness and take actual part in military operations on the firing lines in the American, French and English armies. He remained at Langres twelve months (1917–18). Just before the signing of the armistice he was appointed chief surgeon of the 6th army corps. For his war service he received the United States distinguished service medal and the order of St. Michael and St. George of England. After the war he was a member of the editorial board of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War," and author of the section on "The Organization of the Medical Department in War" for the seventh volume of Keen's "Surgery." Since 1925 he has been professor of tropical medicine and mycology at the school of Tropical Medicine of Porto Rico. In 1905 he was a delegate to the Pan-American sanitary congress at Havana, Cuba. He is a member of the Association of American Physicians, the Society for the Advancement of Clinical Investigation, the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, the American Society of Tropical Medicine (president), and the Porto Rico Medical Association (president) and a fellow of the College of American Surgeons, the College of American Physicians, and the Royal Society of Tropical Diseases of England. He has published some fifteen articles on uncinariasis (hookworm disease), ten on mycology, a subject he is now studying, five on a type of pernicious anemia, ten on mycology in medicine and thirty on sprue. Dr. Ashford was married, June 24, 1899, to Maria Asuncion Lopez Nussa, of Porto Rico, and has three children: Mahlon, Gloria Maria and Margarita Ashford.

ALEXANDERSON, Ernst Fredrik Werner, electrical engineer and inventor, was born at Upsala, Sweden, Jan. 25, 1878, son of Aron M. and Amelie (von Heidenstam) Alexanderson. After studying at the University of Lund, Sweden (1896–97), he entered the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, at which he was graduated in 1900, and then took a post-graduate course at the Royal Technical Institute at Berlin. In 1901 he came to the United States and obtained employment as a draftsman with the C. & C. Electric Co. of New Jersey. The next year he entered the service of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., where he developed his inventive genius, especially in the company's railway engineering department (1906–12). Since 1919 he has been chief engineer of the Radio Corporation of America, retaining his connection with the former company as consulting engineer. Mr. Alexanderson has made numerous and notable contributions to electrical science and is ranked among the leading inventors in that field. More than 150 patents have been issued covering his inventions and others are pending. As a radio engineer he developed the Alexanderson alternator, which practically revolutionized wireless telegraphy and telephony. This apparatus was the result of continuous work during 1904–18. Several intermediate models were made, resulting in the completion, in 1918, of a machine in which he applied the methods and viewpoints of the power engineer to radio technique, and which became the standard adopted in high-power stations throughout the world. While Mr. Alexanderson was engaged in solving problems encountered in the application of electrical power to railways and industries, Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden (q.v.) and other leading radio engineers sought to devise a machine that would overcome the inefficiencies and limitations of the so-called "arc" and "spark" system of radio transmission. Instead of the low frequency dynamo used in ordinary power work, producing sixty cycles of current per second, the requirement was for a generator giving frequencies up to 100,000 cycles per second, and Prof. Fessenden requested the General Electric Co. to design an alternator giving this greater frequency. Mr. Alexanderson was assigned to the task at a time when it was thought that 10,000 cycles was the highest frequency obtainable. Within a few months he had devised a generator of the desired frequency, giving an output of two kilowatts. This was made possible through his discovery that the magnetic field in iron would respond to the high frequency used in radio. It ran at a speed of 20,000 revolutions per minute, its output being fed directly to the antenna system for the generation of the ether waves. For transoceanic radio communication powerful high-frequency machines were necessary and Mr. Alexanderson then designed a fifty-kilowatt, 50,000-cycle alternator, which was installed at the wireless station at New Brunswick, N. J., and operated successfully. Further tests showed that continuous transoceanic radio communication called for a still more powerful machine and in 1918 he succeeded in developing a 200-kilowatt, 27,000-cycle alternator, which engineers considered the most powerful and efficient of its kind. A number of these great transmitters were built and are now used in most high-power radio stations. The machine must run at an invariable speed. The rotary element, which weighs several tons, has a peripheral speed of several miles per minute and must not vary from its longitudinal position by the space of one thousandth of an inch. So thoroughly were these details worked out that the Alexanderson alternator functions like clockwork, sending through space a steady stream of ether waves without the slightest operating hitch. In conjunction with the development of the high-power alternator he devised what is known as the multiple-tuned antenna which effected a great increase in efficiency and much saving of energy generated by the alternator and formerly wasted in the aerial system itself. With the multiple-tuned antenna a power of 200 kilowatts produced results which required 1,200 kilowatts under the old system of tuning. In form this antenna consists of the usual long horizontal aerials, to which are attached a series of "Alexanderson feeders" that act as separate antennae and are fed in parallel from the horizontal conductor. Mr. Alexanderson's inventive genius also solved a problem that had baffled radio experts, namely, the devising of a radio apparatus for high-speed telegraphic signalling. Because of the high power of the currents necessary to span great distances it was difficult to devise a method of interrupting these currents for telegraphic signalling without producing disastrous "arcing." It was even thought that wireless transmitters would never be able to attain speeds above those of the Morse operator. This difficulty Mr. Alexanderson attacked vigorously, and, after experiments extending between 1911 and 1916, perfected his magnetic amplifier, which modulates the flow of high-frequency power from the alternator to the antenna, and operates successfully at speeds above 200 works per minute. This instrument has not been approached by any other method of signalling so far devised in its nicety of control of the waves radiated by a high-power station, for with an almost negligible current in the telegraph key circuit the amplifier turns the antenna currents off and on without arcing or other troubles encountered in previous systems. This device enabled the powerful Alexanderson alternator to be used during the European war for transatlantic telephony, when the human voice was carried through thousands of miles of space. During the war, with the object of preventing malicious radio interference by the enemy, he developed what has been termed the "barrage receiver," which consists of an ingenious antenna of a new type that has a uni-directional reception and is so circuited as to receive signals from the over-ocean transmitter and annul signals from all other directions. By this means he was able to eliminate about ninety per cent of extraneous or static disturbances. This barrage receiver led to the development of the modern receiving system, which became universally adopted because of the protection it provided against atmospheric disturbance in radio communication. Mr. Alexanderson also evolved a complete duplex radio-telephone system, by which a subscriber to a land-line telephone could establish connection with a radio-telephone station and conduct a two-way conversation. His contributions to the science of power engineering have been equally notable. While with the General Electric Co. he invented numerous improved motor windings and methods of control, among them the Alexanderson alternating-current railway motor, which gives at all speeds the commutation that the repulsion motor, of which it is a modification, only gave at a synchronous speed. Motors of this type were furnished in 1910 to the New Haven railroad, where they have been in continuous and successful operation ever since. Another of his inventions, the phase converter, or phase balancer, solved the problem of interchangeability of power between the single-phase and three-phase systems. Its function is to draw power from the phase which is not furnishing power to the single-phase system, and deliver it to the phase which is furnishing such power, so that the load becomes equally heavy between the three phases The phase balancer was installed in a plant built by the General Electric Co. at Philadelphia, where it supplies single-phase power to the Pennsylvania railroad without unbalancing the system. In 1912, when all the prominent electrical manufacturers of the world were competing for a large contract for the tramways at Melbourne, Australia, Mr. Alexanderson designed the direct-current motors which were offered and furnished by the General Electric Co. It was an international test case of considerable importance, from which valuable scientific data were obtained. In this new motor Mr. Alexanderson introduced a new system of cooling by internal fan action which was adopted in all standard designs of railway motors. In the same year he turned his attention to a systematic study of naval ship propulsion and concluded that a new type of induction motor was needed to obtain the highest degree of efficiency and economy possible in propelling cruisers and battleships. The motor for such craft must be capable of delivering a high torque in opposite direction to its rotation, the reason being that the water, acting upon the propeller, would drive the latter as a turbine and maintain rotation in the forward direction as long as the ship was in motion. The force of water from the propeller had to be overcome before it would be possible to rotate the propeller in the opposite direction. Mr. Alexanderson solved the problem by inventing a motor in which he used motor windings he had previously invented, and which could be operated at full efficiency at two speeds. The motor also embodied a high resistance "squirrel cage" which functioned only during the period of reversal and thereby enabled the motor to deliver the high torque necessary to overcome the force of the water. Such motors subsequently were installed on the U. S. battleships "New Mexico," "California" and "Maryland" and operated with entire success. He also developed for freight and passenger ships a single-speed synchronous motor which combined the features of a high reversing torque and the highest economy of operation.

It was during the World war period that his attention was first directed to perfecting the essential elements of the radio or wireless telephone apparatus, the vacuum tube transmitter and the tuned frequency receiver, both of primary importance in broadcasting. His tuned receiver patent (1,173,079; 1916) has been adjudged basic to all available methods for tuning receiving instruments, and all manufacturers of apparatus now operate on rights leased under its terms. Later discoveries and inventions have contributed valuably to perfecting means for long-distance, particularly transoceanic radio transmission, embodying effective devices for neutralizing the troublesome "static" disturbances on such circuits. In 1926 he demonstrated that the radio wave tends to move spirally, or in corkscrew fashion, from the transmitter, a discovery which explains the vexatious fading and static in radio receivers. Accordingly, he devised the improved method of transmitting simultaneously with both vertically and horizontally polarized waves, so that, when the twist occurs, there is uninterrupted reception on both planes. Alexanderson's contributions to radio science formed a promising basis for experimentation in the possibilities of television or the transmission of visible images through long distances. Theoretically, as he has suggested, the achievement of this feat involves few conditions not already utilized in the transmission of music sounds or in telephotography. Practically, however, there are several requirements difficult to fulfill, chiefly the production and application of the prodigious speeds essential to the production of a clear and consistent visible image at the distant station. Thus, as in all systems of telephotography, the photograph or visible object to be transmitted is, in effect, subdivided into numerous sections, as if cross-lines were ruled upon it. Each such section in turn is consecutively illuminated by a beam of light, so as to reflect its proper tone, white or gray, to a photo-sensitive cell, forming a separate electrical impulse which is re-transformed into light at the receiver. But, while several minutes may be allowed to upbuild a photograph, point after point, it is evident that in the production of a complete, or simultaneous, image such a process must not be apparent. The upbuilding of the image must be so rapid that, as in the familiar motion picture, at least sixteen complete reproductions must be effected in each second. To accomplish this result, according to accepted estimates, the sectional transmission of any photograph or object must be accelerated 20,000 times or more above the speed used in telephotography by radio. A current effecting such a frequency may be generated by the Alexanderson alternator, which to the present time has been built to deliver as high as 27,000 cycles at 200 kilowatts. The theory has been demonstrated correct by promising approximations to good integration of images over experimental distances. For general service work however the leading difficulty in the way of complete success lies in the fact that the various interferences with clear and detailed reproduction increase as the square of the speed used in transmission, also on a similarly large ratio with the distance. Dr. Alexanderson's efforts for the solution of involved difficulties have been signalized by the transmission of the first television drama early in 1930. Like all experimenters, he uses synchronized rotating elements at both stations, that at the receiver being a cylinder carrying suitably arranged mirrors from which the constantly modulated light beam, translated from the broadcasted impulses, is reflected on a screen, constantly integrating the transmitted image.

In 1924 the Polish government conferred on Mr. Alexanderson the order of the Polonia Restituta in recognition of his services in the building of Poland's new radio station at Warsaw, the first in Europe to make use of his high-frequency alternator. He also received a medal of honor from the Institute of Radio Engineers, of which he was president in 1921–22. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He was married (1) Feb. 20, 1909, to Edith B., daughter of Creighton Edward Lewin of Rome, N. Y., and (2) Mar. 30, 1914, to Gertrude, daughter of William O. Robart of Boston, Mass., and has four children: Amelie, Edith, Gertrude and Verner Alexanderson.

COLBY, Bainbridge, secretary of state, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 22, 1869, son of John Peck and Frances L. (Bainbridge) Colby. He was graduated at Williams College in 1890; studied law at Columbia University and the New York Law School and received his LL.B. degree in 1892. In 1901 he was elected to the New York assembly and declining a proffered renomination, returned to his profession to which he devoted himself strictly until 1912. He appeared in numerous cases that attracted general interest. In 1912 he became prominently identified with the movement to nominate Theodore Roosevelt for president. In the breach within the Republican party in that year, he supported Roosevelt and took an active part in the formation of the national Progressive party. He was a delegate to the first Progressive convention at Chicago which nominated Roosevelt for president the following August, and made a countrywide campaign which carried him into most of the states of the Union on behalf of the Progressive ticket. Two years later he was the candidate of the Progressive party for U. S. senator from the state of New York, and again in 1916. In the final convention of the Progressive party in Chicago in 1916, he was chosen by the delegation from New York to present the name of Roosevelt for the presidency and made the nominating speech. As one of the minority of the Progressive national committee which resisted the majority's effort to deliver the party en bloc to the Republican candidate, he took an active part in the summoning of a conference of the Progressives at Indianapolis to determine upon a course of action. This conference, attended by representatives from thirty-seven states, recommended that the party membership should disregard the advice of its national committee to return to the Republican party but should vote their individual convictions in the approaching election. The action of the conference had a far-reaching effect in the presidential election in 1916. Mr. Colby was active in the campaign to reëlect Pres. Wilson. He formed a committee of Progressives which coöperated with the Democratic national committee, and personally made a speaking tour which carried him as far as the Pacific coast states. With the close of the presidential campaign, he returned to his profession, declining several proffered appointments to office by the national administration. He served as counsel to a joint committee of the two houses of the New York legislature which conducted an investigation of the public service commissions and the public utility corporations in New York state, and in 1917 was designated by the department of justice as special assistant to the U. S. attorney general, to investigate the News-Print Paper Association for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. This investigation resulted in the indictment of the leading directors and managers of the association and in an ultimate dissolution of the association. In 1917, shortly after the United States entered the World war, Pres. Wilson appointed him a member of the U. S. shipping board and later he became also vice-president and trustee of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. In October of 1917, he was a member of the American mission to the inter-allied conference in Paris, which met for the purpose of promoting more effective coöperation between the allies. He spent two weeks in London in consultations with the British admiralty and ministry of marine in order to improve the coördination of effort between Great Britain and the United States in the employment of their shipping. Shortly after the armistice he resigned from the shipping board and resumed the practice of law in New York city. In February, 1920, Pres. Wilson appointed him secretary of state to succeed Robert Lansing, and he filled this position until the close of the Wilson administration in March, 1921. The period was one of some confusion and difficulty in American foreign relations as a result of the war, the failure of the United States to ratify the Versailles treaty, the animosities of a number of senators aroused by the question of America's entrance into the League of Nations and the effort of the president to maintain a loyal attitude to what he deemed the nation's commitments, and the failure of necessary coöperation by the senate. One of the earliest duties that devolved upon Sec. Colby was to address a protest to the Japanese government, against the continued occupation of the northern half of the island of Sakhalin. This resulted in a reaffirmation by Japan of the undertakings given by it in connection with the occupation, which it declared to be temporary. The invasion of Poland by the Soviet armies of Russia called forth from Sec. Colby in August, 1920, a declaration of America's solicitude for the new Polish state created under the Versailles treaty, and a strong expression of American support for Poland. It was not confined to a discussion of Poland's situation, but stated with much fullness the attitude of the United States towards Russia, and particularly the Bolshevist régime. It is an outstanding state paper which forms the basis of the American policy toward revolutionary Russia; it has been widely copied and reprinted and is the subject of innumerable citations and references. Referring to the anarchy and destitution which existed in Russia at the time, Sec. Colby wrote: "The distressing character of Russia's transition has many historical parallels, and the United States is confident that restored, free and united Russia will again take a leading place in the world, joining with the other free nations in upholding peace and orderly justice. Until that time shall arrive, the United States feels that friendship and honor require that Russia's interests must be generously protected and that as far as possible, all decisions of vital importance to it, and especially those concerning its sovereignty over the territory of the former Russian empire, be held in abeyance." Continuing, he said: "Without any desire to interfere in the internal affairs of the Russian people, or to suggest what kind of government they should have, the government of the United States does express the hope that they will soon find a way to set up a government representing their free will and purpose. . . . It is not possible for the government of the United States to recognize the present rulers of Russia as a government with which the relations, common to friendly governments, can be maintained. This conviction has nothing to do with any particular political or social structure which the Russian people themselves may see fit to embrace." Throughout the Wilson administration the Mexican problem, in a sense an inheritance from the Taft administration, was a subject which received the constant consideration of the department of state. During Sec. Colby's term of office, an apparently earnest effort was made by the Mexican government to regain normal relations with the United States. Several representatives of Mexico came to Washington, the last of whom, Roberto V. Pesquiera, seemed to bring assurance that the conditions of recognition by the United States would be met. In an exchange of communications between Mr. Pesquiera and Sec. Colby, the latter, defining the attitude of the United States, said it must not be attributed "to any desire to influence or interfere with Mexico in the adoption and pursuit of any policy with regard to its lands and resources which expresses its aspirations and satisfies its people. Indeed, I may remark that there is a wide sympathy for the apparent desire of your country to inaugurate a policy which shall protect its great resources against waste, dispersal or other improvident treatment. The freedom to do this which no one can dispute nor even criticize is in no sense compromised by the due respect for legally vested interests. It only remains to give these understandings a form which is usual in dealings between friendly states and I have the honor to suggest as our fruitful discussions draw to a close, that commissioners be designated by both Mexico and the United States to formulate a treaty embodying the agreements which have been reached as a result of your mission." The policy thus outlined was pursued without deviation by the Republican administration which succeeded Pres. Wilson's term, and the course suggested by Sec. Colby, involving the appointment of commissioners was eventually adopted. Another question of the highest importance which received his attention was the interpretation of the Versailles treaty, with reference to the nature of a mandate and the duties of a mandatory trustee under the treaty. This was the subject of a vigorous exchange of notes with Earl Curzon, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs in November, 1920. The position taken by the United States is summarized in the following extracts from his note to the British government dated Nov. 20, 1920, sometimes referred to as the Mesopotamia note: "I need hardly refer again to the fact that the government of the United States has consistently urged that it is of the utmost importance to the future peace of the world that alien territory transferred as a result of the war with the central powers should be held and administered in such a way as to assure equal treatment to the commerce and to the citizens of all nations. Indeed it was in reliance upon an understanding to this effect, and expressly in contemplation thereof, that the United States was persuaded that the acquisition under mandate, of certain enemy territory by the victorious powers would be consistent with the best interests of the world." "But it (the U. S. government) is unable to concur in the view that the terms of the mandates can properly be discussed only in the council of the League of Nations and by the signatories of the covenant. Such powers as the allied and associated nations may enjoy or wield, in the determination of the governmental status of the mandated areas, accrued to them as a direct result of the war against the central powers. The United States, as a participant in that conflict and as a contributor to its successful issue, cannot consider any of the associated powers, the smallest not less than itself, debarred from the discussion of any of its consequences, or from participation in the rights and privileges secured under the mandates provided for in the treaties of peace." Concluding this important statement of American policy, Sec. Colby referred to the confusion liable to arise from any departures "from the underlying principles of a mandate, as evolved and sought to be applied by the allied and associated powers to the territories brought under their temporary dominion, by their joint struggle and common victory. This dominion will be wholly misconceived, not to say abused, if there is even the slightest deviation from the spirit and the exclusive purpose of a trusteeship as strict as it is comprehensive." The position thus taken by Sec. Colby was maintained by the succeeding administration and the American contentions were finally acquiesced in. The same contention was advanced in an important communication addressed to the president and members of the council of the League of Nations on Feb. 21, 1921, and relating to the disposition of the former German islands in the Pacific ocean. The question arose pointedly with reference to the attempted inclusion of the Island of Yap in a mandate proposed to be given to Japan. Sec. Colby reiterated the position of this government in his note to the League of Nations in the following language: "As one of 'The principal allied and associated powers,' the United States has an equal concern and an inseparable interest with the other principal allied and associated powers in the overseas possessions of Germany, and concededly an equal voice in their disposition, which it is respectfully submitted cannot be undertaken or effectuated without its assent." In December, 1920, he made an official visit to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, as the representative of the president of the United States, to return the visits to this country of Pres. Pessoa of Brazil and Pres. Brum of Uruguay. Sec. Colby's speeches, although informal in view of the nature of his mission, were everywhere received with marks of appreciation and favorable comment. On one occasion only did he touch upon the Monroe Doctrine, always a subject of outstanding interest in the relations between the United States and the Latin-American republics of South America. This was in the course of a speech at Montevideo, in which he said: "I cannot understand how there can be any misconception, even the slightest, of the far-sighted, unselfish and fraternal policy of the Monroe Doctrine in the light of its century of useful service, not to this hemisphere alone, but to the whole world. For it must be remembered that no countries have so fully and so profitably participated in the fruitage of stable government of unmolested national independence and law-abiding liberty in South America as have the nations of Europe, to whom the declarations contained in the Monroe Doctrine were primarily intended to apply. . . . I have heard this venerable doctrine strangely distorted and variously characterized. That it should receive universal approval was probably too much to expect. That it is universally respected is doubtless enough. . . . And what was it originally, and what has it ever been, but a solemn affirmation by the United States of its belief in the capacity for self-government of each of the peoples of the western hemisphere, and an equally solemn engagement to safeguard them to the extent of its power against interference from any quarter, while forging ahead through the trials and vicissitudes which lie in the pathway of every nascent state. . . . With brilliance and splendor, the republics of the Americas have one by one emerged from the earlier period of struggle and taken their true position as self-competent powers. In every aspect of their rounded national life they challenge comparison with the most advanced and enlightened states of the world. And thus the old doctrine of the inviolability of republican institutions in the western continents speaks with an ever-swelling note throughout the world as nation after nation has outgrown the need of its protection and become, with full equality, a participant in its maintenance and assertion." Upon the conclusion of the Democratic administration in March, 1921, Pres. Wilson invited Sec. Colby to form a partnership with him for the practice of law. The firm of Wilson & Colby thus came into existence, with offices in Washington, and continued until Jan. 1, 1923, when Mr. Wilson, owing to failing health, retired from the active practice of his profession. Mr. Colby has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from a number of colleges and universities and is a member of the American Bar Association and numerous other organizations.

McADOO, William Gibbs, secretary of the treasury, was born near Marietta, Ga., Oct. 31, 1863, son of William Gibbs and Mary Faith (Floyd) McAdoo, and descendant of John McAdoo, who emigrated from Scotland to Virginia about 1800. His father was a distinguished educator, jurist and civil war veteran of Georgia and Tennessee, and his mother a writer of considerable note. He was educated at the University of Tennessee, where his father was professor of English. In 1882, while in his junior year, he left the university to become deputy clerk for the U. S. district court at Chattanooga, Tenn. In his spare time he studied law under Chancellor W. H. De Witt, was admitted to the bar in 1885, and began practice at Chattanooga as a partner in the firm of Barr & McAdoo. He made his political debut in 1884 as an alternate delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago. As a lawyer, he became connected with various business enterprises and for a time was president of the Chattanooga Tool Co. In 1889 he promoted the consolidation of the street railway lines of Knoxville, Tenn., was elected president of the reorganized company and invested his own funds in the enterprise. He sought to introduce the electric overhead trolley system and to make other needed improvements to the Knoxville lines, but was unable to obtain the necessary capital, and in 1892 the company went into the hands of a receiver, Mr. McAdoo losing both his position and investment. Thereupon he removed to New York city, where he resumed the practice of law in association with William McAdoo (not a relative), the partnership continuing until 1902. He became interested in the project to build tunnels under the Hudson river between New Jersey and Manhattan as a means of increasing New York traffic facilities. The idea was not a new one, but had been abandoned as impracticable by noted engineers. Increasing demands of the transportation problem demanded its reconsideration and in February, 1902, he organized and was elected president of the New York & Jersey Railroad Co., which began the work of construction under his direction. The opposition of rival interests and the financial depression of 1903 proved formidable difficulties, but his energy and perseverance overcame them. A year after the tunneling began the original scheme was enlarged to include uniting the Pennsylvania terminals in Jersey City with the downtown section of Manhattan, so that the Erie, Lehigh, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Pennsylvania railroads might have tunnel connections. This extension of the project led to the incorporation of the Hudson & Manhattan railroad, of which Mr. McAdoo was also president. The first tunnel was finished Mar. 11, 1904, and he was the first man to walk from New Jersey to New York under the Hudson. The formal opening of the uptown tunnel, from Hoboken to Sixth Avenue and 19th Street, New York, took place Feb. 25, 1908, and the downtown tunnel, the fourth of the "McAdoo tubes," as they were called, from the Pennsylvania railroad terminal in Jersey City, to Church and Cortlandt streets, New York, was opened July 19, 1909. The entire cost of the project approximated $70,000,000. Its achievement gave Mr. McAdoo a very wide reputation for financial and constructive ability. He was among the earliest supporters of Woodrow Wilson for the Democratic nomination for president in 1912, and in the preconvention campaign made a number of speaking trips in behalf of his candidacy. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore and took a leading part in the contest which resulted in Wilson's nomination. William F. McCombs became chairman of the Democratic national committee and Mr. McAdoo vice-chairman, but the campaign was largely directed by the vice-chairman owing to Mr. McCombs' illness. After the election Mr. Wilson appointed him secretary of the treasury. He helped to frame the federal reserve act, was chairman of the federal reserve board and of the committee which selected the reserve bank cities and mapped out the districts contributory to each. He was largely responsible for the creation of the federal farm loan board, through which farmers were able to borrow money from the government, and thereby put an end to the high interest rates they formerly had to pay private banks. In 1913, when the annual financial stringency again threatened the agricultural regions in the crop-moving season, he met the situation by placing $50,000,000 of government money with the financial institutions of the crop-moving centers in the West and South to be used for that purpose. This unprecedented action of the treasury immediately ended the stringency. When the European war broke out in the year 1914 and caused a financial panic that threatened to spread to the United States, he issued almost overnight $384,500,000 in emergency currency, as provided by the modified Aldrich-Vreeland plan incorporated in the federal reserve act. He also organized a $100,000,000 gold pool to sustain American credits abroad and a $100,000,000 cotton fund to protect holders of that staple. In 1915, foreseeing there would be a world-wide shortage of shipping if the war continued indefinitely, he took steps to provide for establishing an American merchant marine through a measure known as the McAdoo shipping bill. It failed of passage in congress, but he renewed the fight for its enactment the next year, with the result that the U. S. shipping board and a government-owned merchant fleet were created. In 1915 he also called the first Pan-American financial congress, practically every American republic sending delegates, at which measures were initiated to secure uniformity in the commercial and fiscal laws and regulations of the two Americas. He was elected chairman of the U. S. section of the Pan-American joint high commission formed by the congress to carry forward the work it had begun, and retained that office while a member of the Wilson cabinet. Mr. McAdoo rendered signal service to the country in initiating and organizing the work of raising on an unexampled scale the funds required by the government after the United States became a belligerent in 1917 in the war with Germany. The emergency laws passed by congress clothed him with powers and responsibilities far exceeding those of any of his predecessors, and he exercised his extensive authority wisely and tactfully. The chief burden of determining financial policy, of finding new sources of revenue, of obtaining the necessary financial legislation, fell upon him. He conceived the idea of the Liberty loans and conducted four of the five bond-selling campaigns, visiting every state in the Union to make personal appeals to the people to invest their savings in war bonds. Largely as a result of his efforts and organizing skill, each bond issue he directed was oversubscribed. The first offering, for $2,000,000,000, produced $3,035,226,850; the second, for $3,000,000,000, yielded $4,617,532,300; the third, of the same amount, brought $4,176,516,850; and for the fourth, fixed at $6,000,000,000, the government received $6,992,927,100, the last named being the greatest bond issue ever made by any nation. The number of subscribers ranged from 4,000,000 for the first loan to 22,777,680 for the fourth. Maritime insurance rates having soared to extraordinary heights through the risks of war, Mr. McAdoo obtained the necessary legislation and established a war-risk insurance bureau. At first the bureau's policies were confined to insuring American vessels and cargoes. It protected the war risks of many craft which could not obtain insurance in the open market. The bureau's operations were extended to insure masters, officers, and crews of American vessels from war risk, and later became amplified to embrace a system of insurance and compensation for American soldiers and sailors and allowances for their dependents, after Mr. McAdoo had consulted leading insurance authorities, who drafted a plan for enabling the government to discharge its obligations to service men of all ranks. The bureau's merchant marine operations, covering six years, returned a profit to the government of $17,000,000 after all losses and expenses were met, while more than $40,000,000,000 of insurance was written on the lives of soldiers and sailors at rates far below those at which the indemnity could otherwise have been obtained. Mr. McAdoo also planned the war savings and thrift stamp campaigns which added $855,287,409 to the revenues of the government, thus inspiring and encouraging the habit of saving among thousands of persons who never had been reached by other agencies working to promote thrift. As empowered by congress the treasury under his direction loaned $8,178,976,666 to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Roumania, Greece, Serbia and also Cuba—all co-belligerents of the United States. At the close of the year 1917 he was called upon to assume the great responsibility of managing the country's railroads as director general in addition to his onerous duties as head of the treasury. Early in the fall of that year transportation became congested under the burden of war traffic, and the distribution of fuel and supplies to domestic consumers, munitions plants, and shipyards was greatly retarded. The roads began to lay embargoes on the shipment of commodities vital to the conduct of the war, and

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there was serious interference with the transport of munitions, foodstuffs and troops to Europe. Great Britain, France and Italy notified the United States that Germany would win the war unless American foodstuffs reached them in an unimpeded and increasing flow. The president thereupon decided to take summary action and, under the great powers vested in him by congress, assumed control of the principal rail and water transport systems, the conduct of which devolved on Mr. McAdoo on behalf of the government. To his other burdens was added the task of managing 250,000 miles of rail and water lines, with their hundreds of thousands of employees, and with high railroad officials acting as his assistants. Government control duly adjusted railroad operation to meet war conditions, the congestion almost disappearing within six weeks. For the remainder of the war period the railroads under Mr. McAdoo's direction carried the greatest volume of freight and passengers, despite inadequate operating equipment, in their history. The country was divided into seven zones, each under a "regional director," with a federal manager in charge of each road or group of small roads, usually its former president or other high ranking officer. He appointed a railroad wage board, consisting of Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior; C. C. McChord of the interstate commerce commission; J. H. Covington, chief justice of the District of Columbia supreme court, and W. R. Willcox, of New York, upon whose recommendation he raised the pay of railroad workers approximately $600,000,000. For his dual administrative functions he maintained two sets of offices—one in the treasury building, where he managed the nation's finances, and the other in the interstate commerce building, where he was director general of railroads, devoting his mornings to the treasury and afternoons to transportation. He was also chairman of the federal farm loan board and war finance corporation. As a tireless worker he was frequently referred to as the "dynamo" of the administration, and his power in the war period was second only to that of the president. He resigned as secretary of the treasury, Dec. 16, 1918, but continued to serve as director general of railroads until Jan. 11, 1919. In retiring from the government he told the president that for six years he had worked incessantly under the pressure of great responsibilities for an inadequate compensation and he desired to return to private life to retrieve his personal fortunes. Mr. Wilson wrote of him that the country had never had an abler, more resourceful, prudent, or a more uniformly efficient secretary of the treasury. His retirement evoked editorial laudation throughout the country of his ability and achievements in the war period. In the earlier stages of the presidential campaign of 1920 his name led among those canvassed by political leaders for the Democratic nomination because of his strong appeal to progressive and independent voters, but he refused to appear in the primaries. He was nominated at the national convention at San Francisco without his consent and for many ballots led all the active candidates. He resumed the practice of law, first in New York city as a member of the firm of McAdoo, Cotton & Franklin, and afterwards in Los Angeles, where he removed in 1922. He was an avowed presidential candidate in 1924 and pursued a vigorous campaign for the Democratic nomination. In the pre-convention campaign his political opponents exploited his legal connection with Edward L. Doheny (q.v.), the oil producer, who figured conspicuously in the senate investigation of the leasing of government oil lands to the Doheny and Sinclair interests. He became special counsel to Mr. Doheny and represented him in seeking to obtain from the Mexican government a remission of the retroactive operation of article 27 of the constitution of Mexico, under which valuable American properties were menaced by a claim of government ownership to mineral deposits of all sub-surface land in Mexico. The Wilson administration had strongly protested against this confiscatory provision and Pres. Harding through Sec. Hughes made its non-enforcement a condition of American recognition of the Obregon government. Testifying before the senate investigators, he protested against his connection with Mr. Doheny being dragged into the so-called oil scandal to damage his political prospects and professional repute, and defended his right to practice law after resigning from public office. He told them that if his conduct in acting legitimately as attorney for oil or other corporations was questionable, no lawyer could enter the cabinet unless rich enough to be above the necessity of seeking a livelihood upon giving up his portfolio. He received strong support in the various state primaries and conventions and had the largest number of delegates instructed for him at the New York convention, where, as the leading candidate, he polled 530 votes, or only twenty short of a majority, in the course of a record deadlock. Afterwards he supported the candidate selected, John W. Davis (q.v.). Mr. McAdoo received the LL.D. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1916 and from the University of Southern California in 1923. In religion he is an Episcopalian. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 18, 1885, to Sarah Hazelhurst Fleming of Chattanooga, Tenn., of which union were seven children: Harriett Floyd, Martin, Francis Huger, Nona Hazelhurst, William Gibbs, 3rd, Robert Hazelhurst and Sarah Fleming; and (2) May 7, 1914, to Eleanor Randolph, daughter of Pres. Woodrow Wilson, by whom he has two children: Ellen Wilson and Mary Faith McAdoo.

GLASS, [George] Carter, secretary of the treasury and senator, was born at Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 4, 1858, son of Robert Henry and Augusta (Christian) Glass and grandson of Thomas and Lavinia (Cauthorne) Glass. Robert H. Glass was one of the leading newspaper editors of Virginia, and postmaster at Lynchburg. Mr. Glass attended public and private schools until he was fourteen, when he began his journalistic career as "devil" in the office of the Lynchburg "Daily Republican," and later worked on the Petersburg (Va.) "Post," his father being editor of both papers. For three years he was a clerk in the office of the auditor of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio railroad at Lynchburg, and in 1880 he became a reporter and editorial writer for the Lynchburg "News." Eight years later he purchased the paper, two business friends supplying most of the cash. Under his management the "News" became one of the most influential and prosperous newspapers in Virginia. In 1896 he also purchased two Lynchburg newspapers, the "Virginian" and the "Evening Advance," and he is still the proprietor of both papers. In addition to his newspaper work Mr. Glass served during 1881–1901 as clerk of the Lynchburg city council. He first came into political prominence in Virginia when, at the Democratic state convention in 1897, he made a notable speech nominating J. Hoge Tyler for governor. He was elected state senator in 1899 and reëlected in 1901, being elected the first time without making a single campaign speech. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1901–02 and took an active part in revising the suffrage laws of the commonwealth. He was elected to congress in 1902 to succeed Peter J. Otey, and was reëlected to all succeeding congresses up to and including the 66th. Soon after he became a member he was appointed on the banking and currency committee. The Republicans being in the majority he was forced to play a minor rôle in the work of the committee but he began to prepare himself for future usefulness by making an exhaustive study of the banking and currency systems of the world, ancient and modern, reading hundreds of books and thousands of pages of testimony and reports on that subject. As a result he acquired a store of knowledge concerning financial customs and problems possessed by few, if any, men in congress or in the country. When the Democrats obtained control of the house in 1912, he was elected chairman of the banking and currency committee. His party being pledged to currency reform, and being opposed to the measure previously prepared by the national monetary commission, it devolved upon him to take the lead in preparing an acceptable bill. After extensive hearings on the subject he drew up the measure which established the federal reserve system, writing most of the bill with his own hand. He introduced it into the house Sept. 10, 1913, and on the next day, in that body, made the most noted speech of his public career. In polished, forceful sentences he analyzed the bill and explained its terms, displaying a comprehensive grasp on the fundamental principles and practical workings of finance that amazed his colleagues. Later he successfully championed the measure amid a storm of criticism. After it was passed by the house and sent to the senate, it was amended in a number of important particulars but when these changes were taken up in the conferences between committees of the two bodies, he succeeded in preventing any but minor amendments and when it was finally adopted on Dec. 23, 1913, it stood practically as he had written it. Because of his services in framing the bill and in putting it through congress, he has been called the "father" of the federal reserve system, pronounced by financial experts of the world over as the best ever devised, its merits being amply vindicated during the European war. The governing body of the system is the federal reserve board, consisting of the secretary of the treasury, the comptroller of the currency, and five other members appointed by the president, one of them acting as governor. It was placed in full operation Dec. 1, 1914. Under the act twelve cities were selected as federal reserve cities and the continental United States was divided into twelve geographical districts, each containing one of the reserve cities. In each reserve city there is a federal reserve bank, governed by nine directors, six of whom are chosen by the member banks and three appointed by the federal reserve board, one of the latter acting as governor of the bank and federal reserve agent. The twelve districts and their respective reserve cities are as follows: Districts—no. 1, Boston, Mass.; no. 2, New York, N. Y.; no. 3, Philadelphia, Pa.; no. 4, Cleveland, O.; no. 5, Richmond, Va.; no. 6, Atlanta, Ga.; no. 7, Chicago, Ill.; no. 8, St. Louis, Mo.; no. 9, Minneapolis, Minn.; no. 10, Kansas City, Mo.; no. 11, Dallas, Tex.; no. 12, San Francisco, Calif. Every national bank was required to join the system and subscribe to stock in the reserve bank of its district in an amount equal to six per cent. of its paid-in capital stock and surplus. State banks also are eligible for admittance upon meeting the requirements of the statute. Membership carries with it the rediscount privilege whereby member banks may, when they desire, convert their prime commercial paper into cash at the reserve bank. The federal reserve banks are made depositaries for a certain proportion of the reserves of the member banks and they may also be used as depositaries for government moneys. The reserve funds thus created constitute the reservoirs from which the legitimate financial needs of the country are met in times of monetary stress. The reserve banks are empowered to issue notes to member banks for circulation, these notes being printed by the government and issued to the reserve banks which must at the same time deposit with the federal reserve agent a specified amount of rediscounted commercial paper. As additional security the reserve bank must maintain for note redemption a reserve of gold equal to 40 per cent. of the par value of the notes it issues to member banks. If this reserve falls below 40 per cent. a tax is imposed; this is added to the rediscount rate to member banks and it acts as an automatic check on the over-expansion of currency. The result is a currency system that is perfectly elastic, expanding or contracting as the business and financial needs of the country demand. Composed of the more than 7,500 banks of the United States and all of the leading state banks and trust companies, its resources have so increased during the decade it has been in existence that it is regarded as impregnable to panics. In congress he was also chairman of the joint congressional committee which drafted and put through congress the Federal farm loan act. During the war period Mr. Glass stoutly supported the policies of Pres. Wilson, although he made only two addresses worthy of note. One of these was in denunciation of the resolution introduced by Rep. McLemore of Texas before the United States became a belligerent, warning American citizens not to sail on armed merchantmen. The other was made after America entered the war, when answering criticism of Secretary of War Baker and his war policies by Sen. Chamberlain of Oregon, Mr. Glass, in the house, made one of the most forceful and eloquent speeches ever delivered in that body. When Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo resigned after the close of the war Mr. Glass's conspicuous ability as a financier and his general fitness for the position were so generally acclaimed that Pres. Wilson appointed him to fill the vacancy and he assumed office Dec. 16, 1918. Under his direction as head of the treasury department the problem of post-war financing for the government was handled with courage, ability, and sound judgment. A rapid survey of the situation convinced him that there must be another popular loan and that, furthermore, it would lack the support of the enthusiasm of war. Students of finance said that it would have to be floated on a purely commercial basis—meaning a high interest rate—for the people could not again be appealed to on the ground of patriotism. But Mr. Glass contended that the honor of the government was involved in the payment of its war bills and that the American people would provide the necessary money if the situation were properly explained. His confidence was more than vindicated. The loan was designated as the Victory loan and the selling campaign lasted from Apr. 21, to May 10, 1919. Fixed at $4,500,000,000 as the maximum, the subscriptions aggregated $5,249,908,300, and the interest rate was only 4¾ per cent., or ¼ greater than the last Liberty loan rate. The law authorizing the Victory loan contained a noteworthy feature which was placed there as a result of a direct appeal to congress by Mr. Glass. This was the section providing for the creation of a sinking fund to pay off the country's war debt. Under the section, the treasury department must set aside each year, from the revenue of the government, 2½ per cent. of the total amount of bonds and notes outstanding on July 1, 1920, and in addition an amount equal to the interest "payable during the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made, on the bonds and notes purchased, redeemed, or paid out of the sinking fund during such year or in previous years." These amounts constitute the sinking fund which it was expected would wipe out the war debt within twenty-five years. In December, 1919 Mr. Glass was appointed U. S. senator from Virginia to succeed the late Sen. Thomas S. Martin, deceased, but owing to the illness of Pres. Wilson he delayed taking his seat until Feb. 2, 1920. As a member of the senate he was an ardent supporter of the League of Nations covenant. He opposed the Lodge reservations to the treaty of peace and when they were adopted by a majority of the senate he voted against confirmation, along with those senators who had stood by the president for ratification of the treaty without change. Mr. Glass has been a delegate to every Democratic national convention since 1892, and was chairman of the resolutions committee at the Democratic convention in San Francisco in 1920. He was married Jan. 12, 1886, to Aurelia, daughter of John Archer Caldwell, of Lynchburg, and has four children: Paulus Powell, Carter, Jr., Mary Archer and Augusta Christian Glass.

HOUSTON, David Franklin, secretary of agriculture and the treasury, was born at Monroe, N. C., Feb. 17, 1866, son of William and Anne (Stevens) Houston. He is descended from John Houston, who emigrated to America from Scotland early in the eighteenth century and settled in Augusta county, Va., where he founded Old Providence Church. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John (1); his son John (2); his son William (1) and his wife Margaret Williams; their son William (2) and his wife Elizabeth Gray; and their son Paterson and his wife Ellen Reid, grandparents of David Franklin Houston. He was graduated at South Carolina College (now University of South Carolina) in 1887, with honor, and remained there for a year as a graduate student and tutor in ancient languages. During 1888–91 he was superintendent of city schools at Spartanburg, S. C., and thereafter studied history, government, political economy, and finance at Harvard for three years, taking his master's degree in 1892. In that year he made his first contribution to political literature by writing the currency section of the textbook issued by the Democratic national committee for the presidential campaign. In his last year at Harvard he was president of the Harvard Graduates' Club. He was adjunct professor of political science at the University of Texas (1894–97), associate professor (1897–1900), and professor (1900–02), acting also for three years as dean of the faculty, an office he organized and was the first to occupy. Appointed president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, his economic training turned toward rural problems, in the study of which he traveled over the state and strove to coöperate with the farmers in improving the conditions of farm life. In 1905 he returned to the University of Texas as president. His work on behalf of rural education and rural life generally continued and led to his election as a member of the southern education board and later of the commission for the eradication of the hookworm disease. In 1908 he became chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., where his constructive ability had an opportunity for full play and under him the institution rose to a high grade of scholarship and efficiency. At his suggestion and under his supervision a medical school that became one of the best in the country was added to the university and an able teaching corps assembled. He joined a campaign for rural education in Missouri which resulted in amendments being made to the state constitution and in an improved country school system. By this time he had established a wide reputation as an economist, organizer and administrator, and was regarded as one of the foremost educators of the South, although the public at large knew little about him. As a Democrat he was among the first to advocate the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for the presidency and in the 1912 campaign he acted as one of Mr. Wilson's confidential advisers on currency and tariff questions. His selection as secretary of agriculture was credited to the suggestion of Walter Hines Page (q.v.) a fellow North Carolinian, to whom the president had offered that portfolio. While in charge of the department (1913–21) his economic and agricultural knowledge and experience proved a valuable asset to the administration. He was on the committee which organized the reserve system. He aided in organizing the federal farm loan system, sought to effect better facilities for the distribution of farm products together with the standardization of crops and marketing methods, encouraged organizations aiming at rural life betterment, and directed the formation of the bureau of markets. Under the coöperative agricultural extension act of 1913 department agents were located in most of the farming counties to demonstrate the best methods of doing every task necessary on a farm. The cotton futures act of 1914 empowered the department to supervise trading in cotton futures and in exercising its authority it placed cotton trading on a sounder basis. Improved methods in the marketing of grain and greater uniformity in grading also resulted from his direction of the department's work of carrying out the grain standard and warehouse acts adopted in 1916, while under the federal aid road law of the same year it improved the highway system. In the early stages of the European war the department's experts were instrumental in producing dyestuffs and developing new sources of potash and nitrate supplies. After the United States entered the war it gave direct and vital aid toward achieving the final victory. As a result of its appeals to the farmers and with the assistance of its demonstration agents and other specialists the country's acreage of leading cereals was increased more than 40,000,000 and the number of animals exceeded 26,000,000. In 1917 the greatest food crops on record were produced in the face of greatest difficulties, supplying both the American and allied armies with the sustenance without which the war would have been lost. It conducted numerous investigations with a view to increasing production, avoiding waste and providing substitutes for materials not readily available, including surveys to ascertain the amount of foodstuffs in the country. It provided a special weather service for the army and navy; assisted in the construction of roads at camps and cantonments and in various housing projects; placed under license and supervised the ammonia, fertilizer, farm equipment and meat industries; and inspected all meat and dairy products distributed among the military and naval forces. It promoted the organization of two regiments of foresters sent to France to fell, saw and prepare the lumber needed by the American army in its vast building projects, and its scouts found the supplies for the best materials for gas masks. Cotton experts of the department made the substitute for linen for airplane wings upon which the American and allied forces mainly relied after Germany had bottled up the bulk of the world's supply of flax. It distributed nitrate of soda to the farmers at cost and helped them to find the labor to operate their farms. In these and numerous other ways the agriculture department under Mr. Houston rendered a service that touched all the war activities of the government. Pres. Wilson appointed him secretary of the treasury in February, 1920, a post for which his wide familiarity with finance and economics fitted him. As head of the treasury he was chairman of the federal reserve and farm loan boards and directed the national finances during the difficult post-war readjustment period, developed measures for handling the floating debt and retiring the Victory loan, effected economies in expenditures, outlined a program for tax revision that included repeal of the excess profits tax and reduced supertaxes, formulated principles for dealing with the allied debts, whose cancellation he opposed, and recommended plans for discontinuing the historic sub-treasuries. He also aided in organizing relief work in Europe, was chairman of the federal board for vocational education and a member of the council of national defense. Throughout the eight momentous years of the Wilson administration he was one of the president's ablest and most trusted advisers. He retired from office in March, 1921, and removed to New York city, where he became affiliated with important business institutions. He is the author of "A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina" (1890). He is president of the Bell Telephone Securities Co.; director and member of the finance committee of the Prudential Insurance Co.; and a director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Institute of Economics, and of the bureau of government research. He holds the degree of LL.D. of Tulane (1903); University of Wisconsin (1906); Yale (1913); University of Missouri (1914); Harvard (1914); Rutgers (1919); Brown (1919); and the University of North Carolina (1922). He was married Dec. 11, 1895, to Helen, daughter of Capt. Duval Beall of Austin, Tex., by whom he had five children, three of whom are living: David Franklin, Jr., Helen Beall, and Lawrence Reid Houston.

GARRISON, Lindley Miller, secretary of war, was born in Camden, N. J., Nov. 28, 1864, son of Joseph Fithian and Elizabeth Van Arsdale (Grant) Garrison, and a descendant of Garret Garretson, of Holland, who emigrated to New Amsterdam in 1660 and later settled in New Jersey. His father practiced medicine for ten years and then entered the Episcopal ministry; was rector of St. Paul's church at Camden, N. J., and later professor of canon law in the Episcopal divinity school at Philadelphia; he was the author of "The Formation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" (1885) and "The American Prayer Book" (1887). Lindley M. Garrison was prepared for college at the Protestant Episcopal academy, Philadelphia, Pa., and at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. After one year at Harvard college, he began the study of law in the office of Redding, Jones & Carson, at Philadelphia and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania law school in 1886 and admitted to the Pennsylvania bar the same year. He practiced in the office of his preceptors until 1888, when he removed to Camden, N. J. Ten years later he opened an office in Jersey City as a member of the firm of Garrison, McManus & Enright. Possessing a natural aptitude for the law, an alert and vigorous mentality and untiring industry, he became a leader of the New Jersey bar, his clientele including some of the principal business interests of the country and he was appointed vice-chancellor of the state in 1904, being the youngest lawyer to receive that high honor in the history of New Jersey. At that time New Jersey was the official habitat of some of the largest corporations in the country and many cases involving large financial and industrial interests came before him in equity proceedings. His decisions were remarkable for clarity of expression and profound reasoning. At the expiration of his first term, in 1911, he was reappointed and was serving as vice-chancellor when he was offered the portfolio of war by Mr. Wilson. In his conduct of the war department he was swayed as little by political influences and considerations as any secretary of war in the country's history. Soon after he entered office he issued a general order to the effect that any officer attempting to gain promotion or preferment of any kind by the use of political influence would automatically place himself out of consideration for the position desired, and the rule which he made for others he strictly observed himself. As secretary of war he exhibited organizing ability of a high order and was regarded in many quarters as the strongest man in the Wilson cabinet. In spite of the limitations under which the civilian must labor who, when but remotely interested in military affairs, is called upon to take charge of the military forces of a great nation, he rapidly familiarized himself with the most pressing needs and problems of the war department. Evidence of his capacity to meet emergencies was given at the time of the disastrous floods in the Ohio valley, soon after he assumed office, when the U. S. army was called upon to administer relief and restoration measures in the stricken territory. Secretary Garrison himself went to Ohio and personally directed the relief and rescue work. After a tour of observation and inspection among army posts of the country, he became convinced of the inadequacy of the nation's defenses and in his first report to congress formulated a program for developing its military strength. He recommended a substantial increase in the size of the regular army, which then numbered 85,000 men, and the creation of a large reserve force. To provide a reserve of commissioned officers he inaugurated a system of military training camps for students where college and university men might spend six weeks or two months during summer vacations in learning military science and tactics. His summer camp plan proved so successful that after the outbreak of the European war it was extended, in 1915, to include camps for business men at Plattsburg, N. Y., Fort Sheridan, Ill., and San Francisco, Calif. By request of the president, Secretary Garrison, assisted by the general staff, prepared a comprehensive plan for increasing the military forces of the country (1915). This scheme, briefly, provided for a regular army of 140,000 men, a national guard force of 130,000 and a "Continental" army of 400,000. The last was to be distinct from the national guard, with enlistments for six years, the first three to be devoted to drilling, and during the second three years they would have been subject to call at any time. Mr. Garrison's plan was made a part of the President's preparedness program; the House Committee on military affairs led by James Hay, strongly opposed him, holding that the nucleus of such a force already was at hand in the national guard. Secretary Garrison, in a letter to the president on Feb. 9, 1916, expressed his views with emphasis and virtually called upon Mr. Wilson to declare himself for one or the other of the two plans, and when the president failed to give the assurances of support which Secretary Garrison had been led to expect, the latter resigned and the assistant secretary of war Breckinridge did the same. By his intelligence and efficiency in office Mr. Garrison won a high place in the esteem of the public and there was widespread regret at his departure from the cabinet. His administration of the war portfolio was also distinguished for important administrative reforms in the insular possessions, of which he had charge. He wrote the bill establishing a Philippine legislature and granting practical autonomy to the Filipinos, which, however, was not passed until after he had resigned, and he successfully resisted attempts to adopt the Clarke amendment to the bill, which would have granted complete independence to the islanders four years after the bill became effective. Among the notable events with which the war department was particularly concerned, were the opening of the Panama canal, the sending of large contingents of the army to patrol the Mexican border, then agitated by a state of anarchy in Mexico, and the seizure of Vera Cruz, Mexico, to prevent the landing of a cargo of munitions from a German ship, and its occupation by troops under Gen. Frederick Funstion (q. v.) from April to November, 1914. Throughout his term of service Mr. Garrison displayed great courage, independence and sound judgment. He had many critics in congress but all of them esteemed him for the fearlessness with which he defended his policies, as well as for the sagacity of his views. President Wilson entertained so high an opinion of him that he seriously considered appointing him secretary of state when W. J. Bryan resigned in June, 1915, but was deterred from doing so because of his excellent work in the war department. Upon his return to private life he became a member of the law firm of Hornblower, Miller, Garrison & Potter, of New York city. He was appointed receiver for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Dec. 31, 1918. Mr. Garrison received the honorary degree of LL.D. from New York University in 1914, Rutgers College in 1915, Kenyon College in 1916 and Brown University in 1917. He was married June 30, 1900, to Margaret, daughter of Samuel Hildeburn, of West Chester, Pa.

BAKER, Newton Diehl, secretary of war, was born at Martinsburg, W. Va., Dec. 3, 1871, son of Newton Diehl and Mary Ann (Dukehart) Baker and grandson of Elias and Ann (Billmyer) Baker. His father was a physician and served in Stuart's cavalry (Confederate) in the civil war. The son was graduated at Johns Hopkins University in 1892 and at Washington and Lee with the degree of LL.B. in 1894. He was private secretary to Postmaster General William L. Wilson in 1896–97 and then began the practice of law in Martinsburg. In 1898, while returning from Europe, he met Judge Martin A. Foran, of Cleveland, O., and the acquaintance resulted in his joining Judge Foran's law firm, the name becoming Foran, McTighe & Baker. Tom L. Johnson (q.v.), later mayor of Cleveland, was just becoming active in the political life of the Ohio metropolis and his advanced views on city government won Mr. Baker's support. He was active in Johnson's campaign for the mayoralty in 1901, and he was appointed assistant director of law in 1902, and director of law in the following January, a post of unusual responsibility for one of his years. A few weeks later the office was made by legislative action elective instead of appointive, and the title changed to city solicitor. He was a candidate for the office and was elected April 6, 1905, by a large majority, and reëlected three times. During those years he worked shoulder to shoulder with Cleveland's famous reform mayor in the solution of civic problems and the cause of clean government. He conducted the legal side of Johnson's notable fight for cheaper street car fares and for public control of the street railways and the water front. In Johnson's autobiography, he wrote that Baker, "though the youngest of us all, was really the head of the cabinet and principal adviser to us all. As a lawyer he was pitted against the biggest lawyers in the state. No other city solicitor ever had the same number of cases crowded into his office in the same length of time, or so large a crop of injunctions to respond to, and in my judgment no other man in the state could have done the work so well." In 1909 Tom Johnson's downfall was accomplished and Republicans were chosen for every office except that of city solicitor, to which Baker was returned by a large majority. Upon Johnson's death in 1911 his mantle naturally fell upon Baker's shoulders and in the election of that year he received the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor of Cleveland. He led the fight and succeeded in obtaining an amendment to the state constitution under which cities were given the right to frame their own charters, and was chairman of the Cleveland charter commission which in 1913 drew up the city's present charter, organized a municipal orchestra, the first in the country, and opened public dance halls under police supervision. His administration was one of the most successful the city ever had. Meanwhile he had begun to take an active interest in national political affairs and in the spring of 1912, Mayor Baker opposed Gov. Judson Harmon, Ohio's nominee for president, and supported Woodrow Wilson, whose lectures on political science he had attended at Johns Hopkins. He was elected, as an avowed Wilson man, a delegate from his district to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore but later the state Democratic convention instructed the Ohio delegation to vote as a unit for Gov. Harmon, who, in the state primary, had won a majority of the district delegates. Mr. Baker, in a notable speech at the Baltimore convention, protested against these instructions and as a result largely of his efforts the national convention overruled the state body and the unit rule was not enforced. As a result, Mr. Baker and other Wilson delegates from northern Ohio voted for the New Jersey governor from the first ballot. Pres. Wilson offered Mr. Baker the post of secretary of the interior but the latter felt that his duty was to the people of Cleveland who had elected him mayor, and he declined. He was reëlected mayor by a large majority in 1913 and early in 1914 announced that he would not run again for that office. Accordingly, at the end of his second term, Dec. 31, 1915, he resumed the practice of law. Two months afterward, Pres. Wilson appointed him secretary of war to succeed Lindley M. Garrison. His advent as head of the war department marked the beginning of a period of extraordinary military activity on the part of the United States. On the night he left Cleveland to take up his duties in Washington, Villa, the Mexican bandit, crossed the international border and raided the town of Columbus, N. M., and on the following day, Mar. 9, 1916, when Mr. Baker took the oath of office, American troops were sent into Mexico in hot pursuit of the raiders. At the very threshold, therefore, of his administration, although a "pacifist" by instinct and inclination, he was forced to give his entire attention to the business of war. On Mar. 15, the war department sent Gen. Pershing across the border at the head of his famous "punitive expedition," and a month later the entire national guard, numbering about 100,000 men, was mobilized and placed along the international line to be ready in the event of hostilities. But war with Mexico was not to be thought of, as long as it could be avoided honorably. Pres. Wilson had consistently resisted pressure for intervention in Mexico, believing that the best hope for the country lay in being permitted to work out its political destiny alone. Gen. Pershing's expedition was not allowed to penetrate into any part of Mexico in control of regular Mexican troops, but it served to withdraw the Mexican bandit groups from the border and terminate their forays into American territory. The expedition served other useful purposes. Army officers were enabled to apply the lessons learned in the European war; officers and men were given useful training in the field; and the war department officials were enabled to study the effectiveness of their mobilization methods, the serviceability of existing equipment, and the shortcomings of various branches of the military service. The crisis therefore went far toward preparing the country for the war with Germany. Nevertheless the task which confronted Sec. Baker, the student and the man of peace, when war was declared on Apr. 6, 1917, was a staggering one, for it was upon him that the burden of marshaling the man power and the military resources of America fell heaviest. Under the sledge-hammer blows of the German armies on the western front in Europe, the allied forces were fast weakening, and it became the duty of the United States to hurry troops to France as rapidly and in as large numbers as human effort could accomplish. Sec. Baker selected Gen. Pershing (q.v.) to lead the American expeditionary forces and within six weeks after the declaration of war Pershing departed for France with a large staff. On May 18, 1917, Congress adopted the selective service act (see Crowder, Enoch H.) under which 24,234,021 Americans, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, were registered and 2,810,296 inducted into the military service. In addition, large numbers joined the army as volunteers and over 500,000 national guardsmen were called into the federal service. From Apr. 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918, the U. S. army grew from 190,000 men to 3,757,624, of whom 2,086,000 were transported to France, 31,870 to England, 3,323 to Italy, 10,263 to Siberia and 5,419 to northern Russia. More than 200,000 commissioned officers were required for its service. Forty-two divisions, each composed of about 1,000 officers and 27,000 enlisted men, were organized and sent to France, twelve divisions were in training in this country, and four others were being organized. At the time of the armistice the program called for eighty divisions overseas by July, 1919, and 100 divisions before Jan. 1, 1920. The total number of casualties in the army during the war, at home and overseas, including killed in action, died from wounds, disease, accident, and otherwise, was 112,500. To train the large number of soldiers, the war department built thirty-two cantonments, each large enough to house approximately 40,000 soldiers and provided with all the improvements of a modern city, situated in various parts of the country at a cost of $277,000,000. To protect the health of the army, Sec. Baker called into the service the foremost medical experts in the country and so well did they do their work that the death rate from diseases among troops in the United States was only 6.4 per thousand and in France 4.7 per thousand, the lowest in the history of the army and lower than the disease death rate of any other belligerent. To look after the entertainment of the soldiers he created a commission on training camp activities which provided recreational and other facilities and assisted in administering regulations designed to safeguard camps from vice resorts. Nor was the war department idle in the field of industry. Each man brought into the service had to be fully clothed and equipped. To meet these demands the supply bureaus of the army as they existed in time of peace, were increased in personnel by the addition of business and professional men from civil life. The council of national defense, of which Sec. Baker was chairman, formed committees of such men to advise the war department in matters of supply and equipment purchases, and to stimulate the production of the materials with which they had to deal. Manufacturing and industrial concerns of every kind, keenly alive to the needs of the hour, threw themselves and their resources patriotically into the business of providing war materials. As a result of new and more scientific methods of warfare, comprehensive changes took place in the organization of the war department, new agencies being created and the functions of old bureaus transferred to new hands. Among these new agencies were the following: war council, embarkation service, construction division, bureau of aircraft production, bureau of military aeronautics, chemical warfare service, inland traffic service, motor transport corps, purchase and storage division, finance division, tank corps, real estate service, committee on classification of personnel, and an industrial relations service. In organizing and carrying forward the activities of these various agencies, Sec. Baker reached out into civil life and selected to assist him many of the industrial, financial and scientific experts of the country. To these men he entrusted entire responsibility for carrying out their appointed tasks and never lost an opportunity to encourage them with his confidence and support. Whenever errors were committed in act or omission to act, he was quick to bring about changes in methods or in personnel. Among the men summoned to tasks of high responsibility in the Department were Benedict Crowell, whom Mr. Baker made first assistant secretary of war and director of munitions; Edward R. Stettinius, whom he made second assistant secretary of war and surveyor general of purchases; John D. Ryan, whom he selected to untangle the aircraft situation, and who succeeded Stettinius as second assistant secretary. He personally persuaded Gen. George W. Goethals, retired (q.v.), to reënter the war department for the purpose of reorganizing the quartermaster corps. To act as representatives of the department in its dealings with labor he chose such men as Dr. E. M. Hopkins, Stanley King and Walter Lippmann. Politics played no part in his conduct of the office. He chose three assistant secretaries of war without even asking them about their politics, and they all happened to be Republicans. One of the most interesting phases of his career as secretary of war was his relationship with Gen. Pershing. When he selected Pershing to command the American expeditionary forces he promised him a free hand and unwavering support. That promise was faithfully kept, and for the first time in American history an American general was able to wage a campaign without interference from Washington. From first to last, the American commander in France had the full confidence and support of the war department, and in all that time there arose no misunderstanding between him and the secretary of war. After the armistice it became necessary for the department to reverse the action of the huge machine which had been built up. This task likewise presented tremendous problems but, proceeding slowly and carefully, they also were solved. As war contracts were tapered off, the manufacture of other materials was resumed and no great industrial dislocation took place. Necessarily, however, the relations of the manufacturers with the government were sometimes greatly involved, and great care was required in the adjustment of the questions at issue. The war department claims board and the board of contract adjustment were created for the purpose of settling claims against the government. Through these boards the department was able to close out its relations with the business of the country in a manner which at all times protected the interests of the government and at the same time was satisfactory to claimants. Liquidation abroad was under the direction of the U. S. liquidation commission. This involved the sale of surplus movable property and fixed installations, such as warehouses, docks, railroads, camps, barracks, etc. All this property was sold to France, to neutral countries, to liberated nations of Europe or to the American relief commission, the net amount returned to the government being approximately $500,000,000. The return of the American expeditionary forces to this country proceeded rapidly and within a year from the signing of the armistice, 3,236,266 men who had entered the army had been returned to civil life. Sec. Baker made two trips to France to inspect the American expeditionary force and everywhere was received with honors and distinguished attention. A gifted speaker, he gave able assistance in the liberty loan, Red Cross and other campaigns. In cabinet meetings his counsels in the discussions of government problems and the formulation of government policies were invaluable. He was subjected to much hostile criticism in congress but he answered his critics by pointing out that no army of so great a size in the history of the world had ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly or had proven itself so effective in action; no such provision was ever before made for the comfort, health and general well-being of an army, and no army ever suffered so little from disease and neglect. From boyhood Mr. Baker has been a profound student, and few men in public life are better informed upon such general subjects as history, economics, physics and literature. He received the degree of LL.D. from Washington and Lee, West Virginia, Western Reserve and North Carolina universities and Oberlin College. He is a trustee of Johns Hopkins and Western Reserve universities, was national president of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity during 1905–09, and was president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce 1922–23. He was married at Pottstown, Pa., July 5, 1902, to Elizabeth Wells, daughter of Howard Leopold and has three children: Elizabeth, Newton D. and Margaret Baker.

McREYNOLDS, James Clark, atty. general and justice U. S. supreme court, was born at Elkton, Ky., Feb. 3, 1862, son of Dr. John O. and Ellen (Reeves) McReynolds and a descendant of James McReynolds of Scotch descent, who came from Ireland in 1740 and settled at Bedford, now Appomattox county, Va. He was graduated at Vanderbilt University in 1882 and two years later received the degree of B.L. from the University of Virginia. After a brief service as private secretary to U. S. Senator Howell E. Jackson, he began the practice of his profession at Nashville, Tenn., and subsequently became a member of the law faculty of Vanderbilt University for several years. Although a Democrat in his political affiliations, he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt assistant U. S. attorney general on June 1, 1903, and in the three years during which he occupied that position he conducted many important proceedings with thoroughness and marked ability. After his resignation Jan. 1, 1907, he removed to New York city, and shortly thereafter was retained by the attorney general as special counsel to conduct the prosecution of the "Tobacco trust," one of the most important proceedings instituted under the Sherman act. After a notable contest the U. S. supreme court denounced the combination and directed its dissolution. He was engaged in this and other notable cases as special counsel for the government until 1912, when he returned to private practice in New

York. On Mar. 5, 1913, Pres. Wilson appointed him attorney general, and his administration was characterized by the same vigor and sound judgment which were shown during his previous service. Among the notable accomplishments during his term of eighteen months the following were of chief importance: the dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific railroad merger, June 30, 1913; the decree requiring the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to relinquish its monopoly of wire communication Mar. 26, 1914; the decree prohibiting the Elgin (Ill.) board of trade from continuing its price-fixing practices Apr. 27, 1914; the dissolution of the U. S. Thread Association June 2, 1914; the injunction restraining the National Wholesale Jewelers' Association from a conspiracy in restraint of trade June 30, 1914; and the decree requiring the New Haven railroad to relinquish a monopoly of transportation in New England Oct. 17, 1914. In August, 1914, he was appointed by Pres. Wilson associate justice of the supreme court to succeed Justice Horace H. Lurton, and his service on this tribunal has been marked by unusual ability. Among the most important decisions which he has written is that of Meyer vs. Nebraska (June 4, 1923), which affirmed the right of parents to direct the education of their children under the Fourteenth Amendment and declared the term "liberty" to denote "not merely freedom from bodily restraint but also the right of the individual to contract, to engage in any of the common occupations of life, to acquire useful knowledge, to marry, to establish a home and bring up children, to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and generally to enjoy those privileges long recognized in common law as essential to the orderly pursuit of happiness by free men." Justice McReynolds is an authority on corporation and constitutional law, and possesses a unique understanding of the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890, its enforcement, and all legislation and decisions pertaining to it. He is a thorough student of jurisprudence and a tireless worker, sincere in his appeal and clear, forceful and correct in his statement of judicial opinion. He is unmarried.

GREGORY, Thomas Watt, U. S. attorney-general, was born at Crawfordsville, Miss., Nov. 6, 1861, son of Francis Robert and Mary Cornelia (Watt) Gregory. His father, a native of Mecklenburg county, Va., was a physician, and was killed in the civil war. The son grew to manhood in the family of his grandfather, Maj. Thomas Watt, a Mississippi planter. He was graduated at the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn., in 1883, being the first student to complete the course in two years and winning the orator's medal. In 1883–84 he was a special student at the University of Virginia, where he was a classmate of James C. McReynolds (q.v.), whom he was to succeed as attorney-general of the United States, and where he won the Jefferson debater's medal. Having received the LL.B. degree from the University of Texas in 1885, he opened a law office in Austin, Tex., practicing alone for five years, and thereafter in partnership with Robert L. Batts. He was assistant city attorney in 1891–94. He declined an appointment as assistant attorney-general of Texas in 1892 and a judgeship in 1896. The firm of Gregory & Batts represented the state of Texas in its famous suit against the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., one of the most notable litigations in the history of the Southwest. The oil company was prosecuted upon the charge of violating the Texas anti-trust law and under the decision of the first court the company was fined $1,623,000 and, because it was a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, was forever enjoined from doing business in Texas. The case was carried from court to court until at last the U. S. supreme court affirmed the decision of the Texas tribunal and the oil company paid the fine and ceased operations in the commonwealth. Subsequently he became a member of the law firm of Gregory, Batts & Brooks in Austin. Shortly after Pres. Wilson's inauguration Mr. Gregory was appointed special assistant of the U. S. attorney-general to bring an action against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., which was charged with monopolizing the transportation facilities of New England. After the suit had been brought the company proposed a settlement by mutual agreement, and Mr. Gregory conducted the negotiations in behalf of the government which led to an agreement under which the New York, New Haven & Hartford road surrendered control of the Boston & Maine, and the Boston & Albany relinquished its interests in trolley lines and coastwise steamship companies. Mr. Gregory's management of the case so impressed Pres. Wilson and the attorney-general that when Mr. McReynolds was appointed a member of the U. S. supreme court, Mr. Gregory was made his successor as head of the department of justice. He became attorney-general on Sept. 3, 1914, a month after the European war began. The work of the department during the following four and a half years was the most notable in its history. The scope of its operations and the value of its services in safeguarding life and property and in enforcing the law would be difficult to estimate, but it is safe to say that never before had this branch of the government dealt with affairs so numerous, so tremendous and so vital to the welfare of the nation. No other department bore so intimate a relationship to the daily life and habits of the people. During the time that elapsed before the United States itself became a belligerent its activities consisted largely in suppressing and preventing propaganda in this country by the German and Austrian governments and in preventing or punishing violations of the neutrality of the United States. To handle the problems growing out of the war a war emergency division within the department was created and the division of investigation, or secret service, grew to five times its normal size. Enforcement of the espionage, sedition, sabotage and trading-with-the-enemy acts was committed to its care and it rendered great aid in making the selective service act effective and in administering the passport regulations. It registered, watched over and controlled the movements of approximately 4,000,000 alien enemies, spies and conspirators, it caused the arrest of 6,300 of such persons, 2,300 of whom were interned in army detention camps, and the remainder released under parole. It prepared and administered the regulations governing their conduct, expelled from the District of Columbia all enemy aliens found within its confines, and prohibited them from approaching water fronts and munitions plants. It brought 220,747 actions against persons who had failed to comply with the selective service act and secured 23,439 inductions into the army. It uncovered a widely organized system for securing government munitions and supply contracts through the payment of contingent fees and brought the practice to an end. It organized and superintended the operations of the American Protective League, which, with its 250,000 members and with branch organizations in nearly every city and town in the country, rendered highly important service in uncovering enemy activity, disloyalty, draft evasion and other illegal activities. It coöperated with the alien property custodian in the seizure and sequestration of approximately $800,000,000 in enemy property. It exercised constant and relentless vigilance to detect plotters against the peace and safety of the people. Never before in its history was the nation so thoroughly policed or was order so successfully maintained. In addition to these war activities, Attorney-General Gregory instituted a number of anti-trust prosecutions, and in the case of the International Harvester Co. and the anthracite coal case, obtained decisions ordering cessation of the activities complained of. He took more than usual interest in the administration of federal prisons, with which the attorney-general is charged, and instituted many reforms. He urged, repeatedly and successfully, a system of pay for federal prisoners who work, the wages to go to their dependents. But it was his management of the great machinery of the department made necessary by the war that demonstrated his ability as an administrator and earned him widespread commendation. As the officer mainly responsible for the maintenance of order at home, he devoted all his energies continuously and wholeheartedly to that work and succeeded to an astonishing degree in preventing violence and in uniting the heterogeneous elements in the American population in support of the war. Mr. Gregory resigned as attorney-general Mar. 4, 1919, and after a trip to Europe, opened a law office in Washington. He was married Feb. 22, 1893, to Julia, daughter of Capt. Joseph Nalle of Austin, Tex., and they have four children: Jane, Thomas Watt, Jr., Nalle and Cornelia.

PALMER, A[lexander] Mitchell, attorney general of the United States, was born at Moosehead, Luzerne co., Pa., May 4, 1872, son of Samuel Bernard and Caroline (Albert) Palmer. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors for many generations were members of the Society of Friends (Quakers). His father, a native of Stroudsburg, Monroe co., Pa., was a general contractor, and the family returned to Stroudsburg when A. Mitchell Palmer was three years of age. He was graduated with highest honors in 1886 from the high school at that place, spent a year at the Moravian parochial school at Bethlehem, and in 1891 was graduated from Swarthmore College, sharing first honors with his room-mate, William C. Sproul, later governor of Pennsylvania. After studying stenography at a business college of Scranton, he was appointed official stenographer of the 43d judicial district of Pennsylvania in 1892, and while holding that position studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1893 and practiced law with Judge John B. Storm until the death of the latter in 1901. He soon built up an extensive practice and became one of the leading attorneys in northeastern Pennsylvania. In the meantime he had begun to exercise a strong influence in political affairs in his district and became a member of the Democratic state executive committee. He was elected to the 61st congress from the 26th Pennsylvania district, and was reëlected to the 62d and 63d congresses. During his first term in the house he won recognition as an able debater, his speech on the Payne tariff law being considered by his Democratic colleagues as one of the most forceful made during consideration of that measure. As a result, he was made a member of the ways and means committee when the Democrats controlled the next house, wrote the iron and steel schedule of the Underwood tariff bill and helped to draft its income tax section. He was a joint author, with Sen. Robert L. Owen, of the child labor bill barring from interstate commerce the products of factories employing children, and was one of the leaders in the fight which brought about the repeal of the provision of the Panama canal act of 1912, which exempted American coastwise shipping from the payment of canal tolls. As an ardent supporter of Woodrow Wilson he worked energetically for him in the presidential primary in Pennsylvania, April, 1912, and largely as a result of his efforts, the governor of New Jersey was endorsed almost without opposition by the Democrats of Pennsylvania. At the state convention in May he was elected national committeeman in place of Col. James M. Guffey, who had for many years been in control of the party machinery of the state and became Democratic leader of Pennsylvania. He attended the Democratic national convention in Baltimore, Md., as chairman of the state delegation of seventy-six men who had been instructed to vote for Mr. Wilson as long as his name was before the convention, and as one of the floor leaders for his faction was one of the most active Wilson men present. In the face of many desperate attempts to win over the Pennsylvania delegation to another candidate, Mr. Palmer was immovable, and held his followers firmly in line. A break in his delegation at any time before the closing ballots would have defeated the nomination of the New Jersey candidate. Even when Mr. Wilson himself weakened and sent a telegram suggesting the withdrawal of his name, Mr. Palmer refused to quit and fought on until victory was achieved. He emerged from that convention a national figure with a reputation for ability which has grown steadily during his subsequent career. In the ensuing campaign he was a member of the Democratic campaign committee and one of Mr. Wilson's trusted advisers and confidants. The president-elect offered him the post of secretary of war in his cabinet, which he declined on account of his Quaker faith and training. In 1914 he was a candidate for U. S. senator from Pennsylvania in opposition to Boies Penrose, Republican, and Gifford Pinchot, Progressive, but was defeated by the former. He declined to stand for reëlection to the 64th congress and ceased to be a member of the house on Mar. 4, 1915. In the following April Pres. Wilson appointed and commissioned him a justice of the U. S. court of claims, but he never took the oath of office, finding it impossible to abandon his extensive and lucrative law practice at Stroudsburg, Pa., and in Washington, D. C. From 1912 to 1915 he was chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic campaign committee, and in 1916 toured the country for the reëlection of Mr. Wilson. On Oct. 22, 1917, Mr. Palmer was appointed alien property custodian under the trading-with-the-enemy act, and as quickly as he could organize the machinery of his office, began the sequestration of all property of whatever character in the United States or its possessions, owned by or owed to alien enemies or allies of enemies. To carry on this work he set up five bureaus, namely.

the bureau of administration, which handled the details of the office machinery; the bureau of investigation, which investigated all questions relating to the ownership of or interest in enemy property; the bureau of trusts, which administered all enemy property other than money; the bureau of law, which advised the custodian on questions of law and procedure, and the bureau of audits, which checked up receipts and disbursements and generally kept account of the property seized. The primary object was to remove all possibility of enemy control of property in the United States for enemy benefit. To this end it became necessary for him to take over many types of business concerns, in whole or in part throughout the country, in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Among them were companies manufacturing mining, metal, lumber, textile and food products, insurance and shipping companies, commission houses and public utilities. He thus became the dominating stockholder in nearly 300 corporations, nearly all of which he promptly directed into activities helpful in winning the war. Moneys owned by or owed to enemies and the profits derived from the operation of business establishments seized by the custodian were converted into government bonds or deposited in the U. S. treasury. The property taken over by him was administered by an agent or manager appointed by him, if it was wholly or chiefly of enemy ownership, and if not, he was represented by an appropriate number of directors or trustees. The aggregate value of the property thus sequestered and held, subject to the action of congress after the war, was approximately $800,000,000, owned by 40,000 persons, and administered under unprecedented conditions at a cost to the government of about one-seventh of one per cent. for the first year. On Mar. 4, 1919, by appointment of the president, Mr. Palmer succeeded Thomas W. Gregory (q.v.) as attorney general, a position which he held until the close of Mr. Wilson's administration. One of the first tasks immediately confronting him in his new office was to check the rising tide of prices. He established price-fixing committees throughout the country which were able, in some measure, to prevent further increases in the cost of the necessaries of life, and a number of profiteers in essentials were prosecuted and punished. The activity of persons classed as "Radicals" or "Reds" presented a second problem. Many acts of violence were attributed to them and revolutionary propaganda was being spread broadcast. The energy with which Mr. Palmer applied himself to the solution of this problem inevitably incurred the resentment of the radicals, which culminated in an attempt on the night of June 2, 1919, to destroy with a bomb, Mr. Palmer and his family in their home. The attempt was a failure, but the bomb wrecked the entrance to the Palmer residence and killed the conspirator who planted it there. On the same night similar attempts were made against a number of other public officials throughout the country but without causing loss of life. Undeterred by these events and numerous threats of violence, the attorney general pressed his prosecution of the "Reds" and in the fall of 1919, after several hundred members of the so-called union of Russian workmen were arrested and tried, 250 of them, including the noted anarchists, Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, were deported to Russia. On the morning of Jan. 2, 1920, more than 3,000 other alien suspects were arrested by order of the attorney general in various cities, many of whom were found guilty and deported. Mr. Palmer was also instrumental in terminating the strike of bituminous coal miners in November, 1919, which threatened for weeks to paralyze the industries of the country. By invoking the war-time powers of the government, he obtained a court injunction which compelled mine labor leaders under penalty of imprisonment, to recall the strike orders and direct the resumption of work in the mines. Another of his notable achievements was the dissolution of the "beef trust." Soon after he assumed office he ordered an investigation of the "Big Five," the Armour, Swift, Wilson, Cudahy and Morris packing companies, which were charged with controlling not only the meat packing industry, but also the butter and egg business, oleomargarine, the manufacture of fertilizer, the production of cottonseed oil, perfumes and leather novelties, and in addition were seeking to control the grocery business. As a result of the investigation the attorney general announced that legal action would be instituted against the packers, but in December, 1919, an amicable settlement was reached, which was embodied in a decree of the supreme court of the District of Columbia Feb. 27, 1920. Under its terms the packers agreed to dispose of their holdings in public stockyards, railroads, terminals, and in warehouses except those necessary for their own meat products and to discontinue forever the retail meat business and both wholesale and retail dealing in all lines unrelated to the meat industry. They were also required to submit perpetually to the court's injunction restraining them from maintaining, directly or indirectly, any combination or conspiracy to monopolize the sale or distribution of food products. Upon the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law at Stroudsburg, Pa. and Washington, D. C. He is a director of the Scranton Trust Co., the Stroudsburg National Bank and a number of other financial and industrial institutions. He has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Swarthmore College, 1919; LL.D. from Lafayette, 1919; and LL.D. from George Washington University, 1920. He was married Nov. 23, 1898, to Roberta Bartlett, daughter of Robert B. Dixon of Easton, Md., and they had one child, Mary Dixon Palmer. Mrs. Palmer died in 1922 and he was married Aug. 29, 1923, to Mrs. Margaret Fallon Burrall of Waterbury, Conn.

BURLESON, Albert Sidney, postmaster general, was born at San Marcos, Tex., June 7, 1863, son of Edward and Emma (Kyle) Burleson and grandson of Edward and Sarah (Owen) Burleson. His father (q.v.) was a lieutenant in the war with Mexico, a major in the Confederate army in the civil war and a member of the Texas constitutional convention of 1876–77, and his grandfather was the noted Texas pioneer. He was educated at Coronal Institute, San Marcos, Tex., at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, at Baylor University, where he was graduated in 1881 and at the University of Texas, where he was graduated in law in 1884. He began the practice of his profession in Austin, Tex., with Judge Thomas E. Sneed and George F. Pendexter, and within a year (1885) was appointed assistant corporation counsel of Austin. He acquired a large cotton plantation during his early career as a lawyer and before he was 35 years of age had amassed a comfortable fortune. In 1891 he was appointed attorney of the 26th judicial district by the governor of Texas, was elected to that office in 1892 and was reëlected in 1894 and 1896. In 1898 he was elected to the 56th congress from the ninth Texas district and in 1903, when the state was redistricted, he was elected from the tenth district, in which capacity he served until his appointment as postmaster general. He was an intimate friend and adviser of Woodrow Wilson during the presidential campaign of 1912 and served as chairman of the speaker's bureau of the Democratic campaign committee. He became postmaster general March 5, 1913, and served throughout both terms until March 4, 1921, being the first Texan to become a cabinet member. His management of the post office department was characterized by many notable improvements in the service. The parcel post system had gone into effect Jan. 1, 1913, two months before he became postmaster general, and during that year 331,394,000 parcels of merchandise were mailed. In 1920 the number had increased to 2,500,000,000 pieces. In consequence of this additional business the post office department was operated on a paying basis for the first time in its history. In only two years of Mr. Burleson's administration were deficits incurred, the first being in 1915 as a result of the European war and the second in 1920 caused by an increase of $35,000,000 in the pay of postal employees by an act of the congress. He negotiated parcel post conventions with twenty-three countries and extended the service to 187 countries and colonies. He substituted government-owned automobiles, which proved to be quicker and more economical in place of the private contract system for transporting the mails in cities, and he inaugurated the first regular airplane mail service in the world which began on May 15, 1918, between Washington and New York and operated with almost perfect regularity until discontinued by Mr. Burleson's successor. The experiment was so successful that similar air routes were established from New York westward until they reached the Pacific coast. In 1916 the postmaster general began to award contracts to railway and water carriers for transportation of the mails based on the space occupied, instead of a haphazard system of pay determined by weighings every four years which had previously prevailed and postage rates for second-class matter were established by a system of zones, based on distance from the mailing point. The services performed by the post office department during the European war were diversified and highly important. Without interrupting its service as a postal distributing agency, it took over and operated the telegraph, telephone and cable lines, executed those provisions of the espionage and trading-with-the-enemy acts which had to do with the circulation or exchange of information or commodities of an unlawful character, registered thousands of enemy aliens and listed enemy-owned property, obtained recruits for the army, navy and marine corps, issued export licenses, and rendered invaluable assistance in the food and fuel saving campaigns and in the sale of government bonds and war savings and thrift stamps. Eighty-three per cent. of the total amount of war savings stamps—approximately $1,000,000,000—were sold through the postal service, tens of thousands of tons of mail for war agencies were distributed, including 23,000,000 questionnaires for the registration of men under the selective service act, and a special mail service maintained for the military forces at home and overseas. The telegraph, telephone and cable systems of the country were operated by a Telegraph and Postal Administration, through a wire control board, of which Mr. Burleson was chairman, consisting of various officers of the department. Censorship of the mails was exercised by the department from Oct. 17, 1917, to June 21, 1919, through the censorship board which consisted of representatives of the secretaries of war and navy, postmaster general, and chairmen of the war trade board and committee on public information. (See Maddox, Robert L.) Mr. Burleson was subjected to probably more criticism than any other member of the Wilson cabinet, but most of it originated by the newspapers, periodicals and railroad and express interests who had been thwarted in the department's efforts to safeguard or advance the public welfare. Mr. Burleson's answer to the critics at the end of his term was that "the department is today more efficient than ever before in its history, that mail is being delivered to 6,000,000 more people in the country districts and 5,000,000 more in the cities than eight years ago, that there is less waste, less fraud, less politics now than ever before. It is also true that this is the one postal service in the world that did not literally break down during the war." He strove more consistently and with greater success to eliminate politics from the postal establishment than any of his predecessors. It was at his instance that President Wilson, on May 7, 1913, issued an executive order placing all fourth class postmasters in the classified civil service and thus removed at one stroke 26,000 post offices from the field of political spoils. Aside from his service as postmaster general, Mr. Burleson played an important part in the Wilson administration. His fourteen years in the congress had given him such a knowledge of its workings and such intimacy with its leaders that he was able to render valuable assistance in engineering the Wilson program of legislation through the national legislature and it was his influence that smoothed the way for many enactments that might never have been accomplished otherwise. He is a virile, fearless fighter, a man of strong convictions and unshakable determination, who discharged with exceptional ability the trust committed to his keeping. His courage and energy are tempered by kindness and courtesy, and he is a typical example of the southern gentleman. Upon his retirement from office, he returned to his cotton plantation in Texas. He was married, Dec. 22, 1889, to Adelé, daughter of Dr. Josephus Steiner, an army surgeon, of Austin, Tex. Mrs. Burleson has attained some distinction as the author of "The Congressman's Secretary," a one-act comedy which has been successfully produced on the stage. Their children are Laura, wife of R. V. W. Negley of San Antonio, Tex.; Lucy Kyle, wife of Charles Greene Grimes of Dayton, O., and Miss Adelé Sidney Burleson.

DANIELS, Josephus, secretary of the navy, was born at Washington, N. C., May 18, 1862, son of Josephus and Mary Cleaves (Seabrook) Daniels. His father, who was a shipbuilder, died a year after the son's birth, and his mother removed to Wilson, N. C., where young Josephus grew to manhood. He was educated in the public schools and at Wilson Collegiate Institute. While a student at the latter, he established a little newspaper of his own called "The Cornucopia'' and two years later, when he was eighteen years of age, became local editor of the Wilson ''Advance,'' a weekly newspaper which he purchased a year later and as editor and proprietor conducted it for four years. He studied law at the University of North Carolina in 1885 and was admitted to the bar, but preferred a journalistic to a legal career and never practiced law. In October, 1885, he acquired a controlling interest in the Raleigh (N. C.) ''State Chronicle,'' and managed it so successfully that he was soon able to convert it into a daily. In 1894 he purchased the ''News and Observer,'' the only other daily paper in Raleigh, and united it with the ''Chronicle.'' During 1887–93 he was state printer and in 1893–95 was chief clerk of the department of the interior under Sec. Hoke Smith. Resuming the active management of the ''News and Observer'' he began to wield a strong influence in political and legislative affairs. He was particularly active in the educational renaissance of the South and served for many years as a trustee of the University of North Carolina. As a member of the Democratic national committee (1896–1920) he was one of the leaders of his party in the state, was chairman of the literary bureau at the Democratic national headquarters in 1908, and chairman of the publicity committee in 1912. He was one of the earliest advocates of Woodrow Wilson for the presidency, supporting him at the Baltimore convention and working enthusiastically for him in the ensuing campaign. He took his seat as secretary of the navy, Mar. 5, 1913, and was one of the four members of the Wilson cabinet who remained until the close of his second term. During the eight years that he was head of the U. S. navy he introduced many reforms and added greatly to its rank and prestige among the navies of the world. He established a system of schools on board warships and in navy yards in which the enlisted men were given instruction in a wide range of subjects, from the three R's to the higher branches of learning and obtained from the congress legislation making enlisted men eligible to appointment to the naval academy. He sought to make the navy more democratic and popular by breaking down outworn traditional barriers that widely separated officers and enlisted men, and by an order dated Apr. 5, 1914, he prohibited the use of intoxicants on all ships and in all shipyards and naval stations. To break down what he termed the ''armor plate trust'' which he charged with levying extortionate prices for the armor plate sold to the government for battleships, he persuaded congress to establish a government armor plate and projectile plant at Charleston, W. Va., where these materials could be manufactured at cost (1917). In 1915 he inaugurated the first continuing program for building up the navy. It provided for 157 new vessels, costing $500,000,000 and including ten battleships of the largest type, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers and the remainder smaller craft, but the program was not completed because of the treaty limiting naval armament. As this country's first line of defense the navy was called upon, during Sec. Daniels' administration, for more active service than ever before in its history. In the difficulties with Mexico and in the preservation of order in Haiti and the Dominican Republic it bore a conspicuous part, while in the war with Germany its work was second only to that of the army. In 1914 it took the lead in a demonstration against Mexico. On Apr. 9, while the paymaster and a boat's crew from the U. S. S. ''Dolphin'' were ashore at Tampico, Mexico, they were arrested and imprisoned, although they were in uniform and the United States flag was flying from their boat. Adm. Mayo (q.v.), commander of the American squadron in the harbor, demanded and obtained the instant release of the Americans and furthermore called upon the Mexican commander for a salute to the flag by way of apology. When compliance with the latter demand was refused, the entire American navy was ordered to Mexican waters and Pres. Wilson himself, on Apr. 18, dispatched a note to Huerta, the provisional president of Mexico, calling for the salute by six o'clock of the following day. Huerta refused, except upon condition that the United States would return the salute, shot for shot. Pres. Wilson then requested authority from congress to use the armed forces of the country to compel compliance with his demand. While the congress was debating this request the navy learned that a German vessel carrying arms and ammunition to the Huerta forces was approaching Vera Cruz, and Adm. Fletcher (q.v.), in command of the naval vessels at Vera Cruz was ordered to seize the port and prevent the landing of the munitions. These incidents were generally regarded as mistakes of the Wilson administration, for during the fighting which followed, nineteen Americans and hundreds of Mexicans were killed, the salute to the flag was never given and Huerta's munitions were landed at another port. The American naval forces intervened in Haiti to suppress an uprising against the government in July, 1915, and also in Santo Domingo in May, 1916, to quell a rebellion there. From that time until Sec. Daniels retired from office marines and blue jackets remained in these two island republics to maintain order. In July, 1915, Mr. Daniels undertook to organize a body of scientists known as the naval consulting board of the United States which was, in effect, the first action taken by any government official toward preparing the country for war. Realizing the great part the inventions and new methods were playing in the war in Europe, he perceived that if the United States should ever be forced to take part in it, the aid of the scientific and inventive minds of the country must be enlisted. He persuaded Thomas A. Edison to head the board, which first met Oct. 7, 1915, in Washington, and the other members were William L. Saunders, chairman; Thomas Robins, secretary; Dr. Miller R. Hutchison, Dr. Leo H. Baekeland, Dr. Willis R. Whitney, Frank J. Sprague, Benjamin G. Lamme, Robert S. Woodward, Arthur G. Webster, Andrew M. Hunt, Alfred Craven, Matthew B. Sellers, Hudson Maxim, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Howard E. Coffin, Andrew L. Riker, Benjamin B. Thayer, Lawrence Addicks, Joseph W. Richards, William LeR. Emmet, Spencer Miller, Elmer A. Sperry, Henry A. Wise Wood, and David W. Brunton. The members of the naval consulting board not only served without compensation, but for some time paid their own traveling expenses, so that their efforts in behalf of the government were purely voluntary and patriotic. The outstanding pre-war service of the board was the taking of an inventory of the industrial resources of the country which went far toward awakening the country as a whole to the danger which the war in Europe was daily bringing nearer to its shores. After it finally became involved, the naval consulting board proved a potent agency in the development of new devices of warfare which were employed to excellent effect against Germany. Knowing that war was inevitable, Sec. Daniels made elaborate preparations for it and within five hours after the proclamation of war went forth the American navy was completely mobilized. He sent Adm. William S. Sims (q.v.) to London as U. S. naval representative in European waters, and on May 4, a flotilla of six torpedo boat destroyers arrived at Queenstown ready for service, the first contingent of the great naval force which the United States sent abroad. The expansion which the navy underwent and the remarkable service it performed during the war formed one of the most interesting chapters in American history. On Apr. 6, 1917, it had 364 ships of all kinds and when the war ended it was operating more than 2,000. The personnel expanded from 75,000 to 550,000, the largest enlistment of any navy in the world. The navy put into European waters 373 vessels and 81,000 officers and men. A squadron of five dreadnaughts served with the British fleet in the North sea, three with headquarters at Berehaven, while other American ships operated in every field of naval activity. Between Jan. 1, 1917, and Oct. 1, 1919, 545 vessels were built for the navy, including three battleships, 139 destroyers, fifty-seven submarines, over 400 submarine chasers and fifty-two "Eagle" patrol boats. It converted 1,597 merchant vessels, yachts and other craft to naval uses, and armed 384 American merchantmen with naval guns and gunners. The cruiser and transport forces convoyed vessels which carried 2,079,880 American soldiers overseas without the loss of a single life, and of that number actually transported 911,047, and it brought back from Europe 1,675,733 soldiers. It sent 30,000 marines to France where their services in turning the tide against Germany won the plaudits of all the allied countries. It designed, built and operated on the battle front six naval railway batteries of 14-inch guns, the largest ever placed on mobile mounts. It built and operated its own aircraft factory in Philadelphia, and it organized an aviation force which, at the period of greatest activity, numbered 48,749 officers and men, of whom 18,736 served overseas. It organized and operated the most extensive radio system then in existence, maintaining communication with Europe to the east, Asia to the west, Alaska to the north and Panama to the south. It carried on a shore construction program which included a score of training camps involving expenditures of over $346,000,000. One of the most notable achievements of the navy was the laying of the great mine barrages extending from the Orkney Islands, off the Scottish coast, to Norway to shut off enemy submarines from access to the Atlantic. This plan which had its inception in the bureau of ordnance, navy department, was perfected Apr. 15, 1917, and was put into effect in the spring of 1918, under the direction of Adm. Joseph Strauss (q.v.). This barrage destroyed 8½ per cent. of all the German submarines sunk during the war, although it was in existence only six months before the end of the war. When the armistice was signed the navy was manufacturing mines for barrages in the Mediterranean. At home the navy maintained a constant patrol of the waters of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts with aircraft, submarines and surface vessels. Throughout the war it worked in complete harmony with the allied navies and through the Allied Naval Council, American, British, French and Italian naval operations were coördinated. Mr. Daniels was the fifth North Carolinian to hold the war portfolio. His record was progressive to a degree that was startling to many naval officers and many of his reforms excited opposition and criticism both within and without the navy, but the efficiency and rapidity with which it functioned in the emergency of war disarmed his principal antagonists. It was to his far-sightedness and the confidence with which he inspired his chief officers, his willingness to receive and adopt their suggestions, that many of the great accomplishments of the navy were due. The most serious criticism was initiated by Adm. Sims, who refused to accept a distinguished service medal because, he said, it had been unjustly conferred in some cases and withheld in others and made sweeping accusations of delays in the conduct of the navy during the war. An investigation by the senate committee on naval affairs resulted in a majority report by the Republican members of the subcommittee in charge of the investigation condemning Mr. Daniels and a minority report submitted by the Democratic members condemning Adm. Sims. At the end of the administration, Mr. Daniels returned to his newspaper in Raleigh. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Davidson College, the University of North Carolina, Ohio Wesleyan University, the University of Maryland, Dickinson College, Wake Forest College, and the Philadelphia Military Academy, and the degree of Litt.D. from Washington and Lee University. He is an active member of the Methodist church. He was married, May 2, 1888, to Addie Worth, daughter of Maj. W. H. Bagley, of North Carolina, and sister of Ensign Worth Bagley, who was killed in the Spanish-American war, and has four sons: Josephus Daniels, Jr., Worth Bagley, Jonathan Worth and Frank A. Daniels.

LANE, Franklin K., secretary of the interior. See Vol. XIX, p. 100.

PAYNE, John Barton, secretary of the interior, was born at Pruntytown, Taylor co., W. Va., Jan. 26, 1855, son of Amos and Elizabeth Barton (Smith) Payne and a descendant of John Payne, who emigrated from England to the Jamestown colony in 1620 and settled in what is now Fauquier county, Va. His great-grandfather, Francis Payne, was an officer in the colonial army in the revolutionary war. His father, a graduate of Transylvania University, Kentucky, was a physician and farmer. The son received little education, except in the school of experience, for at the age of fifteen he went to work in a store at Warrenton, Va., and remained there two years. Becoming assistant to the county clerk at Pruntytown, his native village, he took up the study of law, and continued his studies after he obtained employment in a combined general store and barrel factory at Grafton. He was admitted to the bar in 1876 and in the following year began the practice of law at Kingwood, W. Va. From the first he took an active interest in politics, displaying exceptional ability as an organizer and an orator. He was chairman of the Preston county Democratic committee from 1877 to 1882, represented the county in various district and state political conventions, and in the presidential campaign of 1880 made a number of speeches in his state and in Pennsylvania in behalf of the Democratic nominee. His progress in his law business was rapid and he gradually built up a large and lucrative practice. His career on the bench began in 1881, as special judge of the circuit court of Tucker county in a chancery proceeding. In the same year he attacked in the courts the constitutionality of a state law declaring that chattel exemption should not be claimed when the debt due was for rent, and in the end his contention was upheld by the state supreme court. He was mayor of Kingwood in 1882, and in January, 1883, removed to Chicago, Ill., which thenceforth was his permanent home. He was elected president of the Chicago law institute in 1889, and in November, 1893, became judge of the superior court of Cook county for a term of six years, being the only candidate elected on the Democratic ticket. His decisions while on the bench were declared monuments of judicial soundness and insight. He resigned Dec. 5, 1898, to devote himself to the general practice of law. In February, 1899, he formed a partnership with Edwin Walker, and in 1902 he became a member of the firm of Winston, Payne, Strawn & Shaw. Following Mr. Winston's death, a year later, Judge Payne was senior partner for fifteen years, during which the firm became one of the most prominent in the Middle West. From 1911 to 1921 he was president of the board of South Park commissioners in Chicago, in which position he was instrumental in making many improvements in the parking system. Early in the war with Germany he was a member of the Chicago draft registration board, created by the selective service law, and from that position he was called to Washington in October, 1917, to become general counsel for the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the U. S. Shipping Board. Here his profound legal knowledge and sound judgment proved invaluable in the handling of contracts, in making settlement with the owners of 427 ships which were requisitioned by the board and in the drafting and administration of the shipyard housing law. In January, 1918, he was appointed general counsel of the U. S. railroad administration, in which capacity he supervised the legal activities of all the railroads and steamship lines under government control, the preparation of contracts with carriers and the work relating to the settlement of claims and the protection of property. He remained in that position until July, 1919, when Pres. Wilson appointed him chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board, to succeed Edward N. Hurley, resigned. He took charge of the affairs of the board in the midst of its efforts affecting the curtailment of the shipbuilding program, the cancellation of contracts, the adjudication of claims, and the general reorganization of its work on a peacetime basis. On Mar. 1, 1920, Pres. Wilson appointed him secretary of the interior to succeed Franklin K. Lane, and in the following May he was also made director general of railroads to succeed Walker D. Hines. He discharged the duties of both offices until the close of the Wilson administration. One of the most important tasks undertaken under his supervision as secretary of the interior was an investigation, authorized by the congress, of the possibilities of a super power zone comprising the territory between Maine and the District of Columbia, and extending about 150 miles back from the Atlantic coast for the purpose of developing water power sites for the generation of electricity and establishing steam-driven central stations near coal mines or wherever other considerations also were favorable. Existing plants of sufficient capacity were also to be utilized. Electrification of at least 40 per cent. of the railroad mileage in the super power zone was but one of the many features of the plan, which was also expected to eliminate the hauling of coal from the mines to industrial plants and for railroad use by giving them power instead of fuel to create power. Judge Payne's work as director general of railroads had to do chiefly with closing up the affairs of the U. S. railroad administration, the roads themselves having been returned to their owners Mar. 1, 1920. Judge Payne's record as a public servant was characterized by great administrative ability and fidelity to the highest standards of personal conduct and public good. In the handling of varied and complicated legal questions he was a pillar of strength, and his co-workers from the president down entertained the highest opinion of his ability and his views on public questions. Upon the expiration of the Wilson administration, he decided to retire from professional life. In October, 1921, he was invited by Pres. Harding to become chairman of the central committee of the American Red Cross, to succeed Dr. Livingston Farrand, and he accepted the position on condition that he should serve without salary. In 1923 he served as a special commissioner to Mexico to arrange a basis for the recognition of that country by the United States. Judge Payne is a discriminating art connoisseur and has one of the best private collections of paintings in Chicago. He was twice married: (1) in October, 1876, to Kate, daughter of Judge Edward C. Bunker of West Virginia, and (2) May 1, 1913, to Jennie Byrd, daughter of Thomas B. Bryan, of Washington, D. C.

PERRY, James De Wolf, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Rhode Island, was born in Germantown, Pa., Oct. 3, 1871, son of James DeWolf and Elizabeth Russell (Tyson) Perry, and a descendant of Edward Perry, a Quaker, who came from Devonshire, England, in 1650, and settled at Sandwich, Mass. From Edward and his wife Mary Freeman, daughter of Lieut. Gov. Edward Freeman, the line continues through Benjamin, who established the family in Rhode Island, and Susannah (Barber) Perry; Freeman (a colonial judge) and Mary (Hazard) Perry; Christopher Raymond and Sarah Wallace (Alexander) Perry; Raymond Henry, one of five brothers, all U. S. naval officers who won distinction in the war of 1812, and Marianne (De Wolf) Perry, and James De Wolf and Julia S. (Jones) Perry, the grandparents of Bishop Perry. Raymond's brothers included Oliver Hazard Perry (q.v.), who commanded the Lake Erie squadron in 1812 and won the battle of that name against an English fleet, and Commodore Matthew Galbraith Perry (q.v.), who selected the site for founding the colony of Liberia in Africa in 1819 and in 1854 as admiral of an American fleet, made the first commercial treaty with Japan which opened up the country to foreigners. Bishop Perry received his early education at the Germantown (Pa.) Academy, where his father was rector of Calvary (P. E.) Church for forty-two years (1866–1908). He was graduated A.B. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1891, and after a special course at

Harvard took the same degree there in 1892. He then entered the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass., and upon graduating B.D. in 1895 was ordained and became curate of Christ Church, Springfield, Mass. He was rector of Christ Church, Fitchburg, Mass., in 1897–1904 and in the same period chaplain to the 6th Massachusetts infantry. He then filled the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, New Haven, Conn., until 1911, when he was consecrated bishop of Rhode Island. The diocese is one of the small sees in America, with seventy parishes and missions and a clergy of eighty-eight (1929). In 1927, after functioning from its establishment on a parochial regime, the diocese achieved the standing of a cathedral system with the designation of St. John's Church, in Providence, as a pro-cathedral, and Bishop Perry became rector of the first see church in the diocese. In 1929 St. John's became a cathedral. He is president of the board of trustees of St. George's School, Newport, and of St. Andrew's Industrial School at Barrington. In 1930 the house of bishops, assembled in Chicago, Ill., elected him presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States in succession to Bishop Charles Palmerston Anderson of Chicago. The office was formerly held by the senior bishop in order of consecration, but since 1925 has been elective. It has its headquarters in New York. As its occupant Bishop Perry fulfills duties comparable to those of a primate in giving effect to action taken by the house of bishops or in exercising powers conferred on the office by the church canons. He has authority over the establishment of missionary districts at home and abroad and their conversion into dioceses, and among other functions acts for the house of bishops in suspending any one of their number who departs from church doctrine or form of worship and in having him brought to trial. He is ex-officio president of the national council of the church (in the reorganization of which he was an active factor as chairman of a special commission created for the purpose), and of its Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. In the church's international relations Bishop Perry has figured prominently, as vice-president and secretary of the commission on the World Conference on Faith and Order, which first met to discuss and adjust doctrinal differences at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1927, a gathering largely made feasible by the commission's activitise for religious unity. While attending the seventh Lambeth Conference in London in 1930, he delivered the sermon in Westminster Abbey at the close of the conference August 10, the first time an American had been so honored in the history of the Lambeth meetings. Bishop Perry is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was married, Jan. 2, 1908, to Edith Dean, daughter of John Ferguson Weir (q.v.), dean of the Yale art school, New Haven, Conn., and has two children, James De Wolf and John Weir Perry.

BROWN, Albert Oscar, lawyer and 61st governor of New Hampshire (1921–23), was born at Northwood, N. H., July 18, 1853, son of Charles Osgood and Sarah Elizabeth (Langmaid) Brown. He was educated at Coe's Academy, Northwood, and at Dartmouth College, graduating with the degree of A.B. in 1878. After teaching three years at Lawrence Academy at Groton, Mass., he studied law under the tutelage of Judge Henry E. Burnham, and continued at Boston University Law School where he received his law degree in 1884. He was admitted to the bar during that year and entered upon practice of his profession at Manchester, N. H., being a member, successively, of the law firms of Burnham & Brown; Burnham, Brown & Warren; and Burnham, Brown, Jones & Warren. As a lawyer he attained the highest rank in his profession, engaging in much important litigation. He was special counsel for New Hampshire in the railroad tax appeals case in the supreme court during 1910–11. Besides his law interests he was president of the Amoskeag Savings Bank at Manchester, N. H., from 1905 to 1912, and since 1912 has been treasurer and secretary of that institution. He is a director of the Manchester Traction, Light and Power Co., the Amoskeag National Bank, John B. Vavick Co., and the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. During the World war he was a member of the New Hampshire committee of 100 on public safety and vice-chairman of the Manchester war savings committee. He was chairman of the state tax commission during 1911–21 and president of the New Hampshire constitutional convention, 1918–21. In 1920 Mr. Brown was elected governor of New Hampshire, for one term. His administration was marked by a large decrease in the state debt, a substantial reduction in taxation and an important development of state highways. He was president of the New Hampshire Bankers Association, in 1922, and delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1924. He is a trustee of Dartmouth College, president of the board of trustees of Coe's Northwood Academy, and a member of the New Hampshire Bar Association and National Tax Association. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1911 and that of LL.D. from New Hampshire College in 1922. In creed he is a Congregationalist. He was married, Dec. 20, 1888, to Susie Jane, daughter of Major Eusebus Clarke, of Ayer, Mass.

REDFIELD, William Cox, secretary of commerce, was born in Albany, N. Y., June 18, 1858, son of Charles Bailey and Mary (Wallace) Redfield, and grandson of William C. and Abigail (Wilcox) Redfield. His grandfather, William C. Redfield (q.v.), was a distinguished naval and railroad engineer and meteorologist. He received a public school education in Pittsfield, Mass., where his family resided after 1867, studying the higher branches at home with the aid of his sisters. He left home at the age of nineteen and obtained employment with a blank-book manufacturer and wholesale stationer in New York, and two years later with R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing presses. Leaving the Hoe Co. in 1883, he was connected with the Colwell Iron Works of New York city for two years and then in 1885 transferred his services to J. H. Williams & Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturers of steel and iron forgings, with which he was identified for twenty-two years. The company was founded by William A. Diamond under the name of Diamond & Boardman in 1882 and soon after James H. Williams acquired controlling interest and conducted it under his own name. Beginning as bookkeeper and shipping clerk, Mr. Redfield was promoted to various responsible positions until in 1887 he was admitted into partnership, the firm name being unchanged. When Mr. Williams died in 1904 he became president of the corporation, which by this time had grown to be one of the leading drop forging concerns in the United States, sending its products to all parts of the world. Mr. Redfield was also vice-president and manager of the Warp Twisting-In Machine Co. of New York and upon retiring from J. H. Williams & Co., he established in 1907 the Sirocco Engineering Co. of Troy, N. Y., and New York city, which in 1908 was merged with the American Blower Co. of Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of engines, heating, ventilating, drying and cooling apparatus. He was vice-president of the latter company during 1908–13, having charge of the export and marine departments. From 1905 until 1913 he was a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. His interests during this period extended along various lines: he was president of the American Manufacturers Export Association (1912 and 1920), trustee of the Long Island Loan & Trust Co., president of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education (1912–16 inclusive), director of the Y.M.C.A. of Brooklyn, governor of the Crescent Athletic Club, director of the Apollo Club, and at present (1924) he is a director of the Brooklyn City Mission and president of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Redfield's first excursion into politics was in 1896, when he was gold Democrat nominee for congress. During the mayoralty of Seth Low he was head of the Department of Public Works in Brooklyn. In 1910 he was elected to the 62nd congress and shortly thereafter made a journey around the world to study industrial and economic conditions, visiting the principal countries of Europe and Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines, Hongkong, Java and India. His statements regarding labor problems and industrial conditions are recorded in "The New Industrial Day" (1912). Mr. Redfield entered congress at a time when the tariff was the dominant political issue of the day. His long experience as a manufacturer and a careful study of the subject covering a long period of years peculiarly qualified him for dealing with the subject and he was looked upon as one of the tariff experts in the lower house. While the Underwood tariff bill was under discussion he made a number of the most lucid and comprehensive speeches on the tariff ever delivered on the floor of the house, one of which, dealing with the wool schedule, was used as a campaign document by the Democratic national committee in the campaign of 1912. President Wilson appointed him secretary of the newly formed Department of Commerce, which came into being through the division of the Department of Commerce and Labor into a Department of Commerce and a Department of Labor. In the former were embodied nine bureaus, viz., foreign and domestic commerce, corporations, standards, census, fisheries, lighthouses, coast and geodetic survey, steamboat inspection service, and navigation. Immediately following his appointment Mr. Redfield commenced the reorganization and enlargement of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce which is charged with the duty of fostering, promoting and developing the various manufacturing industries of the United States and their markets at home and abroad by gathering and publishing all available and useful information concerning such industries and their markets. Part of the information is received from consular officers abroad whose reports were edited and published in the "Daily Consular and Trade Reports." Branch offices of the bureau were established in the principal cities of the country, and the commerce and industry of the country were made to realize that the Department of Commerce, with its agents at work in the remotest regions of the earth, was ready at all times with expert advice and assistance in the extension of their business. The commercial attaché service was organized by Mr. Redfield. When the United States entered the war with Germany the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce arranged for the licensing of exports necessary under war restrictions and drafted legislation prohibiting enemy trade. This work soon assumed such proportions that the War Trade Board was formed as a separate administrative body to carry it on. It also furnished data concerning the available supplies of raw materials in other countries, the minimum requirements of those countries as to necessary imports, the conditions of trade and industry in the neutral countries of Europe, and many other kinds of information. The Bureau of Standards took the lead in providing optical glass for the military branches of the government, assisted in the solution of a vast number of aeronautic problems, furnished tests and specifications for manufacturing machinery and tools where great precision was the prime requisite; the Bureau of Census furnished statistics on the man-power of the country and the available supplies of steel, leather, textiles and other commodities; the Bureau of Fisheries developed additional sources of leather and food, and the other bureaus of the department were of the greatest help in the execution of the war program. As secretary of commerce, Mr. Redfield served on the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and was an ex-officio member of the Council of National Defense and the War Trade Board. He was chairman of the American-Canadian Fisheries Conference, appointed to consider and adjust the differences between the two countries on the subject of fisheries. The conference first met in Washington, Jan. 16, 1918, and later conducted hearings in different cities of the United States and Canada, resulting in a new fisheries treaty between the United States and Canada. He resigned the portfolio Nov. 1, 1919, and returned to his business activities. Mr. Redfield is a man of quick decision and firm convictions, alert and sure in action, and of determined character. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Amherst College in 1913 and by the University of North Carolina in 1914. He is a member of the Episcopal church. He was married Apr. 8, 1885, to Elise Mercein, daughter of H. R. Fuller of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has one daughter, Elsie M., wife of Charles K. Drury of New York city, and one son, Humphrey F. Redfield, residing at Bronxville, N. Y.

ALEXANDER, Joshua Willis, secretary of commerce, was born at Cincinnati, O., Jan. 22, 1852, son of Thomas W. and Jane (Robinson) Alexander. He attended the public schools of Cincinnati and Canton, Mo., and was graduated at Christian University in 1872. He read law in the office of Judge Samuel A. Richardson at Gallatin, Mo., was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Gallatin in 1875. In the following year he was elected public administrator of Daviess county and was reëlected in 1880. For twenty-one years he was a member of the Gallatin board of education and he served two terms as mayor. In 1882 he was elected to the Missouri general assembly and was twice reëlected, serving in his second term as chairman of the house committee on appropriations and in his third as speaker. He was elected judge of the seventh judicial circuit of Missouri in 1900 and served in that capacity from January, 1901, to February, 1907. He was reëlected in 1906 for a six-year term but, having been elected a member of congress in November, 1906, he resigned from the bench to take his seat in congress Mar. 4, 1907. He was a member of that body continuously until December, 1919, and played an important part in shaping and guiding through the house of representatives the broad program of shipping legislation enacted during the Wilson administration. Early in his congressional career he was made a member of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries and it was as a member of that body that, after the sinking of the steamship "Titanic" of the White Star Line, by collision with an iceberg in midocean on Apr. 14, 1912, he introduced a joint resolution, adopted in the following June, authorizing Pres. Taft to call or to send delegates to an international conference on the subject of greater safety of life at sea. Great Britain later issued the call and the conference was held at London from Nov. 12, 1913, to Jan. 20, 1914. Judge Alexander was chairman of the American commission which attended the conference; he took a leading part in its deliberations and helped frame the convention which was drawn up and submitted to the fourteen countries that participated in the conference. As chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, he conducted a searching inquiry into ocean shipping conditions in 1913, which disclosed the existence and operations of an extensive shipping pool or combination of lines which practically fixed all rates, allotted zones of trade and controlled routes. He guided through the house the whole program of shipping legislation enacted during six years of the Wilson administration, including the seaman's law, the ship registry act, the war risk act for the insurance of ships and the ship purchase act under which the present U. S. shipping board was created. He was appointed secretary of commerce in 1919, taking his seat on Dec. 15, to succeed William C. Redfield, resigned, and served until the end of the Wilson administration. He was married Feb. 3, 1876, to Ann Roe, daughter of Judge Samuel A. Richardson, of Gallatin, Mo., and had eight children: Samuel T., Julia, wife of R. N. Jenner; Frances, wife of A. G. Ficklin; George F., Rowena, Preston Carter, Walter Richardson and Lawrence Woodward Alexander.

WILSON, William Bauchop, secretary of labor, was born in Blantyre, Scotland, Apr. 2, 1862, the son of Adam Wilson and Helen Nelson Bauchop, his wife. His father was a coal miner. In 1870 the family came to the United States and settled at Arnot, Tioga co., Pa., where both father and son obtained employment in the mines. As his father's helper, young Wilson proved an efficient worker and at the age of eleven held a card as a half-member in the miners' union, of which he was elected secretary at the age of fourteen. Since he was unable to attend school, he determined to gain an education by his own efforts, and in the evenings he studied with his mother or the village school master and read every available book. Chamber's "Information for the People," "Science and the Bible," Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" and Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" proved of absorbing interest to his youthful mind. He formed a boys' debating society with a view to becoming a public speaker and extending his knowledge of current topics. Becoming more actively interested in trade unionism, he incurred the hostility of the mine owners, and at the age of nineteen lost his position and was placed on the blacklist. The next eighteen years were a period of irregular employment, during which he labored in sawmills and lumber yards, set type in a newspaper office and worked as a railroad fireman in Iowa. In 1890 he helped to organize the United Mine Workers of America, the miners' union, and was a member of the national executive board in 1891 and 1894. In 1891 he was appointed a member of the commission created by the legislature of Pennsylvania to revise and codify the bituminous mining laws, and the report of this body was made the basis of the present bituminous mining laws of the state. In 1899 he became president of the central Pennsylvania division of the miners' union, and the same year won a strike by the Tioga county miners. From 1900 to 1908 he was national secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, and his devotion to the welfare of labor, his powerful personality, his good judgment and high standard of conduct greatly advanced the workingman's cause. He was delegate of the American Federation of Labor to the British trade and labor congress in 1910. One of his greatest services was assisting in the organization of the biennial national conferences between coal miners and mine operators, where all differences over wages and working conditions are discussed and necessary adjustments made. Mr. Wilson began his political career in 1906, when he was nominated for the 60th congress on the Democratic ticket in a strongly Republican district, and elected by a majority of 384. He was reëlected to the 61st and 62nd congresses, and during his three terms (1907–13) in the lower house, was an able champion of the rights of labor. As chairman of the committee on labor in the 62nd congress he was largely responsible for the establishment of the bureau of mines and the children's bureau, the passage of the seamen's bill, designed to improve the conditions of American sailors, and the eight-hour bill. He was joint author, with Sen. Page of Vermont, of the bill for vocational education, and actively sponsored the bill creating the department of labor, which was one of the last bills signed by Pres. Taft on Mar. 3, 1913. On Mar. 4 Pres. Wilson appointed Mr. Wilson, whose congressional term had just expired, first secretary of labor. Despite the fact that the work of the new department was delayed for several months by the failure of congress to make an appropriation for its maintenance, the secretary perfected an organization which consisted of the bureau of immigration, bureau of naturalization, bureau of labor statistics, the children's bureau, and division of conciliation. Under his guidance the department became a powerful agency for understanding and securing greater justice to labor, and for stabilizing industrial conditions. He was vitally interested in the improvement of immigration legislation and the observance of all restrictive laws. He sent agents of the bureau to Europe to study conditions and to acquaint government and steamship officials with American immigration laws and regulations, but his plans for systematic reform and reorganization of the service were interrupted by the outbreak of the European war. He extended the work of the naturalization bureau to include the training of immigrants for citizenship, and inaugurated the Americanization movement for immigrants. Through the division of conciliation he was able to effect greater harmony between capital and labor. Approximately 4,100 industrial controversies, involving 3,000,000 workmen directly and 3,500,000 more indirectly, were successfully adjusted during his term of office by the division of conciliation. During the war with Germany Sec. Wilson was in general charge of all matters affecting labor, a responsibility which he discharged with remarkable success. It was principally due to his wise treatment of such problems that labor entered whole-heartedly into the prosecution of the war. He was appointed member of the council of national defense in 1916 and war labor administrator. A labor conference board, composed of ex-Pres. Taft, Frank P. Walsh, Loyall A. Osborne, Leonor F. Loree, William H. Van Dervoort, C. Edwin Michael, Beverly L. Worden, Frank J. Hayes, William L. Hutcheson, Thomas J. Savage, Victor A. Olander and Thomas A. Rickert, was appointed to formulate the principles which should guide the war labor administration. Following its recommendations, Sec. Wilson appointed a national war labor board composed of the members of the war labor conference board, with the exception of Thomas J. Savage, whose place was taken by William H. Johnston, which acted as the court of last resort in the settlement of industrial disputes. He created a war labor policies board, consisting of Felix Frankfurter, Elmer K. Eyerly, Howard Coonley, James B. Neale, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Robert P. Bass, Ernest M. Hopkins and E. Stagg Whitin, which sought to harmonize the relations of the department of labor with those of other departments of government in the treatment of labor questions, and created various subdivisions and bureaus in the labor department itself to handle different phases of the labor situation, chief of which were the U. S. employment service, labor adjustment service, women in industry service, which later was made a permanent bureau, training and dilution service. The information and education service, investigation and inspection service, working conditions service, the bureau of industrial housing and transportation, which built under his direction, about $60,000,000 worth of houses, in the congested centers during the European war, and the bureau of negro economics, and commandeering of housing, for the use of government employees in the District of Columbia, were placed under his control. Sec. Wilson was chairman of the president's mediation commission, appointed during the industrial disturbances in the summer of 1917, which were seriously interfering with the production of materials essential to the conduct of the war. Its principal activities were in connection with the labor disturbances in the copper mines of Arizona, the lumber regions of the Pacific Northwest, the oil fields of southern California, the telephone business in the Pacific states and the packing industry in Chicago. In each dispute, except that in the lumber region, the commision was able to effect an adjustment of the difficulties and to set up machinery for the expeditious and peaceful settlement of future disagreements, at least for the duration of the war. To his associates in these undertakings and to those to whom he delegated the powers and duties entrusted to him, Mr. Wilson proved an unfailing source of helpfulness and strength. Accurate and analytical in judgment, indomitable in purpose and yet kind in word and action, he was an able counsellor in all problems involving labor. After the war he took an active part in the work of finding homes and employment for the returned soldiers and in otherwise looking after their comfort and welfare. He helped to organize the federal board for vocational education, of which he was a member and, in 1920, the chairman. It was to this board that congress assigned the duty of rehabilitating and retraining soldiers so injured in the war that they could not follow their former occupations, a work that it organized, developed and conducted successfully. He was temporary chairman of the first industrial conference held in Washington, in October, 1919, at the call of the president, to consider possible remedies for the existing industrial unrest. The first conference came to naught, but a second one was held the following December, of which Sec. Wilson was chairman and Herbert Hoover vice-chairman. A comprehensive plan was agreed upon for dealing with industrial questions, and the report was published in the "Report of the Secretary of Labor" for 1920. He was one of the leaders in the settlement of the nation-wide coal strike in 1919. He was chairman of the international labor conference which was provided for by the treaty of Versailles and which held its sessions in Washington during October and November, 1919. He was appointed member of the international joint commission by Pres. Wilson, Mar. 3, 1921, and a few weeks later resigned from the office to retire to his home near Blossburg, Pa., where he is interested in mining and agriculture. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Maryland State College of Agriculture in 1914 and Ursinus College in 1918. He was married June 7, 1883, to Agnes, daughter of Hugh Williamson of Arnot, Pa., and had nine children: Adam Black, Hugh, Agnes Hart, William Bauchop, Jr., Thomas, Mary Ellen, Joseph Black, James Hart and Jessie Russell Wilson.

TUMULTY, Joseph Patrick, secretary to the president, was born in Jersey City, N. J., May 5, 1879, son of Philip and Alice (Feehan) Tumulty. His father was a real estate dealer of Jersey City and served in the union army in the civil war. After being graduated at St. Peter's College in 1899, he studied law in Jersey City in the offices of Bedle, McGee & Bedle and under Justice Gilbert Collins, was admitted to the bar in 1902, and began the practice of the law in Jersey City. He was a member of the New Jersey assembly during 1907–10 and took an active part in state political campaigns in behalf of the Democratic ticket. He became associated with Woodrow Wilson when the latter was a candidate for governor in 1910. Having heard Tumulty make a campaign speech in Elizabeth, N. J., Mr. Wilson persuaded him to accompany him on a state-wide speaking tour; Mr. Tumulty soon became one of the advisers of the candidate and took a leading part in the campaign. After Mr. Wilson was elected gov- political conditions and his experience in the legislature were of inestimable value in framing ernor, he appointed Mr. Tumulty his private secretary and thus the rising young politician abandoned his personal career to enter the service of a man who was destined to become one of the foremost figures in the world. During Gov. Wilson's administration his knowledge of and in executing the progressive program of legislation enacted in New Jersey in 1911–12. In 1912 Mr. Tumulty was appointed clerk of the state supreme court but he continued to act as the governor's secretary until Mar. 4, 1913, when he was appointed secretary to the president. So skillfully and with so much diplomacy did he discharge the duties of his position that he raised it practically to the dignity and prestige of a cabinet office. He was on intimate terms with national political leaders of both parties, with cabinet officers and with diplomats and they were few who did not entertain high respect for his attainments. His main duty was to act as a buffer between the President and the great amount of public and private business which went to the White House, and to divert into its proper channel everything which was not essential for the President himself to handle, and in this service he showed remarkable tact, acumen and diplomacy. He showed marked ability in sensing public reactions to administrative policies and in reading the popular will. Being in closer touch with political leaders and representatives of the press than would have been possible for the President, he was able to render quick and accurate reports on the effect of this or that action or proposal upon public sentiment. This quality and his ability to handle difficult situations gave him a high place in Mr. Wilson's estimation and affection. During the President's absence at the Paris peace conference he remained at the White House and kept him posted on departmental affairs, on opinion in the Congress and the country upon treaty developments and his work during Mr. Wilson's illness reflected the intense devotion he felt for his chief. At the close of the Democratic administration, Mr. Tumulty resumed his legal career, opening an office in Washington. He is the author of "Woodrow Wilson As I Know Him" (1921) and "In the White House Looking Glass" (1922). He was married June 1, 1903, to Mary, daughter of Patrick Byrne of Jersey City, and has six children: Mary, Joseph, Jr., Grace, Catherine, Alice and Philip Tumulty.

SMITH, William Ruthven, soldier, was born in Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 2, 1868, the son of Robert McPhall and Lititia Clark (Trimble) Smith. He received his early education in the public schools of Nashville, Tenn., and for two years was a student at Vanderbilt University. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1892, was commissioned second lieutenant, 1st artillery, and served on garrison duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and at Fort Sheridan, Ill. He was in the department of chemistry, mineralogy and geology at West Point, during 1895–98, and for three years following was assistant instructor in ordnance and gunnery instructor in department of mechanics and assistant instructor in department of tactics. He was promoted to be first lieutenant in 1899 and captain, artillery corps, in 1901, and after serving for two years on garrison duty at Fort Morgan, Ala., he returned to West Point in February, 1903, as instructor in mechanics for one year and then assistant professor of mathematics from 1904 to 1907. He was graduated at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, in 1908, after which he was on garrison duty at Fort Monroe, Va., for three years, being promoted major, coast artillery corps, in 1909. During 1911–14 he was on duty at Washington, D. C., as assistant to the chief of artillery, and from 1914 to 1917 at Fort Monroe, Va., as director of the department of engineering and mine defense, Coast Artillery School. As mine commander of the artillery district he put in place in February, 1917, a submarine net, two thousand yards long, from Fort Monroe to Fort Wool, closing the entrance to Hampton Roads. It was the first submarine net put down in America. He was promoted lieutenant colonel in 1916 and colonel in 1917, coast artillery corps. When the United States entered the war he was assigned to duty in Washington, as assistant to the chief of coast artillery. He was commissioned brigadier general, national army, Aug. 5, 1917, and assigned to command the 62nd field artillery brigade, 37th division, which he organized and trained at Camp Sheridan, Ala. He also commanded the 37th division during the absence of the division commander in France from September to December, 1917. He was commissioned major general, national army, in June, 1918, and assigned to command the 36th division, with which he sailed to France. On Sept. 26, 1918, the 36th division moved to the front as part of the French fourth army under Gen. Gouraud and engaged in the Champagne offensive for the relief of Rheims, driving the Germans from the vicinity of Somme-Py to the banks of the Aisne about Attigny, and capturing over $10,000,000 worth of booty. After the armistice his division returned to the United States in May, 1919, and Gen. Smith was honorably discharged as major general, national army, July 15, 1919, and reverted to his rank of colonel in the regular army, and on Aug. 22, 1919, was detailed to the general staff, and assigned as chief of staff, Philippines department. He was commissioned brigadier general, U. S. army, on July 2, 1920, and assigned to command of Fort William McKinley, the large native garrison (Philippine Scouts) about 10 kilometers from Manila, P. I. In December, 1921, he was transferred to the command of Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and in January, 1923, was transferred to command of 3rd coast artillery district with headquarters at Fort Monroe, Va., and as commandant of the coast artillery school situated at the same place, which positions he now occupies. For his services in the European war he was awarded the distinguished service medal, with the following citation: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as commanding general, 36th division. By his thorough and ceaseless efforts, coupled with a keen insight into the principles of military training, he brought his division to such a high standard of discipline and proficiency as to achieve conspicuous results in a major operation without previous service under fire. The excellent conduct of his division subsequent to the signing of the armistice reflects great credit on him. His services have been of great value to the American Expeditionary Forces." Gen. Smith is a member of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., and a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He was married Dec. 4, 1901, at Washington, D. C., to Mary Prince, daughter of Gen. George B. Davis, U. S. Army.

Von MOSCHZISKER, Robert, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 6, 1870, son of Franz A. and Clara (Harrison) von Moschzisker. His father was a native of Poland, who held a commission in the Austrian army. In the uprising of 1848 he joined the Hungarian Legion, was captured by the Austrians, and upon his escape from prison fled to England. Here he devoted himself to literature and the study of medicine, becoming professor of modern languages in King's College, London. After completing his medical studies in Germany he came to America in 1852 and began the practice of his profession in Baltimore, Md. He enjoyed notable success as oculist and aurist and was clinical lecturer on the eye and ear at the old Baltimore Medical Institute. He was the author of many medical works and contributions to general literature. Robert von Moschzisker, his son, received his education in the public schools, under private tutors and through individual effort. Losing his parents in his boyhood, he entered the office of Edward Shippen, a well-known lawyer of Philadelphia, at the age of thirteen and subsequently studied law under him. He was admitted to the bar in 1896 and became associated in practice with his preceptor. In 1902 he was appointed third assistant district attorney of Philadelphia county, later advanced to second assistant, and then to first assistant. In 1903 he was elected a judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia county; in 1909 he was made a justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and, in 1921, chief justice. Among the most important decisions rendered in this capacity are the following: Nolan v. Jones, 263 Pa. 124, sustaining the cold storage act of Pennsylvania (Act of May 16, 1913, P. L. 216) as a legitimate exercise of the police power of the state for the protection of public health; Jackman v. Rosenbaum, 263 Pa. 158, likewise sustaining the party-wall system of Pennsylvania as a necessary precaution against the ever-present menace of fire in thickly populated districts and justified by the police power of the state for the protection of public safety; Sotter v. Coatsville Boiler Works, 257 Pa. 411, upholding the right of the directors of a corporation to contract with agents or employees of their corporations who are likewise directors; Dobkin v. Landsberg, 273 Pa. 174, establishing that the presumption of the law is that acceptance of a deed, in pursuance of an article of agreement for the sale of land, is satisfaction of all previous covenants; and Kirschler v. Wainwright, 255 Pa. 525, involving the effect of the statute of limitations upon the liability of stockholders of an insolvent corporation in the hands of a receiver. The two most important decisions upon the subject of criminal law were Commonwealth v. Colandro, 231 Pa. 343, and Commonwealth v. Principatti, 260 Pa. 587. Justice von Moschzisker is the author of "Trial by Jury" (1922), a review of the origin, development and actual operation of the jury system; "Judicial Review of Legislation," a consideration of the American system of reviewing judicially the constitutionality of legislation. He is an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Delta Theta Phi fraternity, and the honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon him by Temple University (1910), Lafayette College (1921), Pennsylvania Military College (1921), Dickinson College (1922), and the University of Pennsylvania (1922). He is a member of the American, the Pennsylvania State and the Philadelphia Bar associations, the Law Academy, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Masonic fraternity, the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, N.G.P., Old Washington Grays, Patriotic Order of Sons of America, Order of Independent Americans and the Order of Artisans. He is also member of the Union League, the Art, Clover, Lawyers', Lincoln and Young Republican clubs of Philadelphia and the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh. Justice von Moschzisker's chief political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married in Bethlehem, N. H., June 29, 1912, to Anne, daughter of George A. Macbeth, of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have three children: Kate, Bertha and Michael von Moschzisker.

HOUSE, Edward Mandell, statesman, was born in Houston, Tex., July 26, 1858, son of Thomas William and Mary Elizabeth (Shearn) House. His father, a native of England, came to this country in 1830, and after spending several years in New York city, settled in Texas (1837) where as a banker, merchant and cotton planter he accumulated considerable wealth. The son was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., and entered Cornell University in 1877, but the death of his father and the son's inheritance of extensive ranch lands requiring his personal attention, necessitated his leaving college before graduating, and settling in Austin, Tex., where he lived quietly for twelve years engaged chiefly in the management of his property. His residence at the state capital afforded him the opportunity to cultivate an inherent taste for political affairs and he spent most of his leisure time in studying legislative programs and the work of public officials. His first active entry into the political arena was in the Hogg-Clark Democratic gubernatorial contest of 1892, in which as Gov. Hogg's unofficial campaign manager, he secured the latter's renomination and reëlection. It was in this campaign that Mr. House formulated the political precepts which governed his whole subsequent career and made him one of the most unique figures in American political history. With fixed aversion to personal publicity and without ambition for public honor or emolument, he resolved that whatever the future might bring he would never accept political office. He possessed an ample fortune and determined to devote his life to the advancement of legislative and political measures that he believed would promote the general welfare. In the next gubernatorial contest in Texas he departed from his determination never to hold office, to the extent of accepting the chairmanship of the executive committee which directed the campaign for Charles A. Culberson—an act which he ever afterward regretted—but he succeeded in making Culberson governor. He accepted an appointment as aide to Gov. Culberson, thereby acquiring the title of "colonel," which has clung to him to the present day. He directed the subsequent campaigns which made Culberson a U. S. senator and made governors of Joseph D. Sawyer and Samuel W. T. Lanham. By thus practically dictating the selection of four governors and one senator he gained a wide reputation for sagacity and ability among political leaders and became the supreme political factor in Texas. But in 1904, applying to himself his theory that no man should be permitted to dominate political affairs indefinitely, he withdrew from active participation in state politics and spent several years in studying political, social and economic conditions at home and abroad. Frequent journeys to Europe gave him an intimate insight into European customs and problems as well as the friendship of some of Europe's leading financiers and statesmen. During the Taft administration Col. House's unerring political vision detected signs of popular discontent with the conduct of governmental affairs and he felt that here was an opportunity for him to try his hand in national politics. In looking about for a Democratic candidate whom he could support, he turned to Gov. Woodrow Wilson, whose progressive policies and political views he thoroughly approved. He procured a solid Wilson delegation from Texas to the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, and was instrumental in gaining Wilson delegates from other states having no favorite candidates. He was very active in the presidential campaign of that year, although bearing no official relation to it; he was consulted on all points of major strategy and in every important decision his advice was heeded. After Wilson's election he was asked to join the cabinet but he told the president-elect that he would be able to serve him better in an unofficial capacity, and from that time until the year 1919 he was President Wilson's most trusted adviser and friend. During the preparation of the federal reserve act, he was constantly in touch with bankers and business men in every part of the country, receiving and studying their suggestions and their objections, and passing on to the president and framers of the bill those which seemed to have merit. His entry into the field of international relations was made in the spring of 1914 as Wilson's unofficial ambassador to Europe. His knowledge of European conditions and political leaders made him particularly valuable as the president's counsellor in foreign affairs, and as early as the fall of 1913 he discussed with the president the warning signals of the disaster which so soon was to engulf Europe and ultimately involve the United States. During the following winter he conceived a plan to avert war by bringing about a formal understanding between the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, looking to a reduction of armament, the preservation of peace, a general trade agreemen and more enlightened treatment for backward peoples. In May, 1914, he sailed directly for Germany carrying a personal letter from the president to the Kaiser. In Berlin he found Admiral von Tirpitz, Gen. von Falkenhayn, Foreign minister von Jagow and others not only expectant but almost eager for war. Upon presenting his proposal to Emperor William on June 1, he was told to go to London and "sound" British statesmen. Paris, where he went next, was too disturbed by a succession of ministerial crises and the Caillaux murder trial to listen to peace discussions and British statesmen were engrossed with the Irish situation and singularly tranquil with respect to international relations. Thwarted at every turn, but feeling as he expressed it, as if he had been "walking on a volcano," he sailed for home and while at sea the war which he had so earnestly tried to avert began. During the neutrality period Pres. Wilson entrusted Col. House with a number of missions of the most delicate character and he made frequent journeys to Europe, to discuss with British, French and German officials the subject of peace, blockade measures, submarine warfare, and other important problems. In the presidential campaign of 1916 he was in constant consultation with the Democratic managers and it was at his suggestion that they made their principal campaign fight in the Western states whose votes reëlected Mr. Wilson. After the United States entered the war he was especially active in meeting and conferring with numerous foreign missions, in reading, digesting and sifting reports, and in formulating war policies. In September, 1917, at the request of Pres. Wilson, he began collecting and collating economic, geographic, ethnologic and financial information which the American peace delegation would need at the end of the war, organizing about 150 of the foremost American experts in the various fields to be covered, placing at its head, with the title of director, Dr. Sidney Edward Mezes (q.v.), president of the College of the City of New York. These experts, under Col. House's general supervision, studied every question likely to arise in the peace conference, delved into the history, the politics, religion, trade and customs of the various nations and peoples, collected, and catalogued information and in every way that their ingenuity could devise, prepared for the peace settlement. Following this service he went to Europe in October, 1917, as chairman of the first American war mission, which consisted of Admiral William S. Benson, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Asst. Sec. of the Treasury Oscar T. Crosby, Vance McCormick, Bainbridge Colby, Alonzo E. Taylor and Thomas Nelson Perkins, to attend the Inter-Allied Conference which met at Paris in November and December, and discussed measures for pooling the resources and concerting the military effort of all the countries united against Germany. In October, 1918, Col. House again went to Europe, to assist in framing the terms of the armistice with Germany and Austria, he, alone, representing the United States in these deliberations. Mr. Wilson appointed him a member of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace and through the long and trying months of the peace conference he labored with untiring zeal and energy to lighten the heavy weight of responsibility which the president bore. He was the president's American colleague on the League of Nations Commission which drafted the covenant of the League and he informally rendered great assistance to other sections of the conference. During the president's absence from Paris in February–March, 1919, he acted as chairman of the American commission and afterwards served on the mandates committee which arranged for the control of former colonies and territories of the central powers under the mandatory system provided for in the treaty. At the conclusion of this duty he returned to New York and resumed private life. While Col. House exercised, during the Wilson administration, a greater influence over governmental affairs than was ever wielded by any private citizen before in American history, his services were always devoted to the public good, never to the interest of himself or his friends. Caring nothing whatever for political office or honors and with no private or provisional ties to limit the field of his usefulness, he was admirably fitted for his rôle of extra-constitutional adviser and ambassador of the president. While his services at first were the subject of much criticism and ridicule from political enemies of the president, this in time gave way to general recognition of his great ability, patriotism and unselfish public service. For many years Col. House was viewed as an enigma in the political world. During the Texas campaigns for governor, in which he took a directing part in the background, he never incurred the enmity of a single man and never stirred any heated controversy. His modesty amounted almost to diffidence. He never attended a convention of any kind, educational, religious or political, nor belonged to any creed or order. His self-effacement in all his activities was explained as due to his subordination of the personal equation to his public purpose and to his considering the work rather than himself as the worker. No one could refuse to listen to him, for everyone knew that he did not want anything, would not take anything, had no ax to grind, nor any self-interests to protect. As an international figure he was credited with having originated the doctrine of "the freedom of the seas" in its relation to the problems raised by the European war, meaning thereby literally unlimited freedom and safety of traffic for all ocean-borne commerce, contraband or otherwise, of belligerents as well as neutrals, both on the high seas and in enemy ports during hostilities. His political and social views were iconoclastic in their relation to the betterment of humanity. He believed that civilization was fundamentally wrong and needed reconstructing. In his view its laws, habits and ethical training were alike responsible for the inequalities of opportunity and for the consequent wide differences of condition between the few and the many, which rendered inefficient a large part of the world's population. With Mazzini he held that there should be no war of classes, nor unjust violation of the rights of property, but a constant disposition to ameliorate the condition of the classes least favored by fortune. When he emerged into national fame as virtually a member of the Wilson cabinet without portfolio, the unusual rôle he filled inspired much trivial and superficial speculations regarding his so-called cryptic personality. Imaginative press writers sought to dramatize him as a veiled figure and pointed to him significantly as the "power behind the throne" and the "man of mystery" who pulled the strings that actuated the foreign policies of the Wilson administration. Finally the illusion faded, and the seemingly remote Col. House, slender and elderly, well garbed, calm and quiet, with his reflective eyes and gray, close-cropped mustache, was seen to be merely an unpretentious citizen interested in the common weal for its own sake and with an aversion to publicity. He is the joint editor, with Charles W. Seymour, of the volume "What Really Happened at Paris" (1921) and is credited with being the author of "Philip Dru, Administrator," a book published anonymously in 1912, dealing with problems of government. He is a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, the Century Club of New York, the Metropolitan Club of Washington and the Piping Rock Club of Long Island. He was married Aug. 4, 1881, to Loulie, daughter of Andrew J. Hunter, of Virginia, and has two daughters: Mona, wife of R. F. Tucker of Boston, Mass., and Janet, wife of Gordon Auchincloss of New York.

BARUCH, Bernard Mannes, financier and economist, was born at Camden, S. C., Aug. 19, 1870, the son of Simon (q.v.) and Belle (Wolfe) Baruch. On his mother's side he is descended from the earliest settlers of America. His education was begun in a rural school in Camden, but in 1881 his father, who was a widely known physician and writer on medical subjects, moved to New York and there Bernard passed through the public schools and was graduated at the College of the City of New York, with the degree of B.A. in 1889. Soon afterward he entered the brokerage house of A. A. Housman & Co., where he received his first business training and where he spent so much time delving into industrial and railroad manuals that his employer freely predicted his failure as a trader. The prophecy proved false, Mr. Baruch achieving such success that he became a member of the firm in 1896. In that year he negotiated the purchase of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., for the Union Tobacco Co., a rival of the American Tobacco Co., with which the former later was consolidated. Other large transactions followed quickly on its heels—transactions which won for him the confidence and esteem of such financiers as Whitney, Ryan, Widener, Brady, Rockefeller and the Guggenheims. A number of his early ventures were regarded by many of his associates as pure gambles, but most of them turned out to be successes. In 1916 he was afforded his first opportunity to render a distinct and valuable public service. His business integrity and ability and his broad-gauge views on public questions had been brought to the attention of Pres. Wilson, and when the latter was selecting men to form the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense—a body created by congress to study plans for organizing the industrial and economic resources of the nation as a measure of preparedness—he appointed Mr. Baruch as a member. The advisory commission, under the terms of the act, was "composed of not more than seven persons, each of whom shall have special knowledge of some industry, public utility, or the development of some natural resource, or to be otherwise specially qualified." Mr. Baruch's long acquaintance with the large corporations had given him extensive knowledge of industrial conditions throughout the country and of the real men directing them. He was accordingly made commissioner of raw materials, minerals and metals. In December, 1916, he began an inquiry as to what essential materials the United States would lack in the event of war, and by the time war actually came, four months later, he had assembled a vast fund of information relating to supplies of all kinds. Selling his membership in the New York stock exchange and turning his back altogether on private business, he went to Washington and from that time forward devoted all his time, energies and genius to his country's cause. He established throughout the raw materials field cooperative committees, composed of men of high standing in the industries, "to facilitate the study of the sources of supply production, its increase, probable demand and possible substitution." These committees performed vital and pioneer service in assembling trade information, in organizing sources of supply and in bringing producers into touch with the proper department of the government. It was through the committee on copper that Mr. Baruch secured an agreement with representatives of the industry by which he obtained for the government, for munition purposes, 45,000,000 pounds of copper at 16⅔ cents a pound, which was about half the market price. The psychological effect of this transaction on producers of other essential materials was reflected in similar arrangements which were made with many of them, resulting in the saving of many millions of dollars to the government. On Aug. 27, 1917, Mr. Baruch, Robert S. Lovett and Robert S. Brookings were designated members of an Allied Purchasing Commission (later a part of the War Industries Board), which had charge of all purchases for the allied governments made in the United States, and of which Mr. Baruch was chairman. None of those governments was permitted to make any purchases in this country except with the approval of the commission, and expenditures amounting to billions of dollars were thus made under the commission's advice. The organization, however, with whose work the name of Mr. Baruch will always be associated most closely was the War Industries Board. It was organized by the Council of National Defense on July 28, 1917, with Frank A. Scott (q.v.), of Cleveland, as chairman, to act as a clearing house for the government's war-industry needs. Besides Chairman Scott, the members were Mr. Baruch, Lt. Col. Palmer E. Pierce, Rear Adm. Frank F. Fletcher, Hugh Frayne, Robert S. Brookings and Robert S. Lovett. In time the board largely took over the work of the advisory commission of the council and of the cooperative committees representing the industries of the country, which were forced to suspend operations owing to an act of the congress prohibiting the members of any firm or corporation holding war contracts from the government from acting as members of any governmental bodies. Many members of these committees, as well as other industrial leaders, were taken into the board's organization. At first, however, its duties were merely advisory. It could not give orders that anyone would be compelled to heed. There was much confusion of counsel and inefficiency in the procurement of the supplies. In October Chairman Scott resigned and was succeeded by Daniel Willard (q.v.). In the winter of 1917 the lack of coördination in the operations of the various war agencies brought about much criticism of the administration and the demand for the creation of a ''war cabinet'' with autocratic powers. President Wilson responded by making the War Industries Board, with Mr. Baruch as its chairman—Mr. Willard having resigned on January 11, 1918—as a separate and distinct arm of the executive authority and clothed with full power to enforce its rulings. It was a step which made Mr. Baruch virtually the industrial dictator of America and placed largely upon his shoulders the prodigious task of mobilizing the nation's industrial forces and converting them from peace and construction to war and destruction. Specifically the board was charged by the President with the duty of procuring an adequate flow of materials for the two great war-making branches of the government—the army and navy—and for the two agencies in immediate affiliation with them—the U. S. Shipping Board and the Railroad Administration. It also had to provide the supplies necessary for the military uses of the allied nations and the commodities required by neutrals in exchange for materials essential to the United States and to provide for the country's civilian needs in alliance with the food, fuel, and labor administrations. It was incumbent upon the board not only to stimulate and expand production in those industries making the necessities of war, but also to protect, as far as might be, those industries whose operations were not immediately essential to the general war program. Under Mr. Baruch's able direction the whole weight and power of the combined industrial resources of America were thrown into the scales against the German government. Indeed the War Industries Board achieved a triumph as distinct and striking as that which crowned the efforts of Pershing's armies in France. It succeeded in harmoniously controlling, directing and employing the whole economic strength of the country to a degree attained by no other country during the war. Under its direction billions of dollars were expended in procuring supplies for the United States and the allies, and through its coördinated system of purchasing untold millions were saved to the government. It functioned through the following main divisions or committees: requirements committee, Alexander Legge, chairman (see p. 379); priorities committee, Edwin B. Parker, chairman (see p. 538); price-fixing committee, Robert S. Brookings, chairman (see p. 179); labor committee, Hugh Frayne, chairman (see p. 276); conservation committee, Archibald W. Shaw, chairman (see p. 576). These in turn were subdivided into various sections whose duty it was to handle different commodities or phases of service, as the case might be. The operations of the board as a whole affected practically every phase of the nation's economic life. It recommended to the President fixed prices for a large number of commodities, including the following: Aluminum, cement, copper, cotton fabrics, cotton linters, hides, leather, hemp, lumber, platinum, rags, sand, gravel and crushed stone, steel, wool and zinc. It allocated the entire output of the following products: Chlorine, copper, cotton, duck goods, cotton linters, felts, hides and skins, manganese and chrome, optical glass, nitrate of soda, platinum, steel and pig iron, sulphur, toluol, turbines, wood chemicals and wool. In some instances the board commandeered whole industries for the use of the government. Through its conservation division it regulated the style and color of various articles of wearing apparel and reduced the number of types of such articles as farm implements, paints and varnishes, rubber tires, stoves and furnaces, refrigerators, davenports and metal beds, buggies and spring wagons. It evolved new methods in the packing and shipment of merchandise to save transportation space and cost, and it carried on an effective campaign for the elimination of unnecessary delivery service. The board regulated construction of new buildings, the issuance of stocks and bonds by industrial corporations and the use of shipping space. It dictated what industries should have materials, fuel, credit and transportation and to what extent. In a word, it simplified and standardized manufacturing methods to the end of saving labor, materials and cost. Through its constant contact with the nation's industry it stimulated production of the necessaries of life, as well as the essentials of war, and kept as far as practicable the flow of finished goods steady and in growing volume. Through its supreme power of control over American facilities, materials and products it induced the allied and neutral nations to share with the United States whatever they had or controlled that was needed for America's war effort. In effect the board brought about a pooling of the economic resources, not only of the United States, but of all the principal nations associated against Germany, to the end that these resources might be fully employed to accomplish Germany's defeat. It is no exaggeration to say that in this great work Mr. Baruch wielded the commanding influence. His method of organization was simplicity itself—he merely reached out and commandeered for the service of the board, absolutely without personal or partisan consideration, the master minds of the country's industries. These men went to Washington and served under Mr. Baruch, many of them as volunteers and at great personal sacrifice, in subordinate positions in order that America's mighty war program might go through as quickly as possible. Mr. Baruch paid little or no attention to precedent, declined to let his mind be lost in the mazes of organization charts or his purposes thwarted by governmental red tape, but guided by facts alone proceeded always by the shortest possible route to his goal. With unflagging zeal and tireless devotion he organized the industrial energies of the nation in such a manner that it met the supreme tests and trials of war with a success that amazed the world. "The patriotism, the unselfishness, the thorough-going devotion and distinguished capacity that marked their toilsome labors, day after day, month after month, have made them fit mates and comrades of the men in the trenches and on the sea" was the tribute which Pres. Wilson paid to Mr. Baruch and his associates on the board for their services during the war. In addition the President conferred upon Mr. Baruch the Distinguished Service Medal, "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the organization and administration of the War Industries Board and in the coördination of Allied purchases in the United States. By establishing a broad and comprehensive policy for the supervision and control of the raw materials, manufacturing facilities, and distribution of the products of industry, he stimulated the production of war supplies, coördinated the needs of military service and civilian population, and contributed alike to the completeness and speed of the mobilization and equipment of the military forces and the continuity of their supply. (This medal is awarded by the direction of the President of the United States.)" After the signing of the armistice the War Industries Board disbanded, but Mr. Baruch's services had so commended themselves to the President that he offered him the post of secretary of the treasury to succeed William G. McAdoo, resigned, but Mr. Baruch declined it. The President then asked him to go to the peace conference at Paris where, Mr. Wilson knew, his knowledge of economic conditions, would prove invaluable in the framing of the peace treaty. Mr. Baruch accepted this invitation, and in the organization of the peace conference he was made the sole American member of the economic drafting committee, and a representative of the commission on reparation, the economic commission, and the supreme economic council. It was in the drafting of the economic sections of the treaty that he was chiefly engaged, and it is those sections which have been the freest of criticism of all in the treaty. His contention that alien property taken over by the United States during the war should remain under the control of the congress and that the proceeds should not be pooled for allied account was an instance in which his wisdom was vindicated by subsequent events. In the consideration of the question of reparations Mr. Baruch likewise exhibited a profound understanding of economic principles. He contended that the Reparations Commission should fix at once the amount of indemnity which Germany should be required to pay, instead of permitting prolonged discussion of the matter and a state of uncertainty which would postpone for months the beginning of Germany's financial and economic restoration. Germany, he felt, could pay the bill more quickly, and her internal commerce and the devastated countries be the sooner reconstructed, if she could know immediately what the bill was to be. His contribution to the literature of the war is "The Making of the Reparation and Economic Sections of the Treaty" (1920) which met with instant and widespread favor. In 1919 he was a member of the public group of the National Industrial Conference called by President Wilson in an effort to evolve some method of bringing about closer relations between capital and labor, and here too Mr. Baruch's experience and wise counsels were employed to great advantage in the deliberations. After the war he retired permanently from financial affairs to devote himself to the study of practical economic questions, both national and international. In 1920 he accepted an invitation from the Kansas State Board of Agriculture to discuss with a number of representative farmers the financial and commercial side of farming in the larger aspects, and in a written report to the board presented the defects of the business side of farming and suggested remedies; the report received wide publicity and was the source of much discussion of ways and means of improving the economic position of agriculture. He is an adviser on organization and rural credit to the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Baruch has very clearly sensed the fundamental importance of a prosperous agriculture to the stability of American economic and political life, and his views as expressed in many interviews and contributions to magazines and newspapers have been the chief factor in concentrating the attention of the financial world on the necessity of taking a sympathetic view of the farmer's business troubles and providing measures to relieve them. In general Mr. Baruch has taken the position that the business of farming is out of alignment with other commercial activities because it has not followed them into the modern field of "big business." Conducting their business along the old individualistic lines, the farmers have met organization in all their business contacts with helpless isolation. Broadly speaking, his remedy is organization in varied forms, from coöperative marketing to large-scale financing that will enable farmers to draw on the credit reservoirs of the nation commensurately to the vastness of their massed business and the peculiar conditions of their "turnover." He was a trustee of the College of the City of New York and has been the benefactor in a financial way of many educational institutions. He founded the Camden Hospital in his native town, and has contributed to the support of many other benevolent institutions and organizations. He was married Oct. 20, 1897, to Annie, daughter of Benjamin Griffen of New York, and has three children: Belle, Renee and Bernard Mannes Baruch, Jr.

HURLEY, Edward Nash, manufacturer, was born at Galesburg, Ill., July 31, 1864, son of Jeremiah and Ellen (Nash) Hurley. He attended the public schools of his native town until he was fourteen, when he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and after holding various shop positions was a locomotive engineer for four years. In 1888 he became traveling salesman for and later manager of the U. S. Metallic Packing Co. of Philadelphia. His attention being drawn to a portable piston air drill, he associated himself with Henry J. Kimman, its inventor, and together they developed the portable pneumatic hammer. In 1896 Mr. Hurley organized the Standard Pneumatic Tool Co. of Chicago, Ill., one of the pioneer corporations of the pneumatic tool industry in the world, to manufacture the hammer and drill. As they had no capital they were obliged to make the first tools in a barn in Lawndale, a suburb of Chicago. The tools were a success but with no capital for development they were seriously handicapped, so in 1899 Mr. Hurley sold the English patent rights for $125,000. This money provided working capital for the American business, which developed so rapidly that in a few years he was able to sell his holdings for a substantial sum and retire to his estate at Wheaton, Ill., where he engaged in farming and stock raising for four years. In 1906 he organized the Hurley Machine Co. of Chicago, to manufacture electric floor scrapers for dressing hardwood floors. About the same time he became interested in electric home labor saving devices and developed and introduced the Thor electric washing machine, the Thor electric ironing machine and the Thor electric vacuum cleaner, inventions that marked the introduction of electrical machinery for domestic uses. They are manufactured by the Hurley Machine Co., which has two plants, one at Cicero, Ill., and one at De Kalb, Ill., and employs more than 2,000 hands. Mr. Hurley was president of this company for ten years and is now chairman of its board of directors. His executive ability, his skill in organization and his achievements in the industrial field by this time had become widely recognized and in 1913 he was appointed U. S. trade commissioner to South America by Pres. Wilson, to make a report on banking and credits in Argentine, Brazil, Chile and Peru, for the department of commerce. As such he visited several of the Latin American republics at the head of a commission of business men and accomplished valuable pioneer work in promoting trade relations between the United States and the southern continent. Upon his return he was appointed the first vice-president of the federal trade commission Mar. 16, 1916, later becoming its chairman. He exerted a strong influence over the policy and character of this new governmental body, winning the confidence of the public and inspiring the business world with a wholesome respect for its decisions. He resigned from the commission in February, 1917, but three months later, after the United States entered the war, was appointed a member of the Red Cross war council, headed by Henry P. Davison (q.v.) and helped to formulate the Red Cross war program and organize the first campaign for $100,000,000. Then Pres. Wilson shifted him to the exports council, the predecessor of the war trade board, where he aided in establishing government control over the country's foreign commerce so as to prevent American goods from reaching Germany. Then came his greatest opportunity for public service to his country, his appointment as chairman of the U. S. shipping board. At that time German submarines were sinking allied tonnage at the rate of 500,000 tons a month and the whole allied world was watching with grave anxiety the progress on the American shipping program, but disagreements as to policy and as to the types of ships which should be built were delaying the work. Accordingly Pres. Wilson, on July 24, 1917, accepted the resignation of Gen. George W. Goethals, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and at the same time called for and received the resignation of William Denman, chairman of the shipping board. The same day he appointed Mr. Hurley and Rear Adm. Washington L. Capps to take their places. In his new position Mr. Hurley confronted a situation fraught with the greatest difficulties. The United States had ceased to be a maritime nation, only ten per cent. of its commerce was carried in American bottoms, and it had not more than 50,000 workmen experienced in shipbuilding. It had sixty-one shipyards with 235 launching ways but these were overcrowded with work for the navy and foreign countries. The available supply of labor was being rapidly diminished by the absorption of hundreds of thousands of men into the military and naval service and into war industries, and at the same time it had become clear that America must produce ships in great numbers if the allies were to win the war. Mr. Hurley had a splendid record for the accomplishment of difficult tasks. In three important government positions he already had demonstrated exceptional ability. When the president entrusted him, therefore, with this new and larger duty, he assumed his task with characteristic energy and determination, confident of the country's ability to produce the needed tonnage. The problem had many phases. Greater economy must be effected in the use of existing American tonnage, every allied and neutral source must be tapped for additional vessels, the seized German and Austrian craft, 109 in number, put into condition for service and a construction program mapped out for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which Mr. Hurley was president. For the latter task efficient managers had to be found, sites for shipyards located, contracts awarded, an army of workmen recruited, living quarters obtained for many of them, and machinery and other materials procured. Under Mr. Hurley's direction order quickly replaced confusion. As the result of a great recruiting campaign he soon had thousands of men from every walk of life pouring into the shipyards, which sprang up almost like magic along the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts. Navigation and engineering schools were established to train men to man the ships. From the Great Lakes a fleet of twenty-one vessels were sent to the Atlantic for use in overseas trade. Some of them had to be cut in half to pass the canal locks. On Aug. 3, 1917, seven days after he was appointed chairman of the shipping board, he issued an order commandeering all hulls, contracts and ship material in American shipyards intended for the building of vessels of 2,500 tons deadweight or more. The order applied to foreign as well as domestic contracts, aggregating over 3,000,000 tons, of which 1,000,000 tons had been ordered by the British. Oct. 15, 1917, the shipping board requisitioned 393 American vessels which were afloat. Repairs on the seized German and Austrian ships, which their crews had damaged in the hope of making them useless, proceeded with such speed that by the end of 1917 all were again in service. Mr. Hurley chartered twenty-three vessels from Japan and purchased fifteen others which were ready for service. He also entered into direct contract with the shipyards of Japan to construct thirty additional steel vessels. He placed orders with the Chinese government for four 10,000-ton steel ships and later on the government seized forty-three Dutch ships lying idle in American ports because their owners had refused to sell or lease them to the United States on the ground that to do so would violate Dutch neutrality. By such steps as these, as well as by the building of new vessels, Mr. Hurley assembled the greatest merchant fleet America ever had. The shipping board functioned through the following divisions and committees: The recruiting service, chartering committee, shipping control committee, divisions of law, insurance, planning and statistics, marine and dock industrial relations, regulation, transfer and private construction, port and harbor facilities commission, board of survey and consulting engineers, ocean advisory committee on just compensation, lake committee, shipping mission in London, the information bureau, and the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The principal type of vessel built was the so-called "fabricated" or standardized ships whose parts were manufactured in widely-scattered plants in accordance with carefully drawn specifications, and assembled in the yards. The Hog Island shipyard, near Philadelphia, Pa., with fifty launching ways, was the largest of those building standardized ships. One of the innovations of the war was the concrete ship. The first produced in the United States was built at San Francisco, Calif., in 1917, and in 1918 others were constructed at yards on the Atlantic coast. Plans were under way for building them on a large scale when the armistice was concluded. The task of initiating and pushing forward these varied activities was immense, but Mr. Hurley proved equal to the occasion and as a result the United States government was able to promise the allies, in March, 1918, that by the spring of 1919, this country would place eighty American combat divisions in France, with all the equipment and supplies necessary to sustain them. By the summer of 1918 Mr. Hurley predicted an American merchant marine of 25,000,000 tons by 1920, if the war lasted so long, a statement greatly emphasized by the launching of ninety-six ships in a single day, July 4, 1918, a feat unparalleled in the world's history. On Aug. 5, 1918 he announced that the shipping board was producing ships faster than German submarines could sink them, at which time the submarine "menace" ceased to exist so far as it concerned tonnage. Five days after the armistice was signed he went to Europe to study ocean transportation conditions abroad and to formulate plans for the use of idle German tonnage in German ports to bring American troops home and to carry foodstuffs to Germany. With Marshal Foch, generalissimo of the allied armies, he went to Treves, Germany, where the shipping agreement was perfected with the German delegates. He was chairman of the first civilian delegation to enter Germany after the war, representing the allied and associated governments. He remained in Paris until February, 1919, serving as a member of the supreme economic council and of the international labor commission, and upon returning to the United States, began to curtail the shipbuilding program, cancelling many large contracts. Within a few weeks he mapped out a comprehensive scheme for a permanent American merchant marine, with sixty-five regular trade routes to every part of the world. He resigned as chairman of the shipping board July 29, 1919, with a remarkable record of achievement in public service. The sixty-one shipyards which the country had when he undertook the task had been expanded to 341 with a total of 1,284 launching ways, or more than double the number possessed by all other countries combined. The number of men employed in shipyards had increased from 50,000 to 385,000, and up to June 30, 1919, a month before he resigned, 1,065 ships of approximately 6,000,000 deadweight tons, had been added to the American ocean-going merchant fleet and 1,300 others were under construction or contract. The country's shipbuilding industry had become the foremost in the world and its merchant fleet the second. To carry on this work congress authorized the expenditure of $3,671,000,000 and appropriated $2,625,451,000. As chairman of the shipping board and a member of Pres. Wilson's war council directing war problems, Mr. Hurley was one of the outstanding figures in the war administration, and his remarkable dynamic qualities, supported by an unwavering determination to win, achieved a marvelous result. Men and newspapers, of every shade of political faith, paid tribute to his achievements. He received the American distinguished service medal and the decorations of commander of the legion of honor of France, the order of Ta Sho Cha Ho of China, and grand officer of the crown of Italy. Also as a member of the war council of the American Red Cross he received a special gold medal in commemoration of the patriotic work of that body. The University of Notre Dame conferred upon him the LL.D. degree in 1918 and he received the degree D.C.L. from Knox College in 1920. Mr. Hurley is the author of "The Awakening of Business" (1916); "Trade Associations and Better Business Methods" (1916); and "Banking and Credit in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru" (1914); "The New Merchant Marine" (1920). His clubs are: Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, (Wash.); Recess, India House (N. Y.); Chicago, Chicago Athletic, Union League, Mid-Day, Racquet and Golf (Chicago). He was married (1) Sept. 30, 1891, to Julia Keeley of Chicago, by whom he had two sons: Edward N. Jr., and Raymond J. Hurley; she died in 1900 and he was married (2) July 24, 1905, to Florence Agnes, daughter of John A. Amberg of Chicago. They have two children: Helen Mary and John Richard Hurley.

O'RYAN, John Francis, lawyer and soldier, was born in New York city, Aug. 21, 1875, the son of Francis and Anna (Barry) O'Ryan. His father was a professor of drawing in the public schools of New York city. The son attended the College of the City of New York (1890–93) and was graduated in law at New York University in 1898, being admitted to the bar the same year. With J. Arthur Corbin he established the firm of Corbin & O'Ryan, which developed a wide clientele and during the greater part of its existence of fourteen years acted as chief counsel for the Postal Telegraph Company. In 1912 he withdrew from the law to devote his attention to the New York military service, with which he had been identified since 1897, when he enlisted as a private in the 7th infantry. Transferred to the 2nd battery, field artillery, he became second lieutenant (1900), first lieutenant (1904), captain, 1st battery (1907), major, 2nd battery (1911), and major general, commanding the New York division of the national guard upon its organization (1912). He was graduated at the army war college in 1914 and in 1916 commanded the 6th (N. Y.) division on the Mexican border. In July, 1917, following American entrance into the European war, his division was mustered into the U. S. army as the 27th division and in September went into training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., Gen. O'Ryan meantime proceeding to France and Belgium, where he observed the methods of warfare employed on the British and Belgian fronts and witnessed the Cambrai offensive by the British. He returned to the United States in December and with the knowledge gained from his military observations put his division through a rigorous course of preparation to meet the conditions it would encounter in Europe. In May, 1918, the division under his command sailed for France, and received its final training with the British in the Ypres and Mont Kemmel salient in Flanders, a sector vital to the allied cause and retained at bitter cost in the face of devastating attacks. The division had its first contact with actual warfare in holding the second line at East Poperinghe, behind Dickebusch Lake, a position it entered July 9, engaging chiefly in raiding activities while under German artillery fire day and night from Mont Kemmel. After six weeks' occupation the division was moved forward to the front line in the Dickebusch sector, where it held its position intact, repelled raids, and continually harassed the enemy. Mont Kemmel had been held by the Germans for months as one of the main starting points for a contemplated plunge through the British lines toward the channel ports, the long-threatened "drive to the sea" that was abandoned following their failure to break the American resistance at Chateau-Thierry to the south. The 27th division was thereupon selected to attack and capture Mont Kemmel. Gen. O'Ryan studied every detail of this offensive, even the preparation of relief maps, and gave special attention to battery support. An effective method he used in the artillery operations of this battle was a "hurricane fire" trained on important cross-roads and other avenues of communication, to which he directed the concentrated strength of all his batteries. The terrible effect of this deluge forced the Germans to bring up new divisions against the 27th and to make a desperate sally in a daylight raid behind a heavy barrage, which told heavily against the 107th infantry, but the raid failed. The climax of the operation against Mont Kemmel was the attack on Vierstraat Ridge (Aug. 31–Sept. 2) by the 27th, flanked respectively by the 30th American and 34th British divisions. This assault compelled the Germans to retreat from Mont Kemmel and resulted in the capture by the 27th of Vierstraat Ridge, Rossignol Wood, Petit Bois and Plateau Farm. After two weeks of rest and intensive training for further critical operations, the 27th and 30th divisions, forming the 2nd army corps under Maj. Gen. Read, relieved two British divisions at Le Catelet, to which sector they were assigned to break the Hindenburg line, including possession of the St. Quentin canal tunnel in conjunction with Australian and British corps. The 27th division's position was opposite the tunnel, which was built by Napoleon in 1811 and ran through a hill within the German lines for 5.7 kilometers, or about 6,000 yards. As one of the key positions of the Hindenburg line, its retention was vital to the Germans, who had been ordered to defend it at all costs. They had sealed both ends of the tunnel with thick ferro-concrete walls and used this great subterranean chamber as a reservoir for fresh troops and a refuge for the wounded and exhausted. Numerous passages and galleries which honeycombed the hill provided access from the tunnel to the trenches above and in front. Gen. O'Ryan's division went into the line opposite Gouyon Sept. 24 and three days later it advanced against the main German outposts at the Knoll, Guillemont Farm and Quennemont Farm in the face of a deadly counter-barrage and machine-gun fire. These positions, which fronted the Hindenburg line and the tunnel approaches, were stormed by the division in a grim and costly struggle. On Sept. 29, the 27th penetrated the labyrinth concealed in the ridge and captured the tunnel, breaking the Hindenburg line. As the Americans entered, the Germans poured out in hordes at the other end until the area in the rear was filled with fleeing men. It was one of the most sanguinary battles of the western front, a British commander remarking that he had never seen the dead lie so thick at one spot during the war. In four days' fighting the 27th captured seventeen German officers and 782 men, but suffered serious casualties, its dead numbering forty-seven officers and 1,032 men with seventy officers and 3,154 men wounded. The breach made enabled the British troops to push through, and the 27th division was withdrawn for rest and reorganization. Two weeks later it went forward into the line again at St. Souplet on the Selle river, near Le Cateau. For four days (Oct. 17–20) it was continuously engaged between that river and the St. Maurice. It captured forty-eight German officers and 1,463 men, swept twelve enemy regiments out of its path in open country, and gained every objective. After a determined attack on enemy positions near Catillon to capture machine-gun nests, the division was again withdrawn for rest and replacement. Before it resumed fighting the armistice ended hostilities, and on Nov. 28 the division moved to Le Mans to prepare for embarkation at Brest. To the date of demobilization (Apr. 1, 1919) its total casualties amounted to sixty-six officers and 1,632 men killed and died of wounds and 161 officers and 6,930 men wounded. For his war services as the division's commander, Gen. O'Ryan was awarded the U.S. distinguished service medal with the following citation: "As commander of the 27th division in its successful operations with the British in France in the autumn of 1918, he displayed qualities of skill and aggressiveness which mark him as a leader of ability. In the breach of the Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and Cambrai the name of his division is linked with the British in adding new laurels to the allied forces in France." Great Britain made him a knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George and a commander of the Royal Victorian Order. He is also a commander of the Legion of Honor (France), Order of Leopold (Belgium), and the Order of Mauriziano (Italy), and holds the Croix de Guerre with palm of both France and Belgium. New York University conferred upon him its honorary degree of LL.D. in 1919. In 1921 he was appointed by Gov. Miller of New York a member of the transit commission for the city of New York. Gen. O'Ryan is the author (with

Capt. W. D. A. Anderson) of "The Modern Army in Action" (——) and of "The Story of the 27th Division" (1921). He was married, Apr. 9, 1902, to Janet, daughter of Dr. John F. Holmes, of New York city, and has four children: Dorothy Holmes, Janet Jordan, Helen Barry and Holmes O'Ryan.

KUHN, Joseph Ernst, soldier, was born at Leavenworth, Kans., June 14, 1864, the son of Gottlieb Victor and Anna Maria (Kempel) Kuhn. His father, a native of Stuttgart, Germany, came to this country in 1855 and settled at Leavenworth. Joseph E. Kuhn was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth and at the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated and commissioned second lieutenant in 1885. He was graduated from the army engineering school of application in 1888 and in the following year was promoted to first lieutenant. He became a captain in 1896, a major in 1904, a lieutenant colonel in 1909, a colonel in 1915, a brigadier general in 1917 and a major general of the National Army in the same year. He was instructor in civil and military engineering at the military academy at West Point in 1889–1894, during which time he supervised the erection of a number of academy buildings. He has served at various times with different engineer units in the army and had charge of important fortification and river and harbor improvement work. He is regarded as one of the best equipped military engineers in the United States. In 1904–05 he was an observer with the Japanese army during the Russo-Japanese war and was present at all the principal battles. He witnessed the German army maneuvers in 1906, was assistant to the commandant at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and director of the engineering school during 1909–12, and from 1914 to 1916 he was military attache at the American embassy at Berlin. He was with the German forces at a number of battles on the eastern and western fronts, as well as in the Serbian campaign. When the United States entered the war Gen. Kuhn was president of the army war college and as such he was responsible for the plans for the organization of all branches of the U. S. army and for all training activities. In August, 1917, he was placed in command of Camp Meade, Md., where he organized and trained the 79th division of the national army, composed of men from Maryland, the District of Columbia and Eastern Pennsylvania and sometimes called the "Liberty Division." When the division was ready for overseas service Gen. Kuhn was assigned to command it. It arrived in France during July, 1918, and completed its overseas training only in time to take part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, where it distinguished itself in the initial fighting around Montfaucon, the Bois de Beuge and Nantillois, where it encountered and overcame the most stubborn resistance. After five days' fighting in the Montfaucon sector the 79th division was withdrawn and sent to the St. Mihiel sector to relieve the 26th division. Here it held the line until Oct. 26, when it was moved to the Grand Montagne sector on the heights north of Verdun and east of the Meuse, where it relieved the 29th and part of the 26th divisions. Extremely bitter and severe combats followed covering the period Oct. 30 to Nov. 11, 1918, and resulting in the enemy being driven from the heights into the plain of the Woevre. The division was in line and fighting up to the hour of the armistice. During the offensive the 79th division took prisoners 21 officers and 1,056 privates, 32 cannon and 275 machine guns and made a total advance of 19 kilometers. Its total battle casualties were 7,510, including 1,396 deaths and 6,194 wounded. Eighty distinguished service crosses were awarded to its members. It was composed of the 313th, 314th, 315th and 316th infantry regiments, the 310th, 311th and 312th machine gun battalions and 310th, 311th and 312th artillery brigades. Gen. Kuhn continued in command of the 79th division until it was demobilized in June, 1919, after which he was assigned to the command of Camp Kearny, Calif., until its abandonment in September, 1920, when he was transferred to the Hawaiian department and assigned to the command of the post of Schofield barracks and the Hawaiian division, later to the command of the 21st infantry brigade of that division. Gen. Kuhn has a very distinguished record as an army officer and while he was president of the army war college he was widely mentioned as a suitable successor to Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of the army general staff, when it was decided to send the latter to Paris as the military representative of the government. He was decorated by the French government with the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre. Gen. Kuhn was married (1) Feb. 27, 1893, to Caroline W., daughter of Maj. R. C. Parker, U. S. army. She died Feb. 6, 1916. He was married (2) to Helen H. Squire, daughter of Frank Squire, New York city. He has one son, Richard Parker Kuhn, formerly major in the U. S. army.

BRISTOL, Mark Lambert, naval officer, was born at Glassboro, N. J., Apr. 17, 1868, son of Mark Lambert and Rachel Elizabeth (Bush) Bristol, and a descendant of Henry Bristol, who emigrated to this country from England prior to 1656, and settled at New Haven, Conn. Mark

L. Bristol, Jr., was graduated from the U. S. naval academy in 1887 and advanced through the several grades to that of rear admiral in 1918. While serving on the U.S.S. "Texas" he assisted in improving the ordnance of that battleship so that it was able to participate in the battle of Santiago and render excellent services during the Spanish-American war. He commanded the flag ship of the Atlantic fleet, the "Connecticut" on the fleet's cruise around the world during 1907–08. In 1904 he was placed in charge of the torpedo branch of the ordnance department of the navy and the next year was made ordnance officer of the Atlantic fleet under Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, where he effected marked improvement in the fleet's target work by designing and mounting new gun sights. For three years he commanded the naval torpedo station at Newport, R. I., and a large increase in the production of torpedoes took place. In 1912–13 he commanded the cruiser "Albany" on the China station and in both years won the cruiser trophy for excellence in markmanship. He was commended by the state department for properly handling a delicate situation at Swatow, China, during the Chinese revolution in 1913 and he ordered fired the first salute to the flag of the Chinese republic. As director of naval aeronautics, during 1913–16, he organized and developed the aviation branch of the service and served as a member of the first national advisory committee for aeronautics. During the war with Germany he commanded, successively, the cruiser "North Carolina," in the convoy service, the battleship "Oklahoma," operating in European waters, and the U. S. naval base at Plymouth, England. He was one of the American members of the international armistice commission which supervised the execution of the naval provisions of the armistice terms. From January to August, 1919, he was in command of the U. S. naval forces in Turkish waters and in the latter month Pres. Wilson appointed him United States high commissioner to Turkey, with the rank of ambassador, and he became the chief representative not only of the navy but of all other departments of the American government in the Near East. In this position Rear Admiral Bristol has maintained a courageous, outspoken policy which has not only won for him the confidence of the Turkish government but has enabled him to accomplish much in behalf of the Christian populations of Turkey and at the same time to extend valuable aid to American business interests in that region. On Aug. 26, 1919, at the direction of the president, he warned the Turkish authorities that massacres of Armenians must cease or grave complications would follow, his action going far to mitigate the cruelties to which the Armenians had been subjected. Through the naval forces which he has had at his command he has been especially helpful in carrying forward relief measures. American warships, stationed in all the principal ports of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea, have transported hundreds of thousands of refugees to places of safety and carried relief workers and supplies wherever they were needed. Much of the time their wireless equipment has provided business men and relief agents with their only means of communication with the outside world. They also took hundreds of Americans from Odessa in 1919 and from Batoum in 1920 and when Gen. Wrangel was defeated in the Crimea in 1920 by the Russian Soviet army, Rear Admiral Bristol's ships saved hundreds of wives and children of his soldiers. At the destruction of Smyrna, by Turkish soldiers, American naval officers supervised the removal of many thousands of refugees to Greece and the neighboring islands. A large part of his work in Turkey, therefore, has been in the administration of relief to the suffering peoples of the Near East and in coöperating with American business men in opening up new lines of trade. He was one of the three American unofficial delegates in 1922 to the conference at Lausanne where his knowledge of conditions in Turkey proved invaluable in the framing of the treaty of Lausanne. In April, 1924, Rear Admiral Bristol made an official visit to Angora, the capital of the new Turkish republic, being the first envoy of any great power to call upon the leaders of that government. He has received the American distinguished service medal and the decoration of the Russian order of St. Anne of Stanislaus. He is a member of the University, Army and Navy, and Yacht clubs of New York, the Larchmont Yacht Club (N. Y.) and the Army and Navy and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, D. C. He was married June 1, 1908, at Mobile, Ala., to Helen Beverly, daughter of R. L. Moore, of Mobile.

DUNCAN, George Brand, soldier, was born at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 10, 1861, the son of Henry T. and Lily (Brand) Duncan. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Duncan, who came from Perthshire, Scotland, and settled at Culpepper, Va., in 1722. From him and his wife, June, the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Mary; their son Daniel and his wife Mary Timberlake, their son Henry T. and his wife Eliza Pyke, who were the grandparents of George B. Duncan. His father, a native of Kentucky and a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1859, was a lawyer, newspaper owner and editor, and twice mayor of Lexington, Ky. George B. Duncan was graduated at the United States military academy in 1886 and assigned to the 9th infantry, with which he served six years in Arizona. In addition to his regular duties he had charge of two tribes of Apache Indians during this period. In 1892–94 he was on the personal staff of Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield and in 1894 he was assigned to the 4th infantry as regimental adjutant. He continued in that capacity until the Spanish-American war, when as adjutant general of brigade he served in the San Diego campaign in Cuba until the capitulation of Spanish forces there, and then in Porto Rico. He went with his regiment to the Philippines in January, 1899, and took an active part in field operations, notably in the province of Cavite. In January, 1902, he returned to the United States with his regiment, but fifteen months later he again went to the Philippines for six years of service, first at the headquarters of the department of Luzon, as acting chief quartermaster, and later in command of a battalion of Philippine scouts and then as chief of all the Philippine scouts. In July, 1909, he returned to the United States on account of illness, was promoted to major and assigned to the 2nd infantry, with which organization he served two years. He then took a course at the Leavenworth Service School and in 1912 was graduated from the Army War College and transferred to the 9th infantry. He served two details on the general staff Apr. 14 to July 6, 1915, and Jan. 20, 1916, to June 7, 1917. He saw service on the Mexican border in 1914 and again in 1915. He became a colonel in September, 1916, and when the 26th infantry of the 1st division was embarking for France in June, 1917, he took command of the regiment, accompanied it overseas and held command until September. He was promoted to brigadier general in August, 1917. He was with the 94th French infantry regiment in the big French offensive of August, 1917, at Verdun, where his bravery earned him the Croix de Guerre, the first award of this kind given to an officer of the U. S. army. He was assigned to the command of the 1st brigade, 1st division, Sept. 1, 1917, and had charge of its front line training in the battle sector east of Nancy in November and December. In January, February and March, 1918, Gen. Duncan's brigade occupied a battle sector near Toul, this being the first battle sector command exercised by an American general officer in France. He went with his brigade to Picardy in April and his men were the first troops of the 1st division to take part in the battle north of Montdidier. It was on May 28 that the 1st division captured the heights of Cantigny, a success which sent a thrill of enthusiasm throughout the United States, for it was the first action on a large scale in which American troops had engaged. The division held its gain permanently, in spite of the violent counter-attacks of the enemy. Gen. Duncan was promoted to major general Apr. 12, 1918, and the following month was given command of the 77th division, the first national army division to arrive in France. After he had trained the 77th with the British, it was transferred to the Baccarat sector in June and in August he directed its operations on the Vesle front. He took command of the 82nd division, on its entry into the Meuse-Argonne battle, that led in the fighting which resulted in the capture of Cornay and the outflanking of the German position in the Argonne forest. The division went into battle position on Oct. 6 and attacked on the 7th and was continuously engaged for twenty-six days. Attacking across the river Aire it captured Hills 180 and 223 and assisted the 28th and 77th divisions in advance, and on Oct. 9 captured Cornay. On Oct. 10, the town of Marcq, and on Oct. 16, the strong position of Hill 182 and the town of St. Juvin were also captured. In the Meuse-Argonne fighting the 82nd division captured eighteen officers, 827 enlisted men, eleven cannon and 311 machine guns. The division suffered 7,228 battle casualties, 338 deaths and 6,890 wounded. Seventy-six of its members received distinguished service crosses, two the congressional medal of honor, and two the distinguished service medal. Gen. Duncan, in all of his commands, exhibited conspicuous bravery in action and was frequently at the very front line encouraging and commanding both officers and men. He was in command of the 82nd division until it was demobilized in May, 1919. He received the award of commander of the Legion of Honor from France, the Order of the Bath from Great Britain, and the distinguished service medal from his own government, with the following citation: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. Arriving in France with the first contingent of American troops, he commanded in turn a regiment, brigade and division with conspicuous success. In the command of the 77th division in the Baccarat sector his sound military judgment, energy and resolution were important factors in the successes gained. Later, in command of the 82nd division, in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, he proved himself a brilliant leader, with great force and energy." Upon his return from France he commanded Camp Merritt until its close in February, 1920, and in July following was promoted to brigadier general in the regular army. He next commanded the brigades of the 3rd and 4th divisions at Camp Lewis, Washington, was again promoted, to major general, in 1922 and commanded the 7th corps area with headquarters at Omaha, Neb., until he retired in 1925. He was married, Oct. 23, 1895, to Mary, daughter of Benjamin B. Kercheval, of Detroit, Mich., and has one son, Henry Duncan.

McBRIDE, Francis Scott, general superintendent, Anti-Saloon League of America, was born in Carroll county, O., July 29, 1872, son of Francis and Harriett (Miller) McBride. He attended Mechanicstown Academy, Ohio, and Indiana State Normal School, and was graduated B.S. at Muskingum College, New Concord, O., in 1898. Having decided to enter the ministry, he studied theology at the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Theological Seminary where he was graduated in 1901. Meanwhile he had taught school in Carroll county four years. Ordained to the ministry of the United Presbyterian church, he was pastor of a church at Kittanning, Pa., during 1901–9 when he rebuilt the church, freed it from debt, and increased the membership threefold. While at Kittanning, he established his first contact with the Anti-Saloon League of America as leader of the prohibition forces of Armstrong county and chairman of the county anti-saloon league. He personally organized every voting precinct in the county for an election which resulted in the sending of two "Dry" representatives to the state legislature for the first time in the county's history, and brought defeat to the supposedly unbeatable Penrose machine. In 1909 he went to a church at Monmouth, Ill. Two years later he became district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, with headquarters at Springfield and in 1912, state superintendent with headquarters in Chicago. In the latter capacity he organized the temperance forces of the state so effectively that within a few years the legislature yielded to the dry element and elected as speaker of the house a candidate favored by the prohibition element in the state, defeated all wet legislation, and enacted important prohibition legislation. He also led the campaign which voted most of the state dry under local option. In 1917 he organized and led the fight which resulted in the passage by the legislature of an act ratifying the prohibition amendment to the U. S. Constitution, and the Illinois act for enforcement. He remained in Illinois until 1924 when he was elected general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, a position he still holds. After the death of Wayne B. Wheeler (q.v.), general counsel and legislative superintendent, in 1927, he moved his headquarters from Westerville, O., to Washington, D. C., and assumed the active leadership of the prohibition forces of the United States in the campaign for the maintenance of the constitutional amendment and other prohibition activities. In the presidential campaign of 1928 the League secured platform pledges by both the Democratic and Republican parties, promising strict enforcement of the national prohibition act, but after Gov. Smith's declaration in favor of amending the prohibition law so as to return to the states the power to regulate the sale of alcoholic beverages, the League endorsed the Republican candidate, Herbert Hoover, and actively aided in his election, circulating millions of copies of campaign documents, and sending speakers into many states. It participated in the election of U. S. senators and congressmen, and aided the state leagues in their fights for governors and representatives; worked for the passage of bills pertaining to the enforcement of prohibition, including general appropriations of $12,500,000 for enforcement for 1929 and $1,500,000 for enforcement of the laws against the narcotic traffic for 1928, and the same appropriation for 1929, and an appropriation of $28,902,500 for the transfer of the enforcement along the coast to the coast guard. The League endorsed the "Jones' 5 and 10 law" which was passed by congress to further strengthen the prohibition laws, and advocated the deportation of aliens who had violated the prohibition and immigration laws. To Dr. McBride fell the duty of sponsoring these laws by correspondence and before the committees in charge of them. Reserved and unassuming in manner, he is a man of dominating personality, courageous, resourceful, and capable, with exceptional powers of organization and constructive leadership. Muskingum College conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1916. He is a member of the general council of the World League Against Alcoholism, the Ohio Society, and the Hamilton Club, of Chicago. He was married, July 10, 1901, to Geraldine, daughter of John B. Van Fossen, of Carrollton, O., and had three children: Christine Harriet, Geralda Pearl, and John Van Fossen McBride.

WRIGHT, Thew, surgeon, was born in Boston, Mass., June 19, 1877, son of William Burnet and Lucretia (Johnson) Wright. The founder of his branch of the family in America was Samuel Wright, who emigrated from London, England, to Springfield, Mass. in 1638. From Samuel and his wife Margaret, the line of descent is through James and his wife Abigail Jess; Samuel and his wife Rebecca Sykes; Nathaniel and his wife Irene Sprange and Nathaniel Wright and his wife Caroline Augusta Rachel Thew, who were Dr. Wright's grandparents. His father (q.v.) was a widely known clergyman, author and lecturer. Thew Wright attended the Nichols School in Buffalo and was graduated at Yale College in 1899 with the A.B. degree. He took his medical degree at the college of medicine of the University of Buffalo in 1903, went to Europe for postgraduate work in 1904–05 and 1906–07 and established an extensive practice in Buffalo. He was attending surgeon to the Emergency Hospital during 1910–13; the Erie County Hospital, 1907–17; and the Buffalo City Hospital, 1919–22. Since 1913 he has been attending surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital and surgeon-in-chief to the Buffalo Children's Hospital, and since 1920, assistant professor of surgery at the school of medicine of Buffalo University. During the World war he was commanding officer of U. S. Base Hospital No. 110, in France with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, medical corps, U. S. army. Dr. Wright is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the American Association of Obstetricians, Gynecologists and Abdominal Surgeons; a member of the American, the New York state and the Erie county medical societies, the American Legion, Military Order of the World war, U. S. Association of Military Surgeons and the Buffalo Academy of Medicine (president, 1925). He is the author of a treatise on "Appendicitis" (1928). Politically he is a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian. Golf is his chief recreation. He was married, Mar. 14, 1904, to Nathalie, daughter of Spencer Clinton of Buffalo; and they have two children, Gertrude Clinton and Thew Wright, Jr.

IRWIN, George Le Roy, soldier, was born at Ft. Wayne, Mich., Aug. 26, 1868, son of Bernard John Dowling and Antoinette Elizabeth (Stahl) Irwin. His father was an army surgeon in the civil war, and came to America from Ireland with his father James Irwin in 1845. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, West Point, in 1889, and commissioned additional second lieutenant, 5th artillery, serving with that regiment until May, 1890. In the latter year he was promoted second lieutenant, 3rd artillery, and served with this regiment for two years. He was graduated at the U. S. artillery school, Ft. Monroe, in 1894, and after a brief tour of garrison duty at Ft. McPherson, Ga., spent two years at Jackson barracks, La., and a year at Angel Island, Calif. During the Spanish-American war he was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster, and assigned to duty as quartermaster and commissary on the U. S. hospital ship "Relief," which sailed for Manila, P. I., in March, 1899. He was chief quartermaster of the first district, Southern Luzon, and later of the fourth district, Southern Luzon. Because of illness, he returned to the United States in 1901, having been promoted captain, artillery corps, and for a year commanded a coast artillery company at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. In June, 1903, he began his service in the field artillery by commanding a battery at San Antonio, Tex., for a year. He then commanded the 17th battery, field artillery at Vancouver barracks, and in the summer of 1906 at the maneuver camp at American Lake, Washington, and finally in Cuba till April, 1907. Upon the separation of the field artillery and the coast artillery he was assigned to the 2nd field artillery, June 6, 1907, commanding a battery of that regiment in Cuba and then at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., until May, 1909. He was graduated at the army war college, Washington, D. C., in 1910, and was promoted major, artillery corps, on Jan. 14, 1910, remaining on duty at the army war college as assistant director. He was on quartermaster duty during 1911–13, was assigned to the 4th field artillery on Jan. 2, 1914, and served with his regiment at Texas City, Tex., Vera Cruz, Mexico, and at Camp Bliss, Tex., having been promoted lieutenant colonel, Nov. 18, 1914. In 1916 he was ordered to the Panama canal zone, and commanded a post at Corozal. He was promoted colonel on July 1, 1916, and from November, 1916, to July, 1917, commanded Jefferson Barracks, Miss. On Aug. 5, 1917, he was commissioned brigadier general, national army, and assigned to the 161st field artillery brigade at Camp Grant, Ill., in training for the war against Germany. In December, 1917, he took the 41st division to France where he commanded Camp de Souge and the artillery of the first army corps during January, 1918, and for the next three months the 2nd field artillery brigade, commanding Valdahon during February and most of March, and from Mar. 23 to Apr. 9, 1918, at the front near Verdun with the 2nd division. He commanded the 57th field artillery brigade during May-November, 1918; in the meantime commanding, besides his own brigade, Coetquidau during May, and in June commanding the entire artillery of the 32nd division on the Rougemont front in Alsace, and again during the second battle of the Marne, from the Ourcq to the Vesle. His brigade supported the 28th division on the Vesle until Aug. 25, after which he again commanded the artillery of the 32nd division, comprising his own 57th brigade, and the 1st and 127th Moroccan divisional artillery, serving with the French tenth army in the taking of Juvigny and Terny Sorny, and also supported the 1st Moroccan division till Sept. 8. In the Argonne-Meuse offensive, he commanded the artillery of the 79th, 3rd, 32nd and 89th divisions. On Nov. 2 the 57th brigade, field artillery was withdrawn from the line, and Gen. Irwin was assigned to the command of the Saumur artillery school, where he remained until Jan. 25, 1919, when he was again assigned to the command of the 57th brigade. In May, 1919, he returned to the United States and resumed his regular grade of colonel, July 15, 1919. While commanding the 82nd field artillery in 1919 he was transferred to the office of the inspector general, Washington, D. C. For his services in the European war he was awarded the distinguished service medal: "For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services. He commanded with ability the 57th field artillery brigade during the Marne-Aisne, Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne offensives. At all times he displayed keen judgment, high military attainments and loyal devotion to duty. The success of the division whose advance he supported was due in a large measure, to his eminent technical skill and ability as an artillerist." He was also made an officer of the legion of honor by the French government. Col. Irwin is a member of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., the Loyal Legion and the Military Order of Carabao. He was married on Apr. 30, 1892, to Maria Elizabeth Barker of Baltimore, Md., and New York city. The children are: Stafford Le Roy Irwin, John D'Arcy Irwin and Frances Josephine Irwin.

DANIEL, John, physicist, was born in Perry county, Ala., July 6, 1863, son of John and Susan Lee (Winfield) Daniel. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Alabama in 1884. While working for his master's degree he was assistant professor of physics at the University of Alabama for two years, was graduated A.M. in 1886, and took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University during 1886–88. He went to Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., as fellow in 1888; was instructor in physics during 1889–90; adjunct professor 1890–93, and has been professor of physics since 1893. Meanwhile he spent the year 1892 at the University of Berlin. In his experiments with the X-rays he discovered their burning and depilatory effects, which he described in "Science" (May, 1896), and he has also contributed to the knowledge of electrical polarization. His contributions have appeared also in "Nature," "Physical Review," the "Philosophical Magazine" and "Wiedemann's Annalen der Physik." He was a member of the jury of awards, Tennessee centennial exposition in 1897. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a charter member of the Tennessee Academy of Science. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1914. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He was married Sept. 2, 1896, to Grace Olive, daughter of Ray Knight, a railroad official of Anniston, Ala., and had six children: Landon Garland, Ray Knight, John, Jr., Harben Winfield, Grace Olive, and Robert Bardley Daniel.

BARNARD, George Grey Grubb, sculptor, was born in Bellefonte, Pa., May 24, 1863, son of Joseph H. and Martha Grey (Grubb) Barnard. His father, a Presbyterian minister, removed to Chicago, Ill., soon after the son's birth and from there to Muscatine, Ia. The young sculptor's boyhood days were spent in great part on the prairies, and the concepts of his later art seem to reflect the largeness of his early environment. He developed a decided taste for natural science, especially geology and ornithology, and attained such skill in taxidermy that he was chosen taxidermist to the Iowa Academy of Sciences. His artistic talent was early manifested in a clever portrait bust of his younger sister, which he modeled without instruction. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a local jeweler under whom he learned lettering and engraving, but preferring to devote himself to pure art, studied at the Art Institute in Chicago, Ill., for one year. Subsequently he went to Paris, where he studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts for some time, and the Atelier Cavelier for three years. Entering upon his work independently in 1887, he set up a studio at Vaugirard, and struggled to develop his genius, living with extreme frugality and devoting himself with ardor to his art. The first exhibition of his work was held in the salon of the Champs de Mars (Paris), in 1894, when eight pieces were shown, and although at that time he was unknown to the French people, his work was accorded a prominent place. The chief piece was a colossal group in marble bearing the title "Je sens Deux Hommes en moi," taken from one of Victor Hugo's poems, rendered in English "I Feel Two Natures Struggling Within Me." The other sculptures included a single figure, "Boy"; two fragments showing in decorative relief the struggle between man and the elements as described in the Scandinavian sagas; a group modeled from memory; and a portrait bust of a man in bronze, and "Brotherly Love," in marble. These works were acclaimed by the jury of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts, and the sculptor was elected an associate member. His success was instantaneous with artists, critics and the public. In 1896 he completed his "God Pan," which was the largest one-piece bronze made in America, and was placed on the campus of Columbia University. In the same year he exhibited in New York city "The God Pan," "Boy," "Fragments of Unfinished Norwegian Store," "Two Natures," "Head," "Portrait Bust" and "Friendship," and the French verdict was enthusiastically sustained by the critics at home. During 1904–11 Mr. Barnard completed a group of thirty-three statues in marble, heroic size, for the state capitol, Harrisburg, Pa. It comprises two main groups, the first of which represents "Broken Laws," the second "The Laws We Keep." The first group is backed by huge figures of Adam and Eve in relief, and consists of "The Lone Woman," "The Fallen Youth," "Man Under Burden," "Brotherhood in Despair," "Hope Upholding Failure" and "The Angel of Life Walking in their Midst." The second group is backed by the figure of Christ, and consists of "Man and Woman at Harvest," "The Group of Baptism," "The Philosophers," "The Trinity—Father, Mother and Child," "The Prodigal Son" and the "Adam and Eve of the Future." When the statues were installed in the state capitol, the senate of Pennsylvania voted to make Oct. 4, 1911, "Barnard Day," a state holiday. Mr. Barnard's other works include "Urn of Life" (nineteen figures in marble), and "Father and Son" (marble), in the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., "Three Philosophers," "The Prodigal's Return," "Brother Supporting Brother" (marble), in England; "Adam and Eve" (marble), in the Boston Museum; "Maidenhood" (marble), the property of Mrs. Blair Thaw; "Venus and Cupid" (marble), in Paris; bronze bas relief, "Descent from the Cross," consisting of about forty figures, in Paris; busts of Abram S. Hewitt, owned by Columbia College; Severin, property of Jens Skouggard, Norway; C. P. Huntington, Dr. Leeds of Stevens Institute and Blair Thaw, the poet; the group, "Family" (marble), the property of Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati, O.; "Memorial Fountain," in Tampa, Fla., and "The Hewer" (marble), and "Rising Woman" (marble). Mr. Barnard has produced a number of notable likenesses of Lincoln, three bronze statues of Lincoln respectively in Lyttle Park, Cincinnati, O.; Louisville, Ky.; and Manchester, Eng.; two marble busts, heroic size, respectively in the Luxemburg Museum, Paris; and at Los Angeles, Calif. One marble bust of Lincoln, the property of Victor Harris, is in New York city; a marble bust with beard, heroic size, is in the Lincoln School, New York city; and a head, fifteen feet in height, has been completed for granite. Mr. Barnard has been notably independent of the influence of schools and of other artists, developing the resources of his own art by the direct study of human life and the love of the heroic. His work is characterized by greatness of concept, majestic energy, emotional nobility, poetic insight, force and vitality. Mr. Barnard was married in 1895, to Edna Monroe of Boston, Mass., and had three children: Vivian, Monroe and Barbara Barnard.

ANDERSON, Sherwood, author, was born in Camden, O., Sept. 13, 1876, the son of Irwin M. and Emma (Smith) Anderson. He was educated in the Camden public schools and subsequently studied at Wittenburg College, Springfield, O. His career up to the age of forty was wholly absorbed in business pursuits in various sections of the Middle West, which furnished an extensive and variegated background for his subsequent work in fiction. He adopted authorship as a relief from the strain and tedium of commercial occupations, though he was able to exercise his creative gift in the advertising field in Chicago, with which he retains an association as an agency writer between his period of writing fiction. In his first work, "Windy McPherson" (1916) he singled out a small town in the Middle West, a frequent device of his in his selection of locales, and wrote pitilessly of its disordered life, in which could be discerned the gropings of the American soul in its search for truth. Form, method and attitude to life showed an unmistakable Russian influence, but this depressing element was offset by indications of a constructive realism rather than a destructive naturalism. His "Winesburg, O." (1919), a group of stories depicting small town life in Ohio, revealed telling flashes of the author's psychological insight into the scarred and warped characters he portrayed and their conflicts with the handicaps of external circumstances and those of their inward nature. A similar collection picturing facets of American life in small communities is contained in his "Triumph of the Egg" (1921), where he strove to give voice to the misery and despair of starved and futile lives, thwarted instincts, repressed emotions and mean desires. He has been classified among the exponents of the new psychology in fiction, which discards an objective study of outward realities and instead plumbs the depths of the psychic life of individuals as a more fertile field of expression. He is thus antithetical to writers who conceive of life at its core as being sufficiently expressed in describing its superficies by every-day speech and action. His books reflect the influence of Whitman, Dostoievsky and Freud, show great depth and intensity of emotion, and despite an excess of crudities, an overstressing of sex and disrespect for form, rank him as a significant, if undisciplined, writer of imaginative prose. In addition to the works noted, he is the author of "Marching Men" (1917), a novel of labor; "Mid-American Chants" (1918), a contribution to the poetry of Mid-America; "Poor White" (1920), describing the transition of an Ohio town from an agricultural to an industrial civilization, and "Many Marriages" (1923). He is one of the leaders of a notable Chicago literary group, which includes Carl Sandburg, Harry Hansen and Ben Hecht. He was married Aug. 1, 1916, to Tennessee, daughter of Jay P. Mitchell of Chicago.

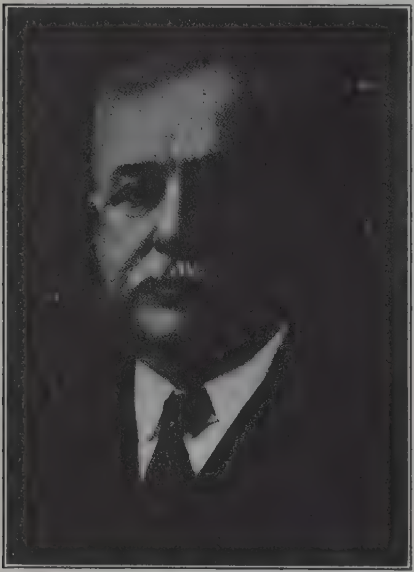
RODMAN, Hugh, naval officer, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 6, 1859, the son of Hugh and Susan Ann (Barbour) Rodman. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1880;

was promoted to be ensign in 1884, and lieutenant in 1897. During the Spanish-American war he served on the U. S. S. "Raleigh," under Adm. Dewey, and was present at the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898. He was executive officer on the "New Orleans" in 1904; on the "Cincinnati," 1904–05; "Wisconsin," 1905; commander "El Cano," 1905–07; and "West Virginia," 1907. He was inspector-in-charge of the 6th lighthouse district, 1907–08; inspection officer at the Mare Island navy yard, 1910–11, and captain of that navy yard in 1911. Having been made commander in 1907, he commanded the "Cleveland" in 1909–10; "Connecticut," 1912; "Delaware," 1912–13; and "New York," 1915–16. He was superintendent of transportation, Panama Canal, 1914–15, and a member of the general board, navy department, 1916–17. When the European war began he was made commander of a division in the Atlantic fleet, with the rank of rear-admiral, and later in the year 1917, commander of division No. 9, of the battleship force, which joined the British Grand Fleet. He was appointed commander of U. S. battleships in April, 1918. In 1919 he was promoted admiral, and since July, 1919, has been commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet. His flagship was the "New Mexico," of 32,000 tons, carrying twelve 14-inch guns, and under his command were a fleet of 175 war vessels aggregating 534,142 tons, 2,000 officers and 33,000 men. He has medals for battle of Manila Bay, Spanish-American war and European war, and is a member Sons of the American Revolution; Masonic fraternity; Army and Navy and Chevy Chase clubs (Washington); New York Yacht Club (New York city); and Jonathan Club (Los Angeles). He was married July 3, 1889, to Elizabeth Ruffin, daughter of Burrill B. Sayre, of Frankfort, Ky.

McCLURE, Nathaniel Fish, soldier, was born at Crittenden, Ky., July 21, 1865, son of Ezra Koehler and Nannie (Dickerson) McClure, and grandson of John Allen and Eunice (Fish) McClure. He was graduated at West Point in 1887 and was commissioned second lieutenant in the 4th cavalry. He was stationed at Forts McDowell and Huachuca, Ariz., until 1890; at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and the Presidio, San Francisco, Calif., 1891–96, and at Fort Bliss, Tex., 1897–98. He was stationed at Porto Rico in command of troop C, 5th cavalry, 1899–1900, and in the Philippine Islands, 1901–03, the last six months as the first constructing quartermaster at Camp Stotsenburg. He was promoted to be captain in 1901 and major, 12th cavalry, 1911, but was transferred to the 5th cavalry in the same year. He served in Hawaii during 1911–12 and was instructor in army service schools from 1913 to 1916. Promoted to colonel in 1916, he served in the campaign on the Mexican border. When the United States entered the European war he was given command of the 22nd cavalry (afterwards the 80th field artillery), which he organized. He was promoted brigadier general Feb. 4, 1918. He commanded Camp No. 1 at St. Nazaire, France, 1917–18 and Base Section No. 5, Brest, France, Feb. to May, 1918, where nearly 800,000 American troops were landed before the armistice. He commanded the 69th infantry brigade in June, 1918, the 35th division, during June and July, the 69th infantry brigade again in July to September, 1918. After returning to the United States he commanded the 11th cavalry, 1919–20, and was then detailed to duty at the United States disciplinary barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. In 1922 he was assigned to the signal corps for four years, serving at Ft. Hayes, O., until July, 1924, and in Washington, D. C., since then. He is a member of the military order of Carabao, the U. S. Cavalry Association and the American Legion. He was married at San Francisco, Calif., July 14, 1890, to Mamie, daughter of Hamilton Beaufort Chapin, and had one son, who died young.

RUFFNER, Ernest Lewis, medical officer, U. S. army, was born at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Dec. 10, 1870, the son of Ernest Howard and Mary Hungerford (Watson) Ruffner, grandson of Lewis and Viola (Knapp) Ruffner, and a descendant of Peter Ruffner, who came from the Upper Rhine Palatinate in 1730, and settled first in Pennsylvania and subsequently in Virginia. His father was colonel of engineers, U. S. army. The son was educated at De Pauw University and University of Buffalo, New York, and was graduated M.D. in 1894. He practiced medicine in Buffalo until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when, having joined the 65th infantry, N. Y. national guard, as assistant surgeon, he was in active service. He was appointed first lieutenant in the medical corps of the U. S. army in 1901 and served with his regiment in the Philippine insurrection. He became a major in 1910 and lieutenant colonel in 1917. During the war with Germany he was chief surgeon of the intermediate section, services of supply, of the A. E. F. in France. The intermediate section was one of the three main zones into which the whole area back of the combat zone was divided, the two others being the advanced and the base sections. Its headquarters was at Nevers Nievre on the Loire River. It embraced at one time forty-three departments, or about three-fifths the total area of France, but later this territory was reduced to twenty-five departments. The personnel in 1918 numbered 397 medical officers, ninety-four dental officers, ten veterinary officers, twenty-seven sanitary officers and 2,894 medical department men, as well as the very ablest American physicians and surgeons. Great latitude was given him in working out of his administrative problems and he discharged his duties so efficiently and capably that he had the unqualified support and confidence of all his superior officers. Following his return to the United States he was stationed at Fort Banks, Boston Harbor. Col. Ruffner is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, American Medical Association, Far Eastern Society of Tropical Medicine, and a member of the Association of Military Surgeons, Military Order of the World War, Phi Kappa Psi Society, Masonic fraternity and a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was awarded the distinguished service medal by the United States and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor of France. He was twice married: (1) Apr. 18, 1898, to Jennie, daughter of Walter H. Clark of Buffalo, N. Y. She died in 1907, leaving two children, Gretchen, wife of Lieut. T. H. Davies, U.S.A., and Clark Ruffner, and he was married (2) June 14, 1910, to Jessie, daughter of W. H. H. Bowen of Buffalo, N. Y.

SIMONDS, Daniel, manufacturer, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 18, 1847, son of Abel and Jane (Todd) Simonds, and a descendant of Samuel Simonds, Gentleman, as the records call him, who came over from northern England, in early colonial days, and settled at Ipswich, Mass., where he was one of the Puritan leaders and was appointed deputy governor in 1637. His father learned the trade of scythe making in Fitchburg, and worked at it until he was twenty-eight, when he purchased a mill privilege at West Fitchburg, and built there his first scythe shop. The business was conducted under the name of J. T. Farwell & Co. until 1851, when the partnership with John Farwell was dissolved and thereafter Abel Simonds continued the business alone. When he retired, his sons, Alvan A. and George Frederick Simonds, with Benjamin Snow, organized the firm of Simonds Bros. & Co. in 1864, and began the manufacture of machine knives and mower and reaper sections. Daniel Simonds began his business career in the employ of the new firm and when it was incorporated in 1868, as the Simonds Manufacturing Co., he became one of the directors. The mower knives department of their business was sold in 1878 and the company, while continuing the manufacture of planer knives, began the making of saws by a new and improved system of tempering and straightening, invented by George F. Simonds, the first president of the corporation. The new methods of manufacture and the enterprise and honorable dealings of the brothers carried them swiftly forward to the head of the line in America. The manufacture of circular saws was followed by the making of cross-cut, band and hand saws. Their patented process for making the crescent-ground cross-cut saws was responsible for much of the initial success and subsequent development of the company. After several years of experience in the factory and later in the office, Daniel Simonds became superintendent of the works; in 1875 he was made vice-president and treasurer, and in 1888 succeeded his brother George F. as president. In 1880 the company opened a branch in Chicago, Ill., where, twelve years later, it built a factory for the manufacture of saws and knives and in 1900 a steel plant for the manufacture of its own steel. From a modest beginning the business of the company grew steadily until it became one of the largest of its kind in the United States. Like Andrew Carnegie, he enlisted in his service men more able than himself in particular specialized fields. The process by which circular saws are straightened while cooling after tempering, the new departures in grinding along crescent and radial lines instead of horizontal ones, and the latest discovery (1922) of welding high speed steel in making machine knives are a few of the many improvements in manufacture that have kept the company among the very few leaders in the entire world in manufacturing saws for cutting wood and metal. The company is probably the first in rank in the manufacture of machine knives. It has rapidly advanced in the making of hack saws and files until it has found it almost impossible to increase its facilities rapidly enough to keep up with the demand for these tools. Daniel Simonds distinguished between the man and the machine and treated each accordingly. He cared for the machine and improved it, whenever possible, to secure the greatest and best output. He cared for the man and helped him to increase his knowledge and his skill but he realized that to get the man's greatest output of the best quality he must have the man with him in spirit. He must have his loyal coöperation. The loyal spirit of the Simonds employees has been one of the chief factors in the success of the company. During his presidency the Simonds Aid and Benefit Association, the Simonds Veterans' Association and the Daniel Simonds Recreation Club were formed. At the time of Mr. Simonds' death, the company operated factories at Fitchburg, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; and Montreal, Que.; a steel mill at Lockport, N. Y., and branches in Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans, La.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Calif.; Vancouver, B. C.; St. John, N. B.; Detroit, Mich.; and London, England. In 1905 the corporation bought the Fitchburg File Works, changing its name to the Simonds File Company. Altogether the productive and distributing scope of the company included four factories and nine distinctively distributing branches. Daniel Simonds was also president of the Wanoosnoc Power Co., Fitchburg, a director of the Fitchburg National Bank, of the Fitchburg Savings Bank and of the Fitchburg Mutual Fire Insurance Co. He was the founder and first president of the Manufacturers' Club of Fitchburg, a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, and of the Larchmont Yacht Club of New York. He was a Master Mason and a Knight Templar. He was a Republican in politics and a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married to Ellen Maria, daughter of Eli Gifford of Fitchburg, and had three children: Alvan Tracy, Gifford Kingsbury and Harlan Kenneth Simonds. He died at Larchmont, N. Y., May 5, 1913.



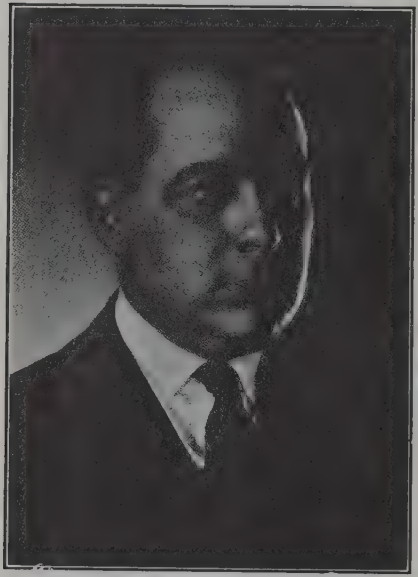
SIMONDS, Alvan Tracy, manufacturer and economist, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., Dec. 23, 1876, son of Daniel and Ellen Maria (Gifford) Simonds. His grandfather, Abel Simonds, established the business now known as the Simonds Saw & Steel Co. of Fitchburg, Mass., and his father, Daniel Simonds (q.v.), was the second president of the company. Alvan T. Simonds was graduated at Phillips Exeter Academy in

1895 and at Harvard University in 1899, specializing in economics and metallurgy. In 1900 he took a post-graduate course at the School of Metallurgy, Sheffield, England, after which he entered his father's business, the Simonds Saw & Steel Co., where he has been successively laboratory assistant, department foreman, order entry clerk, cost accountant, advertising chief, purchasing agent, factory superintendent, vice-president and president, having held the last position since 1913. With principal factory at Fitchburg, the Simonds Saw & Steel Co. has branch factories in Chicago, Ill., and Montreal, Que., and a steel mill at Lockport, N. Y. It employs normally more than 2,000 people, and is known the world over as America's second largest saw manufacturer, and the largest machine knife manufacturer. It specializes in the manufacture of all varieties of saws, knives, files and steel, and has branch houses in New York, Chicago, New Orleans, Portland, Ore., Seattle, San Francisco, Detroit, Vancouver, B. C., St. John, N. B., Montreal, Que., and London, England. Mr. Simonds and his two brothers are chief owners of the Hunter Arms Co., manufacturers of the L. C. Smith shotguns, of Fulton, N. Y., and he is a director in the Fitchburg Bank & Trust Co. He served during the European war as captain, ordnance department, U. S. army, Washington, D. C., in charge of the purchase and production of helmets and body armor (May–December, 1917). He was relieved to engage in the manufacture of armor plate for the ordnance department. He is a director in the American Supply and Machinery Manufacturers' Association, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and a member of the Engineers' Club of New York, Brookline (Mass.) Country Club, Harvard Club of Boston, and the Oak Hill Country and Fay clubs of Fitchburg. He finds his chief recreation in golf and horses. Long a student of the theory of economics and the fundamental principles of business management, he has been active since 1918 in the promotion of economic knowledge in schools and among business men by public speaking and pamphleteering, and is the author of "Business Fundamentals" (1923). For several years he has devoted his efforts to spreading the knowledge of economics and to the open discussion of questions affecting prosperity. For this purpose he established the Open Forum at Fitchburg in 1919. Mr. Simonds was married Apr. 16, 1901, to Susan Gansevoort Lansing of Albany, N. Y., and they have two children: Robert McClellan and Daniel Simonds.

SIMONDS, Gifford Kingsbury, manufacturer and banker, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 29, 1881, son of Daniel and Ellen M. (Gifford) Simonds. He was educated at the Mount Pleasant Military School at Ossining, N. Y., and at the Hopkinson Grammar School, Boston, Mass. He served an apprenticeship of five years in the Fitchburg factory of the Simonds Saw & Steel Co., and several years more in the general offices of the company to familiarize himself with every detail of the business. After serving for one year as superintendent of the Fitchburg factory he became general manager of the company, upon the death of his father in 1913, a position he holds at the present time. Mr. Simonds has always taken an interest in civic affairs, and for one term served as alderman for the city of Fitchburg. He is a director of the First National Bank of Boston and the Safety Fund National Bank of Fitchburg, and with his two brothers is one of the chief owners of the Hunter Arms Co. of Fulton, N. Y., manufacturers of the L. C. Smith shotgun. Mr. Simonds believes that the chief factor in industrial success is management, and he has carried out the policy of his father in keeping close touch with the employees of the

company and the movements which have been introduced for their welfare. He is a member of the Fay Club and the Oak Hill Country Club of Fitchburg, and the Tedesco Country Club and Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead, Mass. He was married Oct. 12, 1910, to Ruth, daughter of Frederick F. Woodward of Fitchburg, Mass., and they have three children: Priscilla, Gifford Kingsbury, Jr., and John Howland Simonds.

SIMONDS, Harlan Kenneth, manufacturer and banker, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 5, 1883, son of Daniel and Ellen M. (Gifford) Simonds. He was educated at the Mount Pleasant Military School, Ossining, N. Y., and the Hopkinson Grammar School, Boston, Mass. He began his business career in the office of a Boston broker, and after spending three years there decided to join his brothers in the family saw business, the Simonds Saw & Steel Co. He spent four years in the various departments, learning the details of the business, and served as assistant treasurer until the death of his father in 1913, when he was made treasurer of the business, and still holds that position. Mr. Simonds has made a thorough study of banking and finance in general, and in particular in connection with the business of his company. He is a director of the Safety Fund National Bank of Fitchburg, Mass., and a trustee of the Fitchburg Savings Bank, and he and his two brothers are the chief owners of and control the Hunter Arms Co. of Fulton, N. Y. He is a member of the Fay Club and Oak Hill Country Club, both of Fitchburg, Mass. He was married July 26, 1913, to Elsie Cushing, daughter of Myron D. Damon of Fitchburg, Mass., and they have three children: Margaret, Harlan Kenneth, Jr., and Janet Simonds.



THOMSON, Arthur Conover, Protestant Episcopal bishop, was born at Fredericksburg, Va., Apr. 16, 1871, the son of Elliot Heber and Jeannette Rhysdall (Conover) Thomson, and grandson of James Elliot and Carolina (Fitzhugh) Thomson. His father was archdeacon of Shanghai. The son received his preliminary education at Cheltenham (Pa.) Academy, and he was a student at the University of Pennsylvania during 1887–90. He was graduated at the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1893, receiving the degree D.D. from that institution in 1915. In 1893 he was ordained deacon and in 1895 priest in the Protestant Episcopal church. He served as rector of South Farnham parish, Tappahannock, Va., in 1893; of the Church of the Resurrection, Cincinnati, O., in 1895; Trinity Church, Portsmouth, Va., 1899–1917, and in the latter year he was consecrated suffragan bishop of the diocese of Southern Virginia. Since 1919 he has been bishop coadjutor of that diocese. He was deputy to the general conventions of his church in 1913 and 1916; was a member of the board of missions in 1916, and he is a trustee of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, the Episcopal High School of Virginia, the Bishop Payne Divinity School, the Stuart Hall School for Girls, Chatham Institute, and St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Education Society, and of Delta Upsilon fraternity. Politically he is a Democrat. He was married Nov. 22, 1893, to Mary Grayson, daughter of Edmund Fitzhugh of Loudoun county, Va.

MOORE, John Bassett, international judge, was born at Smyrna, Del., Dec. 3, 1860, son of John Adams and Martha A. (Ferguson) Moore. His father was a physician and served a term in the Delaware house of representatives. His grandfather, Thomas Jefferson Moore, was a farmer and merchant and filled a number of positions of public trust and honor in his state, including membership of the state senate. His great grandfather, Vincent Moore, also engaged in commerce and was a large landowner. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1880, and read law in the office of Edward G. Bradford, late U. S. district judge, at Wilmington, Del., where he was admitted to the bar in 1883. He was appointed a law clerk in the state department at Washington, D. C., in 1885, and the next year became third assistant secretary of state. He acted as secretary to the Samoan conference (1887) between the American secretary of state and the British and German ministers and prepared all the protocols resulting from the parleys and published later. The same year he filled a similar rôle on the American side in the north Atlantic fisheries conference till its conclusion in 1888. He assisted at the organization of the first international American conference at Washington in 1889 and later made a report to the conference on the subject of extradition. In 1891 he resigned as third assistant secretary of state to take the newly created Hamilton Fish chair of international law and diplomacy at Columbia University, a position he retained for thirty-three years. Meantime he was active in the practice of his profession, in public service, and in authorship. On the outbreak of the war with Spain in April, 1898, he returned to the state department as assistant secretary of state, to which office Pres. McKinley appointed him. He held this until the following September, when he accompanied the American peace commission to Paris as secretary and counsel, and in that capacity helped to negotiate the treaty of peace with Spain. In 1904 he represented the government before the United States and Dominican arbitration tribunal. He was a member of the U. S. delegation to the fourth Pan-American conference at Buenos Aires, in 1910, and afterwards served as special American plenipotentiary at the Chilean centenary celebration. In 1912 he was appointed American delegate on the international commission of jurists organized at Rio de Janeiro in that year under the Pan-American treaty of 1906 for the codification of international law, and the next year Pres. Taft made him a member of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. Under Pres. Wilson he was counselor for the department of state (1913–14), in which office he officiated as secretary of state in the latter's absence, the grade of the position being raised during his occupancy. There was a widespread expression of regret on his retirement from the post. In the years 1914–15 he was president of the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration. He served as a member of the Pan-American financial conference at Washington in May, 1915, acting as chairman of the committee on uniform laws, by which the scheme of work of the conference and the plan of the inter-American high commission were drawn up. He became a member of the latter body and also vice-chairman of its central executive council, organized to carry out the plans of the congress. He was a delegate of Columbia University and of various learned societies to the second Pan-American scientific congress at Washington (1915–16), and a member and chairman of the committee on resolutions of the second Pan-American financial conference in 1920. In September, 1921, the council and assembly of the League of Nations elected Mr. Moore a judge of the permanent court of international justice, an advisory tribunal composed of eleven leading jurists representative of the various established legal systems. In the selection of its members the league was governed by the sentiment that the principal powers, including the United States, should be represented in the court even regardless of their legal codes, and that the inclusion of an American jurist was also desirable in order to give an international balance to the court's personnel, notwithstanding that the United States was not a member of the league. (See Harding, Warren G.) The election of Mr. Moore, as a veteran of American diplomacy and a foremost authority on international law, was assured by the support accorded his candidacy by Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, China and other nations represented in the league. In the winter of 1922–23 he served as American member and as president of the commission of jurists which sat at The Hague to consider the amendment of the rules of warfare, and drew up the codes for the regulation of the uses of air craft and radio in time of war. His extensive and varied knowledge of diplomatic intercourse was utilized and valued by five presidents—McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson and Harding. He is the author of "Report on Extraterritorial Crime" (1887), relating to a claim by Mexico to punish an American citizen for libeling a Mexican in the United States; "Report on Extradition" (1890), containing the law and practice of extradition in many countries; "Extradition and Interstate Rendition," 2 vols. (1891); "American Notes on the Conflict of Laws" (1896); "History and Digest of International Arbitrations," 6 vols. (1898), published by the U. S. government; "American Diplomacy, Its Spirit and Achievements" (1905); "Digest of International Law," 8 vols. (1906); "Four Phases of American Development: Federalism, Democracy, Imperialism, Expansion" (1912), and "The Principles of American Diplomacy" (1918). He edited the "Works of James Buchanan," 12 vols. (1908), and is one of the editors of the "Political Science Quarterly" and of the "Journal du Droit International Privé." He is president of the Pan-American Society of the United States, an incorporator of the American Red Cross and a member of its central committee. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Institut de Droit International, Institut Colonial International, American Philosophical Society, American Political Science Association (president, 1913–14), Hispanic Society of America (also trustee), College of Lawyers of Costa Rica (honorary), Massachusetts Historical Society, Instituto da Ordem dos Advogados Brazileiros, Royal Academy of Sciences of the Netherlands, Century Club and Bar Association of New York, and the Chevy Chase, Cosmos, Metropolitan and University clubs of Washington, D. C. He holds the honorary degree of LL.D. of Columbian (now George Washington) University (1899), Delaware College (1900), Yale (1901), University of Chile (1910), Brown (1914), and McGill (1921). He was married Apr. 9, 1890, to Helen Frances, daughter of George W. Toland of Philadelphia, Pa., and they had three children.

DAVIS, Harry Phillips, electrical and mechanical engineer, was born at Somersworth, N. H., July 31, 1868, son of Harrison B. and Helen M. (Horne) Davis. His father, a native of New Hampshire, was manufacturer of textile mill bobbins. The son was graduated S.B. at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1890, and the next year, after a brief period of employment with the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., Lynn, Mass., entered the service of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., with which he has been identified ever since. Beginning as an engineer in the detail engineering department, he was placed in charge of this department in 1896, and in 1904 had charge of the reorganization of the entire engineering department, which was divided into six large units, under a plan still in effect. He was made manager of the engineering department in 1908, and in 1911 was elected vice-president, in charge of engineering and manufacturing. As an inventor, Mr. Davis' special interest lay in making possible an efficient transmission line for electric power. He has taken out many patents on such devices as instruments, resistances, circuit-breakers, controllers, fuses, brakes, insulators, etc., and his work has had marked influence in raising the accepted standards of electrical equipment. In particular, he invented an arc lamp which was the accepted standard in the days when this form of illumination was dominant, and his alternating current meter, in which Frank Conrad was coinventor, superseded the original Shallenberger type. He also helped to develop the present-day controller and resistance equipment for electric cars, much of the work being done personally by him in the early days and later under his direct supervision. He directed the development of the pantagraph for heavy traction, and, in the electrification of the N.Y., N. H. & H. railroad, which was the first heavy alternating current railway, he directed the engineering work and personally supervised the solution of innumerable engineering problems in connection therewith. His suggestions were embodied in numerous patents issued to him co-jointly with his engineers. In the industrial field he has also won noteworthy success in solving difficult manufacturing problems, especially in connection with large-scale production at low cost without sacrificing quality. During the European war he gained distinction by filling all contracts for shells from the British and American governments to the Westinghouse company without a single failure, despite innumerable obstacles. The most spectacular of all his achievements, however, is the creation of radio broadcasting. On Oct. 1, 1919, governmental restrictions on radio transmission, that had been in force during the European war, were removed and seventeen days later radio broadcasting was inaugurated on a regular basis for the first time. This broadcasting was started by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., under the direction of Frank Conrad at his home in Wilkinsburg. As a part of his research work for the Westinghouse company, he sent out every Saturday night a series of phonograph and vocal selections, football scores and occasionally speeches. As this research broadened in scope and radio transmitting and receiving apparatus became more definite in character, Mr. Davis, recognizing the publicity value, decided to enlarge its scope and commercialize it, and moved the broadcasting activities of the company from Mr. Conrad's home to the plant at East Pittsburgh, and established a public service with a regular daily schedule. As a consequence of this the station that is now known as "KDKA" (East Pittsburgh, Pa.) broadcast the Harding-Cox election returns on Nov. 2, 1920, and on Dec. 8, 1920, began its regular schedule of nightly concerts, the first station to provide this form of entertainment. For nearly a year thereafter "KDKA" was the principal broadcasting station in the world. Two years later there were more than six hundred in the United States alone, and an industry, based on these stations, valued at hundreds of millions of dollars annually, came into existence. Not only was he the originator of radio broadcasting, but he played the leading part in its development. Among the broadcasting features originating at station "KDKA" under his personal supervision, were church services, weather, market, and agricultural reports; relaying Arlington time signals; boxing, football, baseball, and other athletic contests direct from the scene of action; speeches at important meetings; grand opera, concerts, and plays direct from the theatre; and other services which have since been adopted by many other broadcasting stations. Of special importance was the introduction by "KDKA" of the short-wave repeating system, whereby programs sent out from a central station are picked up by special receivers at other stations and rebroadcast by them to their local audiences. On December 31, 1923, the first complete radio program was sent across the Atlantic ocean from "KDKA," being repeated by the Metropolitan-Vickers station, 2AZ, at Manchester, England, and by a Westinghouse station, "KFKX," at Hastings, Neb., and thus presented to radio listeners in an area bounded by Hawaii and Siberia. This was the initiation of international broadcasting in its perfected form. Mr. Davis is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Engineers, Railroad, and University clubs of New York, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, University, Oakmont, and Edgewood Country clubs of Pittsburgh. He was married June 29, 1892, to Agnes L., daughter of Ransom C. Taylor of Worcester, Mass., and has two children: Louise, wife of Sherburne B. Rockwell of Waterbury, Conn.; and Harry Ransom Davis of Boston, Mass.

PIPER, Edwin Ford, educator and author, was born at Auburn, Nebr., Feb. 8, 1871, son of Joseph Benson and Lucinda (Ford) Piper, grandson of Joel and Hulda (Burdick) Piper, and great-grandson of Caleb Piper of English ancestry, who was living at Templeton, Mass., in 1776, with his wife, who was Theziah Houghton. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Nebraska in 1897, receiving the degree of A.M. three years later. He remained at his alma mater as instructor in English during 1898–1905, except one year spent in study at Harvard University. In 1905 he joined the faculty of the University of Iowa, serving as instructor in English until 1917, and associate professor since that year. Mr. Piper has an intimate knowledge of the great West, its prairies and history, and the adventure, loneliness, tragedy and hospitality of its pioneer life. His poems are characterized by vigor and freedom of style, simplicity and sincerity of sympathetic appeal. He is the author of the following volumes of verse: "Barbed Wire and Other Poems" (1917); "The Land of the Aiouwas" (1922); "Barbed Wire and Wayfarers," a masque (1924); and numerous poems and articles in literary and scholarly periodicals. He is a member of the Poetry Society of America, the American Folk-Lore Society, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the Alpha Theta Chi fraternity.

RITCHIE, Albert Cabell, 52nd governor of Maryland, was born in Richmond, Va., Aug. 29, 1876, son of Albert and Elizabeth Caskie (Cabell) Ritchie. His father was judge of the supreme bench of Baltimore city and professor of law in the University of Maryland. He was graduated A.B. at Johns Hopkins University in 1896 and LL.B. at the law school of the University of Maryland in 1898, in which year he was admitted to the bar and began to practice in Baltimore with the firm of Steele, Semmes, Carey & Bond, becoming a partner in 1900. From 1903 to 1910 he was assistant city solicitor of Baltimore and from 1910 to 1913 assistant general counsel to the public service commission. In the latter capacity he represented the people of Baltimore in a notable fight for cheaper gas and electricity, resulting in a reduction in the price of gas from 90 to 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and of electricity from 10 to 8½ cents per k. w. h. Meantime (1907) he became professor of law at the University of Maryland law school and held that post for thirteen years. In 1913 he resigned public office to devote his entire time to private practice as a member of the firm of Ritchie & Janney, which he had formed with Stuart S. Janney in 1903. In 1913 the firm, by the addition of Robertson Griswold, became Ritchie, Janney & Griswold. Later Mr. Griswold withdrew, and Albert R. Steuart became a member, the firm being then known as Ritchie, Janney & Steuart. Mr. Ritchie continued a member of the firm until his election as governor. In 1915 he was elected attorney-general of Maryland on the Democratic ticket. At the special war session of the Maryland legislature in 1917 he prepared all measures necessary to enable the state to act with America's participation in the European conflict, his work serving as a model of such legislation in other states. Another notable war service he performed was as general counsel of the U. S. war industries board, which body he advised concerning the legality of its operations and helped to formulate its policies. His record as state attorney general won for him his nomination and election as governor in 1918 for the 1919–23 term. On the occasion of the coal miners' strike in 1922, which affected all the coal producing states, Gov. Ritchie stood alone in declining to send state troops to the mines in face of Pres. Harding's request to the various governors that they take such action. He took the position that the situation should be met, not by the bayonet, but by mutual agreement, and through the latter means the strike was finally settled. In 1923 he was renominated for the governorship without opposition and reëlected, being the first executive in the history of the state to serve a second term, the unbroken precedent hitherto having been that no governor should be nominated to succeed himself. Under his leadership a noteworthy legislative program, introducing greater economy and efficiency in administrative affairs, was adopted. By effecting the passage of an amendment to the state constitution reducing the number of elections, and of an act providing for a general registration in the city of Baltimore every four years, thereby causing a direct annual saving of $450,000 and other economies, he was instrumental in lowering the state tax rate by 25 per cent. He also secured the enactment of a measure, reducing the number of state departments and agencies from eighty to nineteen, of which single individuals conduct nine and commissions administer the remainder, thus making possible a more expeditious and business-like handling of the state's affairs. The state workmen's compensation law was redrafted and liberalized, and a mining code adopted giving Maryland miners the benefit of the most modern and humane laws and ending a twenty-year controversy with the mine operators. During his incumbency, also, 700 miles of new highways were built and a maintenance deficit of $1,200,000 wiped out through a gasoline tax. Other important laws passed extended the civil service system to 85 per cent. of the state's employees; centralized the state purchasing agencies; created athletic and industrial and welfare commissions and a bureau of child hygiene; rendered women eligible to hold public office, and made notable improvements in the state school system. The Maryland Democratic state convention instructed its delegates to support Gov. Ritchie as a candidate for the presidency at the Democratic national convention held in New York city in 1924, at which the state delegation consistently voted for him in 100 ballots, or until the convention stampeded for John W. Davis. Gov. Ritchie attracted considerable public notice by his opposition to Federal encroachments upon the sovereignty of the individual states, maintaining that through various commissions and through restrictions upon congressional appropriations for educational, agricultural, welfare and highway purposes the general government exercised functions that belonged primarily and solely to the states. He pointed out that in Maryland the Federal taxes were nearly four times those of the state and proposed an amendment to the Federal constitution providing that constitutional amendments be submitted to a referendum vote in each state. He is the author of a legal text-book, "Law of Municipal Condemnation in Maryland" (1904), and a member of the Ameri-

can, Maryland and Baltimore city bar associations and of the Academy of Political Science. His clubs are the University, Johns Hopkins, Maryland, Merchants', Baltimore and Baltimore Athletic of Baltimore, and he is also a member of the Delta Phi fraternity. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Maryland, St. John's College (in 1920) and Washington College. Gov. Ritchie has an engaging personality, added to considerable force of character and convictions, and as a public officer displays a tact and understanding that enable him to consummate his policies without friction and strife. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

BRAISTED, William Clarence, naval officer, was born at Toledo, O., Oct. 9, 1864, son of Frank Jacob and Helen Maria (Fisk) Braisted. His father, a native of Staten Island, New York, was for many years an official of the Michigan Central railroad. The son was graduated Ph.B. at the University of Michigan in 1883, and as honor man in his class at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University) in 1886. After an interneship of two and a half years in Bellevue Hospital, New York city, he began the practice of medicine in Detroit, continuing there two years. During that period he was assistant neurologist, Harper Hospital; attending surgeon at Jenks Sanitarium for Women, and visiting physician, Women's Hospital. In 1890 he entered the U. S. navy as assistant surgeon, was promoted passed assistant surgeon, 1893; surgeon, 1902, and medical inspector, 1913. He served on many vessels and at many stations, including the "Vesuvius," "Columbia," "Detroit," "Ohio," "Topeka," "Massachusetts," "Connecticut," and "Wyoming," at New York, Newport, etc.; was on duty at Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; was twice instructor in surgery at U. S. naval medical school, Washington; was decorated by the president of Venezuela with the Order of Bolivar for zeal and skill in caring for the wounded after the battle of Puerto Cabello, and in 1902 converted and equipped the hospital ship "Relief," the navy's first hospital ship. He represented the medical department of the U. S. navy in Japan during the Russo-Japanese war, and his report of the Japanese medical organization led to his being decorated by the emperor of Japan. During 1906–12 he was assistant chief in the bureau of medicine and surgery; he reorganized the operations of the bureau, and founded the "U. S. Naval Medical Bulletin." During 1912–14 he was fleet surgeon, Atlantic fleet. In 1914 he became surgeon general and chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, and served in that position until he reached the retirement age, Nov. 29, 1920. In 1914 he became a member of the war relief board, American Red Cross, and he was a member of the advisory board of the secretary of the navy, in 1915. In 1916 he was appointed medical director and given the permanent rank of rear admiral, dating from August 29. He brought the bureau of medicine and surgery to a high state of efficiency which enabled it to meet every call made upon it during the European war without in any way disarranging the machinery of its organization. Long before the United States entered the war Adm. Braisted foresaw the necessity of preparing for an emergency and had a survey made of the hospital resources at ports along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and ascertained the extent of the civilian hospital facilities that could be made available for the navy, the cost to the government, the improvements that would be required, and other details of a highly essential character. The expansion of the medical reserve force of the navy was begun and hundreds of specialists were enrolled. These were ready when the call came and approximately 1,600 of them were placed on active duty. When war actually was declared a well-nigh perfect organization existed and the work of expansion was easy. The result was a remarkably low death and disease rate in the navy during the war. In 1918, in spite of the epidemics of influenza and pneumonia, there were but 5,938 deaths from disease among the 500,000 men in its service. Thirty-six naval hospitals were established and maintained in the United States and in foreign countries by the bureau. Hospital ships were in constant operation at home and in foreign waters, and performed invaluable service in the care of the sick and disabled. The first hospital ship of the navy to be designed and fitted out from the keel up for the special purpose of the medical department was begun at the navy yard, Philadelphia, under his auspices. In 1915 he was delegate to the Pan-American medical congress. He was president of the board of directors Columbia Hospital for Women, Washington, and is president of the board of visitors at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington. He was president (1912–13) Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and member of its advisory board; honorary fellow American College of Surgeons and member of its board of governors; fellow Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; member (president, 1920) American Medical Association; American Academy of Medicine, Southern Medical Association, Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and the Washington Country and Army and Navy clubs (Washington). He received the degree LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1917 and from Jefferson Medical College in 1920, and the degree Sc.D. from Northwestern University in 1918. He was married in Philadelphia Apr. 2, 1886, to Lillian Mulford, daughter of Alfred Phipps of Philadelphia; they have one child, Frank Alfred Braisted, lieutenant commander, U. S. N.

OCHS, Adolph Simon, journalist, was born in Cincinnati, O., Mar. 12, 1858, the son of Julius and Bertha (Levy) Ochs. His father came to America in 1844, enlisted for the Mexican war, was a Federal officer in the civil war, and was honorably discharged as captain of the 52nd Ohio volunteer infantry. With his family he moved in 1865 to Knoxville, Tenn., where he conducted a mercantile business. Adolph was given a common school education. Printing especially attracted him, and in 1869, when the Knoxville "Daily Chronicle" was established, he was given a route as carrier boy. In October, 1873, he obtained a position as "printer's devil" in the "Daily Chronicle" office at a salary of $2 per week. He soon became a competent printer, and in the fall of 1875 accepted a position in the job printing department of the Louisville (Ky.) "Courier Journal," but gave it up within a year for one in the composing room of the Knoxville "Daily Tribune." In 1877 he was connected with a new journalistic venture in Chattanooga, the "Daily Dispatch," for which he was general utility man during the brief career of that newspaper, filling every position from "printer's devil" to editor-in-chief. In 1878 he published a city directory of Chattanooga, which proved a financial success. With the capital thus acquired he bought a half interest in the "Chattanooga Times," then a struggling newspaper without credit or influence and with scarcely any patronage. The newspaper had been established in 1869 and had changed proprietors almost every year. Mr. Ochs manifested a peculiar genius for journalism and from the very start his success in this venture was phenomenal. The journal developed in circulation, influence and business, and at the end of two years he was able to buy out the remaining half interest. His first half interest cost him but $1,750 in 1878; for the other half he had to pay $7,500, so rapidly had its value appreciated. Under his management the Chattanooga "Times" attained ultimate success in every direction, and it has been so closely identified with the progressive spirit of the new South that it has won the sobriquet of "The Times—that made Chattanooga." The "Times" Building in Chattanooga, the erection of which was commenced in 1890, is one of the handsomest structures in the South, and a model printing house. Mr. Ochs started the "Tradesman," a business journal, in 1879. A man of tremendous energy, he took an active part in all phases of city life and was conspicuously identified with nearly every important public movement or enterprise calculated to promote the welfare of Chattanooga. He was twice presented by the citizens of that city with tokens of their appreciation and in 1923 he was officially made "citizen emeritus." In 1896 he obtained control of the "New York Times," which had become financially involved after many years of success and prestige, and soon placed the newspaper in the preëminent position it had previously occupied. He is today president and majority stockholder of the New York Times Co. and the publisher of "The New York Times." In the twenty-five years of Mr. Ochs' management, the New York "Times" has risen from the bottom to the top in volume of business of the New York daily newspapers. He paid $75,000 for the controlling interest in the "New York Times" when he acquired it in 1896. The newspaper then had a circulation of 20,000 daily and employed a few over 100 people. In 1924 it had a daily circulation of more than 360,000 and a Sunday circulation exceeding 600,000. The gross yearly receipts jumped from $500,000 in 1896 to over $18,000,000 in 1924. More than 2,200 people are employed to make the frequent 48-page daily and 96 to 150-page Sunday edition. The "New York Times" is independent in politics, but inclines to the Democratic party. While the journal is conservative in its editorials and news columns, it has a reputation among extremists or radical groups of being the fairest to them of any great metropolitan daily. "The New York Times," under Mr. Ochs' regime, was the first American newspaper (1914) to publish a pictorial section printed by the perfected rotogravure process, and the first newspaper to receive a news service by wireless transmission. In 1901 Mr. Ochs became the proprietor of the Philadelphia (Pa.) "Times" and in the succeeding year bought the "Philadelphia Public Ledger," consolidating the "Times" with it. He was the sole owner of the "Philadelphia Public Ledger" from 1902 to 1912, when he sold it with its building to Cyrus H. K. Curtis (q.v.), publisher of the "Saturday Evening Post." For more than twenty years he has been a director and member of the executive committee of the Associated Press, succeeding Whitelaw Reid (q.v.) as the New York city representative. In October, 1919, Mr. Ochs was made chevalier of the Order of the Legion of Honor and in 1924 promoted to officier, and in June, 1922, Yale University conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. and in June, 1924, Columbia University conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He married, Feb. 28, 1883, Iphigenia Miriam, daughter of Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, O., and has one child, a daughter, Iphigene, wife of Arthur Hays Sulzberger.

REMICK, James Waldron, jurist, was born at Hardwick, Vt., Oct. 30, 1860, the son of Samuel Kelley and Sophia (Cushman) Remick. He was descended from Christian Remick, who emigrated from Luxembourg in 1651, and as one of the proprietors of Kittery, Me., became treasurer, chairman of the board of selectmen and representative to the general court. From Christian Remick and his wife Hannah the line is traced through their son Jacob, and his wife Mary; their son James and his wife Abigail Benjamin; their son David and his wife Susanna Whittier; their son James and his wife Mary Kinsman, and their son Daniel and his wife Olive Kelley, who were the grandparents of Judge Remick. He studied law under James I. Parsons of Colebrook, N. H., Benjamin F. Chapman of Clockville, N. Y., and Bingham & Aldrich of Littleton, N. H., and was graduated at the college of law of the University of Michigan in 1882 with the degree LL.B. He began the practice of his profession at Colebrook, but returned to Littleton in 1884 as an associate of Judge Edgar Aldrich and Daniel Clark Remick, his brother. He was in partnership with Ossian Ray, for one year, and in 1889 became associated with his brother Daniel, under the firm name of Remick & Remick. He was U. S. district attorney for New Hampshire during 1889–93, being the youngest man who ever held the office in New Hampshire. His brother retired from the firm in 1890 and he practiced independently until 1901, when he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire. After three years of brilliant service on the bench he resigned to become a member of the Concord law firm of Sargent, Remick & Niles, with Harry G. Sargent and Edward Niles. In 1907 he retired from this firm and formed a partnership with U. S. Senator Henry F. Hollis (q.v.), as Remick & Hollis. During 1912–17 he was associated with Robert Jackson. After practicing alone until 1922, he formed the firm of Remick & Blandin, with Amos N. Blandin, Jr. In 1903 he was appointed a receiver of the White Mountain Paper Co. and, assuming the management of this business, succeeded in bringing order out of chaos. The record of the principal cases in which he appeared as counsel, and the contributions he made to the literature of the law, are found in briefs and arguments reported in the "New Hampshire Supreme Court Reports," beginning with Vol. No. 62, and in the "Federal Reports." He is active in community life and has served as a member of the board of health and the board of education of Littleton, N. H. As a member of the Republican party he was president of the Republican state convention in 1904, and in the campaign of 1906 was the founder of the Lincoln Club, an organization which compelled the adoption by the Republican party of many needed reform planks in its platform. Mr. Remick is a member of the American Bar Association (vice-president); the New Hampshire Bar Association (president); the Society of Mayflower Descendants; the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Phi Delta Phi fraternity. He is an interesting speaker and the author of numerous pamphlets and papers. He belongs to the Unitarian church. He was married at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 5, 1888, to Mary S., daughter of Nathan Pendleton, of Bangor, Me., and they have one child, Gladys, wife of Jesse S. Wilson.

FERDON, William Shaw, aviator and inventor, was born at Braintree, Mass., Mar. 31, 1897, the son of William Herbert and Mary Van Dyke (Ferdon) Shaw. In 1913 he was adopted by his uncle, William Ferdon, and in order to preserve the Ferdon name, his surname was changed from Shaw to Ferdon. His father, who was an importer, was American minister to China from 1890 until 1895. He was educated in the public schools of Braintree, Mass., and at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. When quite a small boy he evidenced a liking for machinery and when in California in 1911, being then a boy of fourteen, he had the good fortune to become acquainted with Lincoln Beachey, a pioneer aviator. From Beachey he learned the mechanisms of an aeroplane, and with him had his first flights. When the United States entered the European war he was one of the first group of flying instructors, having by this time learned to fly his own machine. He was commissioned a first lieutenant, and during two years of war service performed some secret and confidential work for the government for which Pres. Wilson personally commended him. Upon his retirement from the army in 1919 he assumed the management of the National Cattle Commission Co.'s 10,000-acre ranch in Cherry county, Neb. But ranch life could not entirely absorb his interest and he continued his aeroplane experiments, perfecting older or making new inventions, for aeroplanes. He has made frequent visits to Amarillo, Tex., where he has experimented at a civil aviation station with his most recent inventions. He is also interested in the Mutual Oil Co., of Texas, of which he is a minor executive. Among his more important inventions are the aerial throttle, the aero-dynamic stabilizer for aircraft, the aircraft balance system, and the radio control, all of which have been patented (or patents pending), 1917–22. His commercial inventions include the Memoette checks, water and vermin-proof clothes, the hangar bag, and a special sand point for oil-well drilling. His several airplane inventions are regarded as of first importance and some of them are in general use. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the American Legion, the Aero Club of America, the Overseas Club, and the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, the Santa Barbara Club of Santa Barbara, Calif., and the Hamilton Club of Chicago.

FLEMING, Adrian Sebastian, soldier, was born in Midway, Ky., Dec. 6, 1872, son of William Boyer and Susan (Harris) Fleming, grandson of William Boyer Fleming and great-grandson of William Fleming, a native of Jedburgh, Scotland, who emigrated to Virginia in 1755, and was in Washington's regiment as lieutenant during the revolutionary war. The son was graduated at West Point in 1895, and commissioned additional second lieutenant, 5th artillery. On June 18, 1898, he was transferred to the 6th artillery and accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands, where he served in the field in the Philippine rebellion from its outbreak, participating in the actions from Manila and Caloocan to San Fernando, until July, 1899, when he was invalided to the United States. He was promoted first lieutenant, 6th artillery, Mar. 2, 1899, and was recommended for brevet captain for the "cool, courageous and effective service of his battery on the infantry firing line at Quinga, Apr. 23, Pulilan, Apr. 24, and especially for distinguished bravery in placing and serving his guns on the brink of Calumpit river." Returning to the United States, he was kept on general recruiting duty at Louisville, Ky., until his promotion to captain, artillery corps, Aug. 1, 1901, serving at San Diego barracks and Fort Rosecrans, Calif. He was graduated at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N. Y., in 1905, and for two years commanded the 15th field artillery battery. He was assigned to the 4th field artillery June 30, 1907, and appointed regimental adjutant, serving at Vancouver barracks, Wash., and at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. He was promoted major, 4th field artillery, May 26, 1911, and in the summer of 1911 was on duty with the maneuver division at San Antonio, Tex. In 1912, after taking the field officer's course at the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., he was detailed in the adjutant general's department and was placed on duty as adjutant general, Department of the Columbia, serving until its discontinuance, and was then appointed adjutant of the 7th brigade. He was assigned to the 2d field artillery Sept. 15, 1915, and served with that regiment in the Philippine Islands until July 1, 1916, when he was promoted lieutenant colonel of field artillery, and appointed adjutant general by detail, at headquarters, Department of the Philippines. He was promoted colonel, 14th field artillery, May 15, 1917, serving at Fort Sill, Okla., until May, 1918, during the last eight months of that period commanding the school of fire for field artillery at the time when its capacity was raised to 1,200 student officers. On Apr. 12, 1918, he was commissioned brigadier general, national army, and assigned to the command of the 158th field artillery brigade at Camp Sherman, O. He took his brigade to France in June, 1918. After three months' training in Brittany, it entered the front line and took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive beginning Sept. 26. Gen. Fleming, in the operation of that day, commanded, besides his own troops, two regiments of Gen. Todd's brigade supporting the 91st division, after which his brigade reverted to the 32d division in reserve and on Oct. 1st Gen. Fleming was placed in command of all the artillery with the 32d division, comprising two American brigades and six French groups, and participated in the operations in the vicinity of Gesnes. On Oct. 8th he reassumed command of the 158th field artillery brigade, supporting the French 17th army corps north of Verdun until Oct. 27th, and then the 32d division up to the armistice, finally accompanying the latter on the march to the Rhine and remaining with the army of occupation in Coblenz Bridgehead from December, 1918, until his return to the United States. On July 16, 1919, he was honorably discharged as brigadier general, national army, and resumed his regular rank of colonel, field artillery. He was graduated at the War College, Washington, D. C., in June, 1920. In the following August he was detailed in the general staff and appointed assistant director, supply division, Washington, D. C., and during his tour of duty the entire supply system of the army was changed as the result of studies and recommendations of the supply division. He was retired from active service at his own request after more than thirty years' service on June 17, 1921, and on July 30, 1921, was appointed brigadier general, Officers' Reserve Corps. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his services in the Meuse-Argonne offensive during the world war and the Legion of Honor (officer) by the French government for his services with the French 17th Army Corps. Gen. Fleming is the author of various articles on the development and use of field artillery. In 1927 he entered the service of the Columbia River Paper Co., a large holding corporation controlling pulp and paper mills on the Pacific coast, and has since become vice-president and a director of this company and of several of its subsidiary companies. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., and of the Arlington and Waverley Country clubs of Portland, Ore. He was married, June 17, 1902, to Mabel Vivian, daughter of Adolph G. Gassen, of San Diego, Calif.

WIGMORE, John Henry, jurist and author, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 4, 1863, son of John and Harriet (Joyner) Wigmore. His father, a native of Ireland, was a lumber merchant. He was graduated with the degree of A.B. at Harvard College in 1883 and received his law degree at the Harvard Law School in 1887. After practicing his profession in Boston for two years, he went to Japan in 1889 to be professor of Anglo-American law at Keiogijuku University, Tokyo. Four years later he went to Northwestern University as professor of law and from 1901 to 1929 was dean of the law faculty of that institution. In 1916 he was commissioned in the judge advocate general's department, officers' reserve corps, with the rank of major, and was one of the administrative officials in charge of the selective draft law. He was also a member of the war department committee on education and special training which organized the student's army training corps. He was discharged from the army in 1919 with the rank of colonel, receiving later the American Distinguished Service medal and the cross of the French Legion of Honor. He has taken a keen interest in the activities of the League of Nations and is an advocate of the association of the United States with the league. He was appointed a member of the league's committee on intellectual cooperation in 1922 which was formed for the general purpose of strengthening the international cultural and intellectual life. In 1923 the National Association of Legal Aid Societies of America sent to the secretary-general of the league through Dean Wigmore a suggestion that the council call an international conference of the agencies in various countries of the world furnishing legal aid to their poor. Such a conference was called in the following year, on the motion of the Norwegian government. Dean Wigmore is considered one of the foremost legal authorities of the United States and in 1930 he was nominated for the bench of the World Court. He is the author of "Australian Ballot System" (1889); "Notes on Land Tenure and Local Institutions in Old Japan" (1890); "Private Law in Old Japan" (1892); "Treatise on Evidence" (1905, 1923); "Pocket Code of Evidence" (1909), "Principles of Judicial Proof" (1913), and "Panorama of the World's Legal Systems" (1929). He also edited "Greenleaf on Evidence" (1899). "Compiled Examinations in Law" (1900), "Cases on Torts" (1911) and "Cases on Evidence" (1913). He was president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, 1909–1910, president of the American Association of University Professors, 1916, from 1912 to 1924 was Illinois commissioner of uniform state laws and during 1914–20 he was a member of the American section of the Inter-American High Commission. He is an honorary member of the Asiatic Society of Japan, and the Society of Public Teachers of Law of England. He was married at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 16, 1889, to Emma Hunt, daughter of Adolph Vogl, of Cambridge, Mass.

ROSENWALD, Julius, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 12, 1862, son of Samuel and Augusta (Hammerslough) Rosenwald. His father emigrated from Germany in 1851 and settled in Baltimore, Md. The son began his business career at the age of seventeen in the clothing house of his uncles, Hammerslough Brothers, New York city. Five years later he went to Chicago, Ill., and organized the wholesale clothing firm of Rosenwald & Weil of which he was president for twenty-one years. In 1895 he became vice-president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., a mail order firm, which had been established in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1888, by Richard W. Sears, and was incorporated upon its removal to Chicago in 1895 with a capital stock of $159,000. Mr. Rosenwald's entrance into its directorate marked the beginning of its phenomenal success and expansion into the largest mail order house in the world. It was re-incorporated under the New York laws in 1906 with a capital of $50,000,000. Upon the retirement of Mr. Sears in 1910 Julius Rosenwald became its president, a position he held for fifteen years, and since then he has been chairman of its board of directors. The gross sales the first year in Chicago (1896) were about $1,000,000, while for 1929 they amounted to $443,000,000. Sears, Roebuck & Co. owns or controls thirty factories to supply its 12,000,000 customers and has distributing warehouses scattered throughout the country in addition to its enormous headquarters in Chicago. It publishes annually a catalogue of 1,100 or more pages listing many thousands of articles for personal, household, farm and general use. The growth of this gigantic industry was due almost entirely to Mr. Rosenwald's business acumen and executive ability. While alert and enterprising in developing the business commercially, he has disclosed the mind and heart of the true philanthropist in what he has done to promote the welfare of his employees as well as the uplift of mankind in general. Early in his connection with the company he initiated a mutual benefit association which cares for sick employees and pays a death benefit varying according to salary. He organized a savings bank paying five per cent interest compounded quarterly, and provided a dental infirmary and a medical department where free examinations, advice and treatment are given. For recreation an athletic field was constructed and a branch building of the Y.M.C.A. erected near the company's headquarters. A well-stocked library was opened in cooperation with the Chicago public library. For many years the company has paid a cash bonus to employees serving for five years or more, and has maintained a profit sharing plan combined with a pension fund giving those who remain with the company ten years or more an income upon retiring or a cash payment. In 1921 he pledged $21,000,000 of his personal fortune to safeguard the interest of Sears, Roebuck & Co., during the critical period of business readjustment after the World war, thus establishing a precedent which raised the standards of business ethics by risking a heavy personal loss to protect shareholders.

Although preeminent as a merchant, Mr. Rosenwald is better known to the public for his many philanthropic activities. In 1910 he offered $25,000 toward the cost of a Y.M.C.A. building for Negro men and boys in any city which would raise an additional $75,000 by popular subscription. The result of the offer has been the erection of twenty-five Y. M. C. A. and three Y. W. C. A. buildings. For many years he has been equipping dental infirmaries for the Chicago public schools and on his fiftieth birthday he contributed $250,000 to the University of Chicago for a new geology and geography building (the Julius Rosenwald Hall); $250,000 to the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago for a new executive building, and similar sums to the Chicago Hebrew Institute, to Booker T. Washington for Negro schools, the Chicago-Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium and the Glenwood Manual Training School for Boys. It was Booker T. Washington's influence in the first place which awakened his interest in the up-lift of the American Negro. As a patron and trustee of Tuskegee Institute he saw the great benefits to the race from the instruction in elementary subjects, farming and the trades. He was deeply impressed by Booker Washington's oft repeated statement that "you cannot hold a man in a ditch without standing in the ditch with him," and decided to follow his initial contribution to Dr. Washington with other sums for the erection of school buildings. Realizing that real progress could be made only as the local communities recognized their responsibility and acted upon it he made his gifts conditional upon the support of the schools by the educational authorities as a regular part of the public school system. The first Rosenwald school was built near Tuskegee, Ala. in 1913 and since then 5,000 schools, trade shops and teachers homes have been built in the fifteen Southern states, for the cost of which $4,000,000 was supplied by the Rosenwald fund. The plan has not only been successful in its original purpose, but has given a decided impetus to educational development in the South. The assets of the fund had increased to $34,000,000 in 1929, when he stipulated to the trustees that the fund should be expended in its entirety and the trust terminated twenty-five years after his death. He gave $500,000 to the Hebrew Union College Rabbinical Training School of Cincinnati, $2,500,000 to the University of Chicago, $100,000 to the Hoover German children's relief fund and $6,000,000 for Jewish colonization work in Russia. In 1929 he gave $3,000,000 to the city of Chicago for a museum of science and industry to be located in the fine arts building in Jackson Park, and increased that sum to $5,000,000 in 1930. Unlike anything of its kind, the museum is designed to illustrate the origin, growth and development of notable inventions and discoveries which have contributed to the progress and improvement of mankind throughout its whole history. Mr. Rosenwald has long been a director of the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago, was president during 1910–13 and is now honorary president. He is chairman of the Chicago bureau of public efficiency, member of the executive committee of the Chicago plan commission, and trustee of the University of Chicago, Hull House, United Charities, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Baron de Hirsch Fund, the Rockefeller Foundation and Tuskegee Institute. During the World war he was a member of the advisory commission of the council of National Defense and in August, 1918, went on a special mission to France for the secretary of war. For his outstanding help to the American Negro a special gold medal was awarded him in 1927 by the Harmon Fund. Mr. Rosenwald has been characterized as, "a benefactor in a score of ways that mark him as an outstanding example of how money honestly made should be used for that part of the public whose assistance, support and approval make gain possible; one of those rare men of large means who really understands the value of money." He was twice married: (1) Apr. 8, 1890, to Augusta, daughter of Emanuel Nusbaum, of Chicago; she died in 1929 leaving five children: Lessing, Adele, wife of David M. Levy; Edith, wife of Edgar B. Stern; Marion, wife of Alfred K. Stern, and William; (2) Jan. 8, 1930, to Mrs. Adelaide Rau Goodkind, of St. Paul, Minn.

YOUNG, Owen D., lawyer and business executive, was born on a farm near Van Hornesville, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1874, son of Jacob Smith and Ida (Brandow) Young, grandson of Peter and Margaret (Smith) Young, great-grandson of Jacob I. and Eve (Van Horne) Young, great-great-grandson of Jacob A. Young, and great-great-great-grandson of Peter Young. He was educated in the district school, the East Springfield (N. Y.) Academy, and at St. Lawrence University, where he was graduated in 1894. Deciding to make law his profession, he completed the three years' course at the Boston University law school in two years, paying his expenses by acting as librarian and tutor. He was graduated LL.B. in 1896, and began practice in the office of Charles H. Tyler of Boston, Mass., with whom he formed the firm of Tyler & Young a short time thereafter and specialized in corporation and public utility law. During 1897–1904 he also lectured in the Boston University law school. His work soon brought him into contact with the electrical engineering firm of Stone & Webster, and a large part of the law business of that firm passed through his hands. In this way he not only gained an intimate knowledge of electrical development but attained marked success in smoothing out difficulties, adjusting disputes, and negotiating difficult transactions. His business achievements attracted the attention of Charles A. Coffin, then president of the General Electric Co., and in 1912, after the death of the company's general counsel, Hinsdill Parsons, Mr. Young was appointed to succeed him and retired from his firm. He confined his activities at first strictly to the law work of the corporation. Shortly after he became vice-president in charge of policy, becoming particularly interested in the welfare and treatment of the employees. The plant managers found him a never-failing source of wise counsel when disputes or strikes threatened, and the workmen gave him their confidence and esteem. When Mr. Coffin resigned as chairman of the board of the General Electric Co. in May, 1922, Mr. Young was elected to succeed him, and he still occupies that position. The General Electric Co. is the largest in the world engaged in the manufacture of electrical supplies. It has 29,600,000 shares of authorized common stock of no par value and 5,500,000 shares of special stock of $10 par value. In 1929 its net income was $67,290,000, and its total net sales, $415,000,000. Its products, which have a world-wide distribution, comprise electric generators, motors, converters, meters, incandescent lamps, radio tubes, refrigerators and other electrical household appliances, heating and cooling equipment, turbines, electric locomotives, street, airport and airway lighting equipment, traffic signals, aircraft instruments, search lights, insulated wire and cable, and innumerable other products used in the electrical industry. Its factories are at Schenectady and Buffalo, N. Y., West Lynn, Pittsfield and East Boston, Mass., Bridgeport, Conn., Providence, R. I., Newark, Bloomfield and Harrison, N. J., Philadelphia, York, Erie and Bridgeville, Pa., Cleveland, Warren, Niles and Youngstown, O., Fort Wayne, Ind., St. Louis, Mo., and Oakland, Calif. As distributing agencies, it controls the General Electric Supply Corp., with a chain of eighty supply houses, the Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., and the International General Electric Co. with affiliated or subsidiary corporations in England, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Japan, China, Australia, India, South Africa, Dutch East Indies, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba. Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela. Other subsidiaries are the Industrial Acceptance Corp., Electrical Securities Corp., United Electric Securities Corp., General Electric Employees Securities Corp., and General Electric Realty Corp., and its affiliates include the Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Edison General Electric Appliance Co., Victor Ex-Ray Co., and the Carboloy Co., makers of an alloy used for cutting tools for working on metals and other materials. The General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. own a controlling interest in the Radio Corporation of America, the creation of which Mr. Young was chiefly responsible. It was the outcome of an attempt by the American and British Marconi wireless telegraph companies, which then dominated wireless communications in the United States, to procure the exclusive rights to use an alternator, a valuable radio sending device invented by Ernst F. W. Alexanderson (q.v.), which solved the problem of transoceanic radio communication, and its ownership by an American company gave the United States supremacy in the radio field. At this juncture (Apr. 5, 1919) Rear Adm. W. H. G. Bullard and Comr. S. C. Hooper representing the U. S. navy called upon the General Electric Co. and asked its officers not to sell the alternator but to establish an American radio communication company, powerful enough to meet all competition. The decision on this appeal rested largely with Mr. Young. The result was his organization in 1919, of the Radio Corporation of America, of whose board of directors he became chairman. It then purchased the assets of the American-Marconi Co. from the British-Marconi Co., and brought into cooperation the General Electric Co., the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the Western Electric Co., the Westinghouse Electric Co. and its subsidiary, the International Radio Telegraph Co., and the Tropical Radio Co., a subsidiary of the United Fruit Co., all of which held patent rights that were essential in any comprehensive development of radio communication. By combining the radio resources of these several companies into one organization Mr. Young made available for the development of radio an aggregation of supreme American engineering skill and achievement, and gave the United States unchallenged superiority in the field. He was chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation until 1930, when he became chairman of its executive committee. He is also a director of various subsidiary and affiliated corporations of the Radio Corporation and the General Electric Co., the General Motors Corporation, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (deputy chairman), the American and Foreign Power Corporation and the International and United States chambers of commerce.

Aside from his achievements in the business world, Mr. Young's career has been noteworthy for distinguished public service, particularly in the field of international relations. He was a member of President Wilson's second indusrial conference in 1919, and in 1921 became chairman of a committee on business cycles and unemployment, which grew out of President Harding's conference on unemployment of that year and which reported findings considered as affording the most comprehensive, practical and helpful study so far given to the subject. The following year he was chairman of the American group in the international court of arbitration of trade disputes, a tribunal formed by the International Chamber of Commerce to facilitate the settlement of commercial controversies between citizens or firms of different countries. In 1924, by invitation of the inter-Allied reparation commission, created to establish and collect the World war indemnity Germany was to pay to the allies, Mr. Young served with Charles G. Dawes (q.v.) as American representatives on a committee of international experts which formulated the Dawes plan for balancing the German budget and stabilizing German currency. As the only choice of all the allied countries and Germany, he served as agent general ad interim for reparation payments while the Dawes plan was being inaugurated and held that important position during September–October, 1924, until Seymour Parker Gilbert (q.v.), also an American, was appointed permanent agent general for reparation payments. When four years later it was decided by the allied representatives in Geneva that the time had come for a complete and definite liquidation of the reparation problem, a committee of financial experts was selected for the purpose, with Mr. Young and John Pierpont Morgan (q.v.) as the two American members (unofficial). The conference, of which Mr. Young was made chairman unanimously, met in Paris for seventeen weeks. It was frequently threatened with disruption and the agreement ultimately reached was credited largely to the chairman's diplomatic skill and leadership. Its report, issued June 7, 1929, presented a comprehensive scheme (called the Young plan) to supersede the temporary Dawes plan for the final settlement of the reparation question which had disturbed international relations and retarded the economic recovery of Europe for a decade. The Young plan fixed the total of the German indemnity at approximately $9,000,000,000, the annuities being distributed over a period of fifty-seven years; substituted for the mortgages of $2,500,000,000 on Germany's railways and $1,000,000,000 on German industry an annual tax on the railway system for thirty-seven years; provided for an additional reduction of the reparation payments in the form of goods at a varying valuation of from 750,000,000 to 300,000,000 marks for a period of ten years only; and abolished the post of agent general for reparation payments and other foreign controls over German finances, their functions being assumed by a Bank for International Settlements, which the Young plan created. This bank, organized by an international committee of bankers, will not only receive and distribute the German reparation payments but is authorized to act as a permanent clearing house for the international transactions of the central banks of the various nations subscribing to the regulations governing it (for details see Gates W. McGarrah). Thus the Young plan transferred the reparation problem from a political to a financial and business basis. It was ratified by Germany and the allied powers at The Hague Conference in January, 1930, and went into effect the following May.

Mr. Young served as a member of President Hoover's economic conference in the fall of 1929. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, to be established at Johns Hopkins University, and president of the board of trustees of St. Lawrence University. He is a member of the American, Massachusetts and Boston bar associations and of numerous other organizations. In politics he is a Democrat. For his business achievements and services to humanity he has been awarded the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences in 1925 and the Roosevelt medal in 1929; the Order of the Rising Sun, fourth class, of Japan, in 1921; the commander's cross of the French Legion of Honor in 1924, the Belgian Order of Leopold in 1925 and the grand cross of the Crown of Belgium in 1930, and the first order of the German Red Cross in 1925. He holds the honorary degree of LL.D. of Union College (1922), Tufts, Dartmouth and Harvard (1924), Colgate, Johns Hopkins, Columbia and Yale (1925); Rutgers, Princeton and Lehigh (1926); Brown and the University of the State of New York (1928); Hamilton (1929) and the University of California (1930); that of L.H.D. of St. Lawrence University (1923); and D.C.S. of New York University (1927). Mr. Young is a painstaking, tireless worker and puts aside no task until it is completed. He is intensely human in his emotions and is generous in his dealings with others. Straightforward, sagacious and just, a man of broad vision and wide sympathies, a successful captain of industry, he holds an honored place in national and international affairs. He was married, June 30, 1898, to Josephine Sheldon, daughter of Charles Sidney Edmonds, of Southbridge and they had five children: Charles Jacob, John (deceased), Josephine, Philip and Richard Young.

MOORE, Hugh Benton, railroad and steamship operator, was born at Huntland, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1874, son of Horatio R. and Annie (Hunt) Moore and great-great-grandson of Patrick Moore, who came from Ireland in 1771, settled in Moore county, N. C., and was killed at the battle of Guilford Court House during the revolutionary war. Following a high school education, he began his career as a messenger on the Texas & Pacific Railway, and in a varied career with a number of southern railroads he acquired an extensive knowledge of railroad transportation and management. He was general agent in charge of construction and operation of the port terminals at Port Arthur, Tex., for the Kansas City Southern Railway Co., from 1902 to 1905, and thereafter was vice-president and general manager of the Wolvin Steamship Line until 1917, in the same period serving as general manager of operations and construction of the Texas City Terminal R.R. When the U. S. naval forces occupied Vera Cruz in 1914 and a military expedition into Mexico was imminent, Mr. Moore was selected to assist the army and navy departments in the transportation of the expedition, and when the United States entered the European war three years later he was attached to Gen. Pershing's staff as transportation officer with the rank of captain. In that capacity he took part in the conferences with the Balfour and Joffre missions in Washington and accompanied Gen. Pershing to France. His first duty was as a superintendent of army transport service at St. Nazaire and Bordeaux, France. He took over the railroad and steamship terminal facilities of thirteen French, British and Italian forts and operated them with men from the U. S. army. The operation of canal boats in France and steamship lines plying between ports of the allied countries in Europe was also placed in his charge. The office of director of the army transport service was created Jan. 1, 1918, and he was assigned to duty first with the rank of major and later lieutenant colonel. The achievements of the U. S. army transport service were among the great outstanding factors of the winning of the war. It debarked 1,962,602 troops in French ports and within a year discharged approximately 7,500,000 tons of cargo. When in September, 1917, the fuel shortage in France became so acute that it was a question of whether the French army could be kept in the field, Gen. Pershing directed Lieut. Col. Moore to drop all other work temporarily and use every effort to move coal from Wales to France, giving him authority to commandeer, purchase or charter any available allied or neutral ships at the same time warning him that within twenty days the United States must begin delivering a minimum of 2,000 tons of coal per day or the war would end in defeat. By seizing American steamers wherever found and by chartering twenty-nine Scandinavian vessels he was able to procure in fifteen days more than the minimum coal requirements, and the most difficult of the allied military problems for the winter of 1917–18 was solved. Beginning with a force of six officers, twenty enlisted men and 418 civilians, he enlarged the transport service to almost an army corps, consisting of 883 officers, 27,224 enlisted men, 1,768 civilians and 1,512 German prisoners, a total of 31,887 men, and met every demand made upon it for the handling of the men and supplies for the A.E.F. He was discharged from the army in January, 1919, and was made chairman of the board of directors of the Texas City, Tex., Terminal Railway Co. He was married Sept. 5, 1905, to Helen, daughter of John H. Edmunds.

ODDIE, Tasker Lowndes, governor of Nevada and U. S. senator, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1870, the son of Henry Meigs and Ellen Gibson (Prout) Oddie. At the age of sixteen he went to Nebraska, where he spent three years on a ranch and learned to love the open life of the Western plains. Returning to New York, he engaged in the real estate business, becoming secretary and manager of the Woodbridge Co., a real estate firm. He attended the New York University night law school, was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1895 and began the practice of his profession in New York. He attracted the attention of Anson Phelps Stokes, who sent him to Nevada in 1898 to investigate the management of certain railroad, mining and banking properties. After uncovering large frauds and recovering considerable sums of money, he determined to enter the mining field, and in 1899 became a miner and prospector in Nye county, in southern Nevada. He volunteered for the Spanish-American war as a member of the Essex troops of cavalry of New Jersey, but was not called into active service. In 1900, James Butler, a close friend of Mr. Oddie, discovered the famous Tonopah mines and together they dug from the rich Mispah ledge the first load of ore, which was taken 100 miles to Austin, Nev., and sold for $600. With this money they developed this great property, of which Mr. Oddie was the manager for five years. It became one of the greatest gold and silver producing centers in America. He also helped to develop other mines, including those at Goldfield, Nev., and was one of the organizers of the Nye and Ormsby County Bank, of which he was the first president. His legal training proved an asset to the pioneer state of Nevada, and he rose rapidly in public office. During 1901–03 he was district attorney of Nye county; from 1904 to 1908 he represented his county in the state senate, and in 1910 he was

elected governor of Nevada on the Republican ticket for a four-year term. As governor he revised the revenue and taxation system of the state, prompted laws for the protection of the mining industry, fostered the building of good roads and encouraged the colonization of the state. At the close of his term, in 1915, he resumed his private business. During the period of the European war he was a member of the Nevada state council of defense, chairman of the state highways transportation committee of the war industries board, and chairman of the Nevada district for the war resources committee which coöperated with the resources and conversion section of the war industries board. In 1920 he was elected U. S. senator for the six-year term, and as he had long been actively interested in the mining industry of the west, he was promptly drawn into the monetary discussions of congress. He is chairman of the gold and silver investigating committee of the senate and has conducted a series of conferences with mining engineers, experts and finance authorities. He is a defender of the gold standard of currency and advocated increasing the volume of subsidiary money to insure the stability of the paper in circulation after the European war. He was known before his election as an active opponent of the League of Nations and in the senate upheld the policy of Pres. Harding. He was active in the promotion of highway improvement and construction. Sen. Oddie is a life member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and a member of the Masonic order and the Elks. In his religious affiliations he is an Episcopalian. He was married, Nov. 30, 1916, to Daisy, daughter of Stephen Arnold Rendall, of Los Angeles, Calif.

HUNSAKER, Jerome Clarke, naval officer, was born at Creston, Ia., Aug. 26, 1886, son of Walter J. and Alma (Clarke) Hunsaker. He was appointed to the U. S. naval academy, Annapolis, from Michigan in 1904, and was graduated in 1908 with the highest honors. He received the degree M.S. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1912 and the degree Eng.D. from that institution in 1916. Following his graduation at the naval academy he served for approximately one year on board of various naval vessels in both the Atlantic and Pacific. In 1909 he was given the rank of assistant naval constructor and ordered to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a graduate course in naval architecture. In 1912 he served at the Boston navy yard, after which he was again ordered to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to establish a course in aeronautics. In 1913 he visited England, France and Germany, collecting information concerning details, methods and resources used for the prosecution of aeronautical research. He continued on duty as an instructor in aeronautics until 1916. During this tour of duty he established a graduate course in aeronautical engineering and built a wind tunnel, modeled after European laboratories. While at the institute he carried on much valuable research work. Since 1916 he has been on duty at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, in charge of the aeronautical work of the bureau. During the European war Comr. Hunsaker's entire time was given to the development of the navy's aviation program. He served on the joint army and navy airship board, and the joint army and navy technical board. He designed the dirigible balloons which were constructed for the navy during the war, and collaborated in the design of the N.C. transatlantic flying boats. He has written numerous scientific papers on aeronautical subjects, many of them being reproduced in foreign publications. In 1920, he delivered the Wilbur Wright memorial lecture before the Royal Aeronautical Society, London, and was made an honorary fellow of that society. He is a member of the American Physical Society, American Society of Naval Architects, and the Army and Navy Club (Washington). For his services in the European war he was awarded the navy cross. He was married in 1912 to Alice Porter Avery of Farmington, Conn.

TARKINGTON, [Newton] Booth, author, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., July 29, 1869, son of John Stevenson and Elizabeth (Booth) Tarkington. He was named after an uncle, a former governor of California and U. S. senator. His father, son of Joseph Tarkington, was a lawyer, served as a member of the Indiana house of representatives, also as captain of the 132nd Ind. infantry in the civil war, and as a judge of the 7th judicial circuit. His call to fictional pursuits came in early youth, when he used to dictate stories to a sister before he himself could write. His preparatory education was acquired at Phillips Exeter Academy, where he was graduated in 1889. He spent a year at Purdue University, finishing his college career at Princeton University, where he acquired a prominent place in many lines of student activity, while standing well in his class. He wrote freely, drew sketches, composed music, and acted in theatrical diversions. He engaged in every form of artistic expression in an exuberant exercise of his varied talents, and won a popularity among his classmates that is recorded in a rondel written about him and preserved on the walls of the Princeton Club, New York city, beside a portrait sketch of him standing at a piano. He completed his studies at Princeton with the class of 1893; later his alma mater honored him with the degree of A.M. (1899), and Litt.D. (1918). For some time after his graduation he was unable to take himself or his career very seriously; but began a struggle to master the twin arts of authorship and drawing. Of those days he recorded that he always wrote—somehow or anyhow—but wanted to be an illustrator. In 1895 "Life" accepted a pen drawing he sent that journal, and he thought his artistic career had begun. Then "Life" rejected thirty-one subsequent drawings, which determined him, though loathfully, to abandon drawing. He continued to write, experiencing days and years of trial, rewriting a variety of stories which continued to be rejected, every time he submitted them, for five years. The gross return he received for the first five years of work as an author amounted only to $22.50. "McClure's Magazine" finally accepted as a serial "The Gentleman from Indiana." The serial publication of "Monsieur Beaucaire" followed, and its author was no longer among the obscure and rejected of the writing craft. His interest in all sorts of people led to a brief excursion in politics in Indiana, where (1902–03) he was a member of the legislature, joining the insurgent Republicans, and plunged into political issues with zest. As a novelist his range embraces pure romance, the local color of realism, a graphic presentation of foreign atmosphere and settings, and entertaining studies of boy life, as in "Penrod." The American small town, with its sharply defined characters, narrow vision and conventional manners, had been vividly depicted by him long before Sinclair Lewis's "Main Street" brought it under world-wide notice. He foresaw and utilized its literary possibilities in "The Gentleman from Indiana" and "The Conquest of Canaan." The American middle classes also inspired his pen, but he was not content to describe their aesthetic barrenness and pharisaism; behind their dull externals he discerned spiritual aspiration and courage. The physical aspect of towns he portrays are reflected in his picture of standardized streets, the atmospheric blight of wilting heat or piercing winter storms, and flat expanses of monotonous country. Nevertheless, commentators on Tarkington's versatile genius have said that he is not successful as a realist and that his metier is not in recording actualities. They rather regard him as a romanticist at heart or at least as one who really sees life, even the prosaic everyday life of his Indiana environment, through rose-tinted lenses that soften and magnify. But he refuses to be classified, is impatient of fictional terminology, and indifferent as to what school the critics say his novels belong. In his view the only element in fiction worth considering is how a book is written. (He would explain that this includes, in his own definition, how life is seen.) Romanticist or not, he made no real headway until he wrote about Indiana, and almost with his first success he became a leader of the Indiana group of contemporary novelists. He could be truthfully described as an interpreter of regional America. He has grace, humor, narrative interest and a healthy grasp of human nature. Stuart P. Sherman called him America's "nonchalant and best dressed author," the allusion being to his manner of writing. He has the gift of gratifying popular taste without writing down to it. He makes no designed appeal to cultivated readers, though there are qualities in his work that attract them. He has rather chosen to write in a spirit that stimulates the interest of the multitude, though at a higher level than many writers who aim at popularity. He indicated his literary creed in an appreciation he wrote of James Whitcomb Riley after that poet's death. "The laurel," he said, "is bestowed by the people. Not even the king can make a laureate." An intimate acquaintance with European settings is found in his books, as witness "Beauty and the Jacobin." He is the author of "The Gentleman from Indiana" (1899); "Monsieur Beaucaire" (1900); "The Two Vanrevels" (1902); "Cherry" (1903); "In the Arena" (1905); "The Conquest of Canaan (1905); "The Beautiful Lady" (1905); "His Own People" (1907); "The Guest of Quesnay" (1908); "Beasley's Christmas Party" (1909); "Beauty and the Jacobin" (1911); "The Flirt" (1913); "Penrod" (1914); "The Turmoil" (1915); "Penrod and Sam" (1916); "Seventeen" (1916); "The Magnificent Ambersons" (1918), which received the Pulitzer prize; "Ramsey Milholland" (1919); "Alice Adams" (1921), which also received the Pulitzer prize; "Gentle Julia" (1922); "The Fascinating Stranger and Other Stories" (1923); and "The Midlander" (1923). "Monsieur Beaucaire" and "Penrod" were dramatized and produced on the stage with considerable success. As a playwright he wrote "The Man from Home," with Harry Leon Wilson (1906); "Cameo Kirby" (1907); "Your Humble Servant" (1908); "Springtime" (1908); "Getting a Polish" (1909); "Mister Antonio" (1916); "The Country Cousin," with Julian Street (1917); "The Gibson Upright," with H. L. Wilson (1919); "Up from Nowhere" (1919); "Clarence" (1919); "Poldekin" (1920); "The Wren" (1921); "The Intimate Strangers" (1921); and "The Trysting Place" (1923). He is a member of the American Academy and of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Mr. Tarkington was twice married: (1) June 18, 1902, to Laurel Louisa, daughter of Stoughton J. Fletcher of Indianapolis; and (2) Nov. 6, 1912, to Susannah, daughter of F. P. Keifer of Dayton, O., and had one daughter by the first marriage, Laurel Tarkington. He received the degree of Litt.D. from Princeton University in 1918, from De Pauw University in 1923 and from Columbia University in 1924.

DIAL, Nathaniel Barksdale, U. S. senator, was born in Laurens county, S. C., Apr. 24, 1862, son of Albert and Martha Rebecca (Barksdale) Dial, and grandson of Hastings and Mary (Hudgens) Dial. He attended Richmond (Va.) College and Vanderbilt University, and was graduated at the law department of the University of Virginia with the degree of LL.B. in 1883. He practiced law at Laurens, S. C., for seven years in association with Col. John C. Haskell, then independently for several years, and later, in partnership with Alexander Todd, formed the partnership of Dial & Todd, which has continued to the present time (1924). As a man of varied business interests, he established the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co., the Enterprise National Bank, the Home Trust Co., the Laurens Cotton Mills, the Laurens Cotton Seed Oil Mill, the Laurens Glass Works, the Laurens Bonded Warehouse Co., the Sullivan Power Co., the Reedy River Power Co. and the South Carolina Power Co., serving as president of all of these companies. He was also one of the promoters of the People's Loan & Exchange Bank. His political career began as mayor of Laurens from 1887 to 1893 and from 1895 to 1897, and during his administrations he effected extensive municipal improvements, including pavement of streets, planning of parks and installing of light and sewage systems. For many years Sen. Dial was a member of the Democratic state executive committee of South Carolina, and in 1888 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in St. Louis. He was a prominent anti-Tillman leader, and unsuccessfully opposed him in the senatorial election of 1912. He was again a candidate for senator in 1918 against Sen. Tillman, former Gov. Cole L. Blease and J. D. Rice, and after the death of Sen. Tillman, Sen. Dial carried forty-two out of forty-five counties in the state and was elected. As senator he opposed unjust pensions and speculation in cotton, and was a staunch supporter of prohibition, agricultural co-operation and the warehouse movement. Sen. Dial is a 32nd degree Mason, a Mystic Shriner, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was twice married (1) Nov. 4, 1883, to Ruth Mitchell, of Lexington, S. C. Mrs. Dial died in 1903, leaving six children: Haskell, Mitchell, Wessie Lee, Frances Rebecca, Ruth Elizabeth and Laura Emily Dial, and he was married (2) on Oct. 17, 1906, to Josephine, daughter of Capt. J. R. Minter, of Laurens, S. C., by whom he had four children: Fannie Dodson, Dorothy, Nathaniel Minter and Joseph D. Dial.

KEAN, Jefferson Randolph, military surgeon, was born in Lynchburg, Va., June 27, 1860, son of Robert G. H. and Jane Nicholas (Randolph) Kean, and a descendant of Samuel Kean, a native of Armagh county, Ireland. His father (q.v.) was well known to the legal profession both for his scholarly attainments and his legal learning. The son received an academic education and was graduated in the school of medicine of the University of Virginia in 1883. After a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic Hospital and Medical College, he was commissioned 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the medical corps of the U. S. army. He was stationed at Fort Sill, I. Ty., four years, and at Ft. Robinson, Nebr., three years, where he took part in the Wounded Knee campaign against the Sioux Indians as surgeon of a battalion of the 9th cavalry. He was then stationed successively at St. Augustine, Key West, and Fort Warren, Boston harbor. In the Spanish-American war he was assigned to duty with the 7th army corps, was made lieutenant colonel and corps chief surgeon of volunteers, and served in Cuba in 1898–1902 as department chief surgeon under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee; as chief surgeon of the province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, and Western Cuba, and subsequently as superintendent of the department of charities under Gen. Leonard Wood. He was promoted to be major and surgeon, U. S. army in 1901. Returning to the United States in 1902 he was assistant to the surgeon general for four years, adviser of the department of sanitation for the provisional government of Cuba during 1906–09, and later in charge of sanitation for the Cuban republic with the title of adviser to the sanitary department. He was again assistant to the surgeon general, having charge of the sanitary division in Washington for four years, becoming colonel, medical corps, in 1914. At the close of 1915 the American Red Cross was reorganized so as to extend its activities and divide them into two great departments of military and civilian relief. In 1916 he was given the task of organizing the department of military relief of the Red Cross, with the title of director general. He held this post for a year and a half, during which fifty Red Cross base hospitals were established, using as parent institutions in the organization of these units the larger hospitals and medical schools in the country. These base hospitals were for the most part equipped and ready for service when the United States entered the war. They rendered invaluable aid to the medical department of the A.E.F., constituting the backbone of the army's medical service in France. In addition to these hospital units there were organized at the same time forty-six ambulance companies and nineteen hospital units, smaller than the base hospitals, and navy base hospitals. In July, 1917, Col. Kean was sent to France to organize the U. S. ambulance service with the French army, taking over the American ambulance field service and the Red Cross ambulance units which, until that time, had constituted a volunteer service supported by contributions from America. The ambulance service finally numbered about 120 officers and 6,000 men. In February, 1918, he was appointed deputy chief surgeon, A.E.F., and held that position until the close of the war. He was promoted brigadier general, national army, in June, 1918. He received from France the decoration of Officier, Legion of Honor, in 1919. On his return he was assigned to duty as department surgeon, northeastern department, stationed in Boston. He is the author of laws organizing sanitary departments of Cuba and Porto Rico. He is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons (president 1914–15), the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, and is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was twice married (1) at St. Augustine, Fla., Oct. 10, 1894, to Louise H., daughter of Mason Young, of New York city. She died in 1915, leaving two children: Martha Jefferson, wife of William Chason, and Robert Hill Kean. He was married (2) in Tours, France, Mar. 24, 1919, to Cornelia, daughter of Col. Thomas T. Knox, U.S.A.

WATSON, John Broadus, psychologist, was born at Greenville, S. C., Jan. 9, 1878, son of Pickens Butler and Emma K. (Roe) Watson. He was graduated at Furman University with the degree of A.M. in 1900, meantime serving for twelve months as principal of Batesburg Institute. For the next three years he was a graduate student in psychology at the University of Chicago, obtaining that institution's Ph.D., whereupon (1903) he began his academical career there as an assistant in the teaching of experimental psychology, becoming instructor the following year. In 1908 he joined the faculty of Johns Hopkins University as professor of experimental and comparative psychology and director of the psychological laboratory and occupied that chair until 1920. Prof. Watson's special fields of study embrace behaviorism, neurology, animal psychology, and marine biology. His first work "Animal Education" (1903) recorded his experiments in the psychical development of the white rat, correlated with the growth of the nervous system. He extended his observations in this field by an examination of the kinaesthetic and organic sensations shown in the reactions of normal and blind

rats in learning the labyrinths of a maze wherein they were confined, the results of which he recorded in 1907. He investigated the behavior of noddy and sooty terns and the homing and related activities of birds, which were subjects of papers he prepared for publication through the Tortugas laboratory of the Carnegie Institution's department of marine biology. A series of lectures he delivered at Columbia University formed the basis of his "Behavior" (1914), written as an introduction to the study of comparative psychology. His other works are "Suggestions of Modern Science Concerning Education" (1917), "Psychology from the Standpoint of the Behaviorist" (1919), "Behaviorism" (1925), "The Psychological Care of Infant and Child" (1928) and "The Ways of Behaviorism" (1928). He was editor of the "Psychological Review" (1908–15), and in the first-named year became joint editor of the "Journal of Animal Behavior." He also edited the "Journal of Experimental Psychology" from 1915 to 1926. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and a member of the American Psychological Association (president, 1915); American Physiological Society; the Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa societies and Kappa Alpha fraternity. During the American participation in the European war he was a major in the aviation section of the U. S. signal corps, and served with the American expeditionary forces and at Washington and Mineola, N. Y. Furman University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1919. He was married Oct. 1, 1904, to Mary, daughter of H. Ickes of Altoona, Pa., and they had two children: Mary and John. He was divorced in 1920, and on Dec. 31, 1920, he was married to Rosalie, daughter of Albert Rayner of Baltimore, Md., by whom he had two sons: William and James Watson.

FISKE, Minnie Maddern (Mary Augusta Davey) actress, was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 19, 1865, daughter of Thomas and Minnie (Maddern) Davey, of Welsh and English ancestry. Her father was an actor and theatrical manager and her mother, an actress and musician, was one of the three Maddern sisters who accompanied their father, Richard Maddern, an English concert manager, on his tours of the United States. Having been born to the stage, she appeared before the footlights as soon as she could walk. She played juvenile characters of every description, notably Sybil in "A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing," when she was four; Prince Arthur in Shakespeare's "King John" when she was eight; the Duke of York in "Richard III"; the crowned child in "Macbeth"; Damon's son in "Damon and Pythias"; Mary Morgan in "Ten Nights in a Barroom"; Hendrik and Meenie in "Rip Van Winkle"; Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; Ralph Rackstraw in "Pinafore"; Louise in "The Two Orphans"; and, at twelve, the widow Melnotte in "The Lady of Lyons," appearing with such stars as Barry Sullivan, Laura Keene, E. H. Davenport, J. K. Emmet, Junius Brutus Booth, Mary Anderson, Mrs. Siddons, John McCullough and Joseph Jefferson. Her education though frequently interrupted was obtained in private and convent schools and was carefully watched by her mother. When sixteen Minnie Maddern made her debut as a star at Abbey's Park Theatre in New York, taking the part of Chip in "Fogg's Ferry." She was hailed as one of the brightest and most interesting girls on the American stage, with a style of acting wholly her own and free from conventionality, who managed, as the "World" observed, "by the rarest of all gifts to seize, by some inexplicable faculty of her own, upon the sensibility of her auditors and to do the most marvelously subtle, tender and pensive bits of acting." Her most popular plays in this period were sentimental domestic dramas or hoydenish comedies that gave her full scope for the expression of her blithe temperament, sprightly humor, sparkle and dash. They included "Caprice," "In Spite of All" (from Sardou's "Andrea"), "Juanita," "The Puritan Maid," "The Storm Child," "The Professional Beauty," "Lady Jemima," "Mila, Queen of the Natchez' and "Featherbrain." After her marriage in 1890 she withdrew from the stage, but returned three years later almost another actress who, by rest and study, seemed to have evolved a new personality and powers in a new dimension. She achieved the unique distinction of making two separate reputations under different names. As Minnie Maddern she won great popularity as child actress and comedienne; as Mrs. Fiske she became known as a player of serious purpose. She revealed an art that had become individualized no less than matured and the list of her characterizations constitutes an imposing chapter in the history of the American stage. Her new debut began in 1893 with the title part in "Hester Crewe," written by her husband, Harrison Grey Fiske. In 1895 he provided another medium for her as Marie Deloche in "The Queen of Liars," which he translated from the French. The same year she ventured to present Ibsen to the American theatre as Nora in "A Doll's House," and also appeared as 'Toinette in a short play of her own, "A Light from St. Agnes," which was later set to music by William F. Harling, the opera being performed for the first time by the Chicago Civic Opera Co in 1925. A group of new roles followed in 1896 in her experimental steps towards becoming one of the most original and powerful actresses of her time. These were Cesarine in "La Femme de Claude" by Dumas fils; Cyprienne in Sardou's "Divorcons," as adapted by Mr. Fiske; Madeleine in "Love Finds the Way"; Adelaide in "Not Guilty," another of her one-act plays; and the Little Marquis in "The White Pink," also adapted from the French by her husband. In 1897 she came into her own in Hardy's "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," as dramatized by Lorimer Stoddard. Since then her roles have varied broadly, including the title roles of Sudermann's "Magda" and "Becky Sharp," with its resourceful, gleaming comedy, and as Gilberte in "Frou-Frou," another adaptation from the French by Mr. Fiske (1899); the title roles in "Miranda of the Balcony" and "The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch" (1901); "Mary of Magdala," an English version of Heyse's play by William Winter (1902); Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" (1903); and McClellan's "Leah Kleschna" (1904); Cynthia Karslake in "The New York Idea" (1906); Rebecca West in Ibsen's "Rosmersholm" (1907); Nell Sanders in Edwarad Sheldon's "Salvation Nell" (1908); the name part of Hauptmann's "Hannele" (1910); and in "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh" (1911); Mary Page in Sheldon's "High Road" (1912); Lady Betty in "Lady Betty Martingale, or the Adventures of a Lively Hussy," by John Luther Long (1914); and Juliet Miller in "Erstwhile Susan" (1916).

She later appeared in Philip Moeller's "Madame Sand" (1918); Henry Lavedan's "Service" (1918); Laurence Eyre's "Miss Nelly of N'Orleans" (1919); Hatcher Hughes' "Wake Up Jonathan" (1920); Lillian Barrett's "The Dice of the Gods" (1922); Ida Ehrlich's "Helena's Boys" (1922); St. John Irvine's "Mary, Mary Quite Contrary" (1923); Richard Brinsley Sheridan's "The Rivals" (1924–25); Ibsen's "Ghosts" (1927); and Shakespeare's "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (1928) with Henrietta Crossman and Otis Skinner. In 1930 she played in "Ladies of the Jury," "It's a Grand Life," and appeared as Mrs. Malaprop in "The Rivals."

Through her inimitable style and ability as an actress, and her personal charm, Mrs. Fiske has achieved the highest ranking position of the American stage. Her compelling enthusiasm for the theatre and her absorption in the play itself has often led her to assume relatively unimportant roles, not for self-effacement, but the better to satisfy her sense of dramatic unity. As an interpreter of Henrik Ibsen, Mrs. Fiske did more than any other in introducing to, and giving his dramas a faithful presentation on, the American stage. As an actress, excelling in both tragic and comic roles, she brings to her creative work an acute perception of character, keen imagination, and careful study and intellectual preparation. Her unrivaled technic, spiritual quality, and ability to submerge her identity in any character she plays, so vitalize her impersonations that they become memorable characters in the gallery of dramatic art. Outside of her profession she is keenly interested in humanitarian work, having been for years an outstanding worker for the American Humane Association, and was first vice-president of the International Humane Association. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon her by Smith College in 1925 and that of LL.D. by the University of Wisconsin in 1927. She was married, Mar. 19, 1890, to Harrison Grey Fiske, theatrical manager, journalist and playwright.

ROBERTS, Owen Josephus, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1875, son of Josephus and Emma Elizabeth (Lafferty) Roberts, and grandson of William Owen and Elizabeth (Heebner) Roberts. His grandfather came from Carnarvonshire, Wales, to Collegeville, Montgomery co., Pa., in 1808. Owen J. Roberts received his preparatory education at Germantown Academy and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of A.B. and as valedictorian in 1895. He received his law degree cum laude in 1898, and at the same time the Sharswood essay prize. Admitted to the Pennsylvania bar, he began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia in 1898 and four years later became associated with William Woodrow Montgomery, Jr., and Charles Louis McKeehan in the law firm of Roberts, Montgomery & McKeehan. After the appointment of the latter to be U. S. district judge in 1923, the firm was Roberts & Montgomery. He was first assistant district attorney of Philadelphia county during 1901–04, attracting considerable attention as a prosecutor by his pleading of cases against political contractors who were defrauding the city and by successfully bringing about the restoration of the city's losses and the cancellation of a filtration contract. As an attorney he was identified with much important litigation in Philadelphia, including the cases of several large sugar concerns. He represented the underlying companies in a suit brought by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. to annul the underlying leases from which these companies were collecting about $10,000,000 annually from the operating company, and was one of the attorneys in the North Penn Bank failure; he was counsel for the Corn Exchange National Bank in a test suit which established the rights of national banks in Pennsylvania to act as administrators, executors and guardians, and to fill other functions of trust companies, and by appointment of Mayor Moore of Philadelphia he was special counsel to attack the mandamus evil at Harrisburg. During the World war he was appointed a special deputy attorney general in 1918 to represent the United States in the prosecution of cases arising under the espionage act in the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and in the war period also represented the U. S. Housing Corporation in Philadelphia. During 1924–30 Mr. Roberts was, with Atlee Pomerene, by appointment of President Coolidge, special attorney to prosecute the oil lease inquiry, and chief government counsel in connected cases tried in the Wyoming courts. As oil lease prosecutor he succeeded in voiding the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills naval oil leases as fraudulent; convicted Albert B. Fall of taking a $100,000 bribe from Edward L. Doheny, and sent Harry Ford Sinclair to jail for contempt of court. In three cases during 1928–30 he persuaded the U. S. supreme court to reverse lower courts. In the first, the Quaker City Cab case, the supreme court held it unconstitutional to tax corporations and exempt individuals operating taxicabs; in the second, he represented the Louis K. Liggett Co. when the supreme court held it unnecessary for pharmacy owners to be registered pharmacists; and in the third case, that of John Baizley Iron Works v. Abram Span, Span's right to recover under the workmen's compensation act was defeated. In addition to his practice he was a member of the law faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, being appointed an instructor of law in 1898, assistant professor in 1900 and professor in 1902, holding the chair to 1918. In his work as a legal practitioner, special adviser, and teacher, and in his presentation of legal questions of major magnitude, he established a reputation as one of the really great lawyers of the American bar. Aside from his legal interests he was a member of the board of directors of City Trusts of Philadelphia during 1920–27, and a director of the Real Estate Land Title & Trust Co., Franklin Fire Insurance Co., Bell Telephone Co., of Pennsylvania, and the Equitable Life Insurance Society, of the United States, and American Telephone & Telegraph Company. In May 1930 he was appointed by President Hoover associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, and was confirmed immediately by the senate without a dissenting vote. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Pennsylvania State Bar Association, Law Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia World Court committee (chairman, 1929) the Phi Beta Kappa and Psi Upsilon fraternities, and the Merion Cricket, Rittenhouse, Union League and University clubs of Philadelphia. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion, an Episcopalian. In 1921-24 he served as a trustee of the Jefferson Medical

College, Philadelphia. He was married June 15, 1904, to Elizabeth Caldwell, daughter of Clifford Brown Rogers, of Fairfield, Conn., and has one child, Elizabeth Rogers Roberts.

McCAW, Walter Drew, military surgeon, was born in Richmond, Va., Feb. 10, 1863, the son of James Brown and Delia (Patteson) McCaw. He came from a race of doctors. His great-great-grandfather, James McCaw, the first of the family in this country, was a Scotch surgeon from Wigtonshire, who emigrated from Scotland in 1771 and settled at Hampton, Va., marrying Elizabeth Brough, and his great-grandfather and father all followed the medical profession. The father, 1823–1906, was a pupil of Dr. Valentine Mott; was one of the founders of the Medical Society of Virginia and was editor and co-editor of the "Virginia Medical and Surgical Journal," the "Confederate States Medical Journal" (the only periodical of this kind published under the confederacy), and the "Virginia Clinical Record." He organized the Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond, Va., during the civil war, where during the war 76,000 soldiers were treated, with a remarkable number of recoveries. After the war he was dean of the Medical College of Virginia. The son received the degree of M.D. at the Medical College of Virginia in 1882 and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, in 1884. In the same year he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the United States army, and was promoted captain and assistant surgeon in 1889. During the Spanish-American war he was in the volunteer service as major and brigade surgeon and participated in the campaign of Santiago de Cuba, 1898. He became major and surgeon of the 42nd regiment, U. S. volunteer infantry, in 1899, was in the Philippine Islands during the insurrection of 1900–01, and was on duty in Washington in 1902–13. He was librarian in the surgeon general's office, in charge of the museum and library division, and in 1902 joined the faculty of the Army Medical School, Washington, as professor of military hygiene, serving until 1905, and he was professor of military and tropical medicine during 1904–13, when he was promoted to the rank of colonel. In 1914 he was chief surgeon of the division of the Philippines, and in 1915 was in command of the division hospital at Manila. He was department surgeon, southern department, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., in 1916–17. During the war with Germany he was on duty in the chief surgeon's office, March–October, 1918, and was chief surgeon, A.E.F., from October, 1918, to July, 1919. He became assistant surgeon general, with the rank of brigadier general in 1919. He received the distinguished service medal from the United States; was made a commander of the Legion of Honor by France; a companion of the Bath by Great Britain, and an officer of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus by the Italian government. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, American Society of Tropical Medicine, and Alpha Tau Omega fraternity; fellow of the American College of Surgeons; associate fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; honorary member of the Royal Society of Medicine, and of the Society of the Cincinnati and the Masonic fraternity. He is a 32nd degree Mason. He is author of the chapter on tropical surgery in "Keen's Surgery," and of various professional papers and monographs.

BENTON, Linn Boyd, inventor was born at Little Falls, N. Y., May 13, 1844, the son of Charles Swan and Emiline (Fuller) Benton, and a descendant of Edward Benton, who came to America from Epping, Essex, England, in 1638, and settled in Connecticut. His grandfather was a physician. His father (1810–82) was a member of congress during 1843–47, editor of the Milwaukee "Daily News," and from 1873 to 1880 a county judge in Wisconsin. Linn B. Benton was educated at Galesville (Wis.) University (now Galesville College), and studied Greek, Latin and other advanced subjects with a private tutor. At sixteen years of age he became a printer's apprentice in the office of the La Cross "Republican"; and during 1866–73 was a bookkeeper in the North Western Type Foundry of Josiah A. Noonan at Milwaukee, Wis. In 1873 he became part owner of the type foundry with Edward Cramer. In 1874 Cramer retired in favor of Frank M. Gove and, upon the death of the latter, in 1882, his interest was taken by Robert V. Waldo, the firm name being changed to Benton, Waldo & Co. In 1892 the type foundry became a part of the American Type Founders Co., the plant was moved to New York city, and Mr. Benton was made director and manager of the general manufacturing department of the consolidated companies. His first patent in connection with type founding was issued in 1882, for an apparatus for casting printers' leads, by which leads were made five to six times faster than by the old method. In 1883 he invented self-spacing types by which hand composition was accelerated from 20 to 25 per cent. The principle of unit widths in these types afterwards became valuable in the development of the monotype and monoline type composing machines. This was the forerunner of a series of inventions which completely changed and improved the methods of cutting type punches and engraving type matrices. In preparing for the manufacture of self-spacing types, it was necessary to redesign all the characters in all the sizes. This was a work of great magnitude, in which there was a danger of almost complete failure, since there were not available a sufficient number of skilled punch cutters to complete the work before a large part of the life of the patent would expire. Confronted by this dilemma, Benton invented an ingenious machine for cutting the type punches. The Benton punch engraving machine, patented in 1885, cuts as many punches in one day as the more skillful hand engraver could do in six. Meanwhile the Mergenthaler linotype machine was being developed and its inventors, hearing of the Benton punch engraving machine, asked him to adapt it to the making of linotype matrices. He evolved a machine for cutting the letters in steel, which solved a problem that had seemed an insurmountable obstacle to the success of the linotype invention. In 1906 Mr. Benton improved his engraving machine for the use of the American Type Founders Co., so that it now cuts type matrices in hard metals, without the use of steel punches, improving the work and decreasing the expense. His punch and matrix engraving machine led to a series of minor allied inventions, including a tool-grinding machine, measuring devices, depth gauges, a parallel liner, an apparatus for transferring pencil drawings to wax plates from which patterns are electrotyped, and a type design delineating apparatus. The last was one of those remarkable inventions of such originality that the patent office rejected the application for a patent, with a report that it covered "a mechanical impossibility." After further demonstration, the patent was issued on May 16, 1905. In 1913 Mr. Benton turned his attention to type casting machines, and in 1914 received a patent for devices which increased the production of automatic type casting machines. His latest important invention is a machine for putting printing faces on brass rules, supplanting a process which had been used for more than three centuries. These inventions of Mr. Benton, although in use in a comparatively few factories and type foundries, have been invaluable contributions to the printing industry, by both improving the art and reducing the expense. He was married, Jan. 14, 1871, to Jessie Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel S. Donaldson, of Milwaukee, Wis., and they have one son, Morris Fuller Benton, who is his father's assistant.

CRUIKSHANK, William Mackey, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, 1870, the son of John and Margaret Euphrasia (Antisell) Cruikshank, and a descendant of John Cruikshank, a native of Scotland, who came to America before 1788 and settled at Georgetown, and married Sarah Glover. He spent one year at Cornell University and then entered the West Point military academy, where he was graduated in 1893. He was commisioned second lieutenant, 1st artillery, his first service being at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. From 1895 to 1899 he was on duty at West Point as instructor in the department of mathematics. During the war with Spain his duties kept him at the academy until July, 1898, when he joined his regiment at El Caney, Santiago de Cuba, on Aug. 1 (after the armistice), and served with it until its return. On Mar. 2, 1899, he was promoted first lieutenant, 1st artillery, and served with his regiment at San Antonio, Tex., and Fort Screven, Ga., until his promotion to captain, artillery corps, July 1, 1901. He was graduated at the School of Submarine Defense, Ft. Totten, N. Y., in 1903, and during 1904–07 filled the office of district and post artillery engineer at Ft. Howard, Md. He was a member of the board to select the type of revolver or pistol for the army in 1906, and in that year won the silver medal in the pistol competition in the Atlantic division, and in 1908 the bronze medal in the Philippines division. On the separation of the field from the coast artillery he was transferred on his own application to the field artillery, June 6, 1907, and assigned as adjutant of the newly organized 5th field artillery. He served with the regiment in the Philippine Islands at Ft. William McKinley for two years, at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and at Sparta, Wis. He went to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., in 1909, first as a student officer in the signal school and later as commander of a company of the signal corps, and in 1911 he commanded a signal company at Eagle Pass, Tex. Promoted major, 1st field artillery Mar. 11, 1911, he served with the regiment at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, till October, 1915. In 1915 he was appointed in the adjutant general department by detail, and served first at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and then in the office of the adjutant general, being promoted lieutenant colonel of field artillery, July 1, 1916, and colonel, May 15, 1917. On June 8, 1917, he was appointed adjutant, 1st division, A.E.F., and sailed for France with the first combatant American troops, serving with the division in the training area of Goundrecourt till September, when he joined the field artillery. On Jan. 19, 1918, he was assigned to the 51st field artillery brigade, 26th division, and served in the active Soissons and Toul sectors. He commanded the 15th field artillery, 2nd division, near Verdun for two weeks, and on May 20 was assigned to command the 3rd field artillery brigade at Camp Coëtquidan. On June 26, 1918, he was appointed brigadier general, national army, and commanded his brigade during the operations of the Marne defensive, Chateau-Thierry and the Marne-Aisne offensive, July 1–Aug. 2nd; the St. Mihiel offensive, Sept. 4–15, and the Meuse-Argonne offensive, Sept. 26–Oct. 29. He was then promoted chief of artillery, 4th army corps, and served with it in the active Boucq sector until the armistice and during the march into Germany, until Jan. 1, 1919, when he was transferred to the 1st army corps (in France) as its chief of artillery. After this army corps returned to the United States he was reassigned to his old brigade, the 3rd field artillery, 3rd division, with which he served in Germany from April until its return in August, 1919, when he was demoted as brigadier general, national army, and returned to his regular rank of colonel, field artillery. While in Germany he conducted the first tests ever made with a completely motorized field artillery brigade. He was on duty at the General Staff College, Washington, D. C., and after graduation, July 1, 1920, was placed in the general staff and ordered to duty in the office of the chief of staff of the army. He was among those selected and placed on the initial general staff eligible list. He was awarded the distinguished service medal by the United States and decorated officer of the Legion of Honor by France for his services in the European war. He is a member of the Army and Navy and Chevy Chase clubs, and of the Loyal Legion. He was married Apr. 30, 1904, to Cornelia Baird, daughter of William Holabird, of Evanston, Ill. They had one daughter, Mary Holabird Cruikshank.

COLLITZ, Klara Hechtenberg, philologist, was born at Rheydt, Rhineland, Germany, about 1865, the daughter of Wilhelm and Maria (Friederichs) Hechtenberg. She graduated at the Hohere Lehrerinnen, Neuwied, on the Rhine, in 1881, and continued her studies in Lausanne, Switzerland, and later at the universities of London and of Oxford (England), where she took a "First Class" in the Oxford "Final University Honours" examination. Having a few years later attended lectures in French, German and English philology at the universities of Chicago and Heidelberg, she obtained the degree of Ph.D. at the latter university in 1901. She began her profession as lecturer on French philology at Victoria College, Belfast, in 1895. In the following year she received a call to Smith College, Mass., where she remained for three years, teaching French and German, and taking charge of the department of Germanic philology. In 1901 she was appointed lecturer in Germanic philology to women students at Oxford University, a position she held till her marriage to Prof. Collitz. Mrs. Collitz is a member of the Old Students' Association, Oxford, England, and of the College Club (Baltimore, Md.). She is author of "Das Fremdwort bei Grimmelshausen" (1901); "Der Briefstil im 17. Jahrhundert" (1903); "Fremdworterbuch des 17. Jahrhunderts" (1904); "Selections from Early German Literature" (1910); "Selections from Classical German Literature" (1914), and articles contributed to philological journals. In 1915 she addressed the Pan-American Congress, Washington, on "University Education for Women." She was married Aug. 13, 1904, to Hermann Collitz, and three years later her husband was appointed to the chair of German philology at Johns Hopkins University.

FAIRBANKS, Douglas, actor, was born in Denver, Colo., May 23, 1883, son of John and Ella Adelaide (Marsh) Fairbanks. He was educated at the East Denver High School and the Jarvis Military Academy, Denver. On a visit to New York he met Mr. Frederick Warde, an acquaintance of the family, who offered him the opportunity of playing small parts with his Shakespearian company, on tour. His first professional appearance was as "Florio" in "The Duke's Jester" at the Academy of Music, Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1900. The next season, 1901–02, he made a pronounced hit as Glen Masters in "Her Lord and Master," at the Manhattan Theater, New York. He was now fairly launched on a prosperous career. The season following was divided between the part of Philippe de la Noye in "A Rose of Plymouth Town" and that of Charley Banaster in "Mrs. Jack." In 1904 he won New York theater-goers with his representation of Landry Court in "The Pit," and of "Jolly Jack" in "Two Little Sailor Boys." Early in 1905 he made a venture into musical comedy in "Fantana," but soon afterward forsook the theater for a career as a Wall street broker. He returned within a few months to the stage as Bennie Tucker in "A Case of Frenzied Finance," opening at the Princess Theater, N. Y., Apr. 10, 1905, and later the same season he went on tour in "As Ye Sow." Since then, his record has been as follows: After a season as a member of the stock company at Elitch's Gardens, Denver, he returned to New York and on Sept. 11, 1906, appeared at the Manhattan Theater as Thomas Smith in "Clothes." Thereafter came a long run of two years at the Savoy Theater, where he played Perry Carter Wainwright in "The Man of the Hour." In 1908 at the Bijou Theater, New York, he first appeared as a star in the rôle of Harold Jepson in "All For a Girl." Then he was seen as "Bud" Haines in "A Gentleman from Mississippi," a part he also played for two years all over the United States. He next appeared as Steve Oldham in "The Cub" at the Comedy Theater, New York, and during 1911, as Philosopher Jack in a revival of "The Lights o' London" and Robert Pitt in "A Gentleman of Leisure." He next entered vaudeville under the management of Messrs. Cohan & Harris, and was presented in the sketch "A Regular Business Man." During 1912 as Travers Gladwyn in "Officer 666" he played both in Chicago and New York. He starred in "Hawthorne of U. S. A." opening at the Knickerbocker Theater in December, 1913; in "The New Henrietta" at the Liberty Theater, New York, September, 1914; in "He Comes up Smiling" at the Hudson Theater, December, 1914; and in "The Show Shop." Since 1916 he has appeared exclusively in motion pictures and has become one of the most popular, as well as one of the most talented actors in that field, his most successful productions being "His Majesty the American," "When the Clouds Roll By," "The Mollycoddle," "The Mark of Zorro," "Robin Hood," "Three Musketeers," "The Thief of Bagdad," "Don Q, Son of Zorro," and "The Black Pirate," the last, produced in 1925, being the first motion picture play to be made throughout in natural colors. Early in 1919 Mr. Fairbanks was instrumental in the formation of the United Artists Corporation, an independent organization for the distribution of his own film productions and those of his associates in the enterprise, which has become an im-

portant factor in motion picture distribution. He is a member of the "233" Club of Hollywood, Calif., an organization composed entirely of Freemasons, and of the Lambs, Friars, and Green Room clubs of New York. He was married (1) July 11, 1907, to Anna Beth, daughter of Daniel J. Sully, a cotton operator. To them was born one child, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. He was divorced from Mrs. Fairbanks in 1918 and was married (2) Mar. 28, 1920, to Mary Pickford (q.v.), the actress.

PICKFORD, Mary (Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks), actress, was born Gladys Smith in Toronto, Can., Apr. 8, 1893. Her father died when she was four years old and her mother, who was an actress, had a hard struggle to support her three children. Her histrionic ability began to manifest itself at an early age and when five years old she took the part of a little boy, "Little Ted," in a play called "The Silver King." Thereafter she played many other child parts in melodrama, among them little Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Willie in "East Lynne," Jessie, the little mother, in "The Fatal Wedding" and Dick, the waif, in "The Soudan," being part of the time on the road and part in stock companies. At the age of twelve she went with her mother to New York city to try for honors with a company possessing prestige and established management and after receiving many rebuffs and disappointments, she obtained from David Belasco the part of Betty Warren in "The Warrens of Virginia," her first appearance on Broadway. Even after this she encountered many adversities and it was not until 1908 when she met David W. Griffith, then head of the American Biograph Co., and was engaged to work temporarily before the motion picture camera in "The Violin Maker of Cremona" that she got fairly started on the road to fortune and international fame. She remained with the American Biograph Co. for eighteen months and during this period her salary was raised from $40 a week to $100 a week, a very high figure at that time. She then returned to David Belasco's management, playing "The Good Little Devil," her greatest success in the spoken drama, in which she starred when she resumed her motion picture career. Since then her services as a motion picture actress have been constantly in demand and have commanded the largest salary ever paid to an actress. She became vice-president of the Mary Pickford Famous Players Co., incorporated in 1915, and her salary was placed at $2,000 a week, with fifty per cent. of the profits. A year later her salary was doubled. Then in the summer of 1916 the Mary Pickford Corp. was organized, and Miss Pickford was guaranteed a drawing account of ten thousand dollars a week and fifty per cent. of the net profits, with her choice of stories, directors and cast. Amongst the most notable of the Pickford Photoplay successes are "In the Bishop's Carriage," which was her first five-reeler; "Tess of the Storm Country," "Madam Butterfly," "Hulda from Holland," "The Little Princess," "Poor Little Peppina," "The Romance of the Redwoods," "The Poor Little Rich Girl," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "M'Liss," "The Little American," "Amarilly of Clothesline Alley," "Stella Maris," and "Johanna Enlists." On Nov. 11, 1918, Miss Pickford signed a contract to sell her picture productions to the First National Exhibitors' Circuit, Inc., thus establishing herself as an independent producer. Her photoplays under this arrangement were "Daddy Long Legs," "The Hoodlum" and "Heart O' The Hills." Early in 1919 she became a member of The United Artists Corporation, made up of Miss Pickford, Charles Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks, and D. W. Griffith. Of all the feminine picture stars, Miss Pickford was the only one to become identified with this organization, the purpose of which is to establish a more direct and fairer relationship between the star, exhibitor and theater-goer. Upon the conclusion of her First National contract, she produced "Pollyanna," which is released through the United Artists' Corporation, in which the "Big Four" are the only stockholders. Following the Eleanor Porter story Miss Pickford filmed "'Op 'O Me Thumb," then came "The Love Light," "Through the Back Door," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Tess of the Storm Country," "Rosita," "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," and "Little Annie Rooney," which has been pronounced by leading critics as her best motion picture production. Having been the heroine in so many film dramas, Miss Pickford's face is said to be the most familiar in all the world, and she is frequently referred to as the "queen of the movies." Her popularity is due not alone to her beauty of face and its appealing sincerity and innocence, but also to the possession of a genuine, instinctive gift for the pantomime art. She has herself written a score or more of scenarios for photoplays. She was twice married: (1) to Owen Moore, an actor, from whom she was divorced in March, 1920, and (2) Mar. 28, 1920, to Douglas Fairbanks (q.v.)

MUIR, Charles Henry, soldier, was born in Erie, Mich., July 18, 1860, son of James H. and Lydia (Gould) Muir, and a descendant of William George Muir, who emigrated from Scotland in 1758 and settled in Virginia. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1885 and at the infantry and cavalry school, Ft. Leavenworth, in 1895, with highest honors. He saw service in the Sioux campaign of 1890–91 (wounded knee), in Cuba and the Philippines. In January, 1900, he was the leading figure in a thrilling exploit at Rosario, P. I., where, with ten companions, he raided the town, drove out Gen. Malvar's headquarters, captured $25,000, silver, from his treasury and released 300 Spanish prisoners. In 1901 he was with the Chinese relief expedition at the time of the Boxer uprising and he served from 1903 to 1907 on the first general staff of the army. When the United States entered the European war he was colonel of the 33rd infantry. He became a brigadier general on Aug. 5, 1917, and commanded successively a brigade in the 81st division at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., the 5th division at Camp Logan, Tex., and the 28th division at Camp Hancock, Ga. He accompanied the 28th division to France in May, 1918. It consisted of Pa. national guard troops and was officially known as the "Keystone" division; the Germans referred to it as the "iron" division. Its first battle action was on the Marne between July 15 and 18 when, brigaded with the French, it helped to halt and throw back the German forces on their final drive toward Paris. It was the Pennsylvania division that drove the Crown Prince's troops out of St. Agnan, three miles south of the Marne and the farthest point reached by the Germans in their final effort to take the French capital, and sent them retreating toward the north. The victory, however, was not achieved without great losses, for the French on both flanks retreated early in the fighting and the Germans advancing as the French fell back almost surrounded four companies of the raw Pennsylvania troops and practically cut them to pieces. Following this desperate battle the 28th division was relieved but it went to the front again on July 28 on the Ourcq, and next on the Vesle, north of Château-Thierry, in the Soissons-Rheims "pocket" and during the next six weeks was engaged in the offensive which pushed the Germans back across the Ourcq, and the Vesle rivers and almost to the Aisne. During this period the Pennsylvanians captured Roncheres, Epieds, Bois de Grimpette, Sergy, Fismes and Fismette. They were relieved on Sept. 10 for a few days of rest but on Sept. 26 the 28th was one of the divisions hurled against the Germans in the Argonne forest. At the outset their position was on the Rhine-Marne canal but they fought their way north along the Aire valley, capturing in turn Boureuilles, Varennes, Montblainville, and Apremont. At Apremont, which they captured on Sept. 28, the water in the rain-filled gutters ran red with the blood of the Pennsylvanians and their enemy, so terrible was the fighting. On Oct. 6 Gen. Muir's men took Chatel-Chehery and the heights known as Hill 223 and Hill 244, where the enemy was strongly intrenched and which were holding up the advance of the left wing of the American Ist army. On Oct. 10 the division was relieved and transferred to the Thiacourt sector where it again went into the front line as part of the 2nd American army. This army was preparing to take part in the offensive which would have been launched against Metz on Nov. 14, when the armistice intervened. During its battle operations the 28th division captured 921 prisoners, 16 cannon, 63 machine guns; advanced a total of ten kilometers and suffered 16,277 casualties—2,531 deaths and 13,746 wounded. Gen. Muir left the division Oct. 13, 1918, after it was relieved in the Argonne, to become commander of the 4th army corps, in which capacity he continued until Apr. 13, 1919. He took the corps into Germany as a part of the army of occupation and commanded it during its stay on the Rhine. Upon his return to the United States Apr. 30, 1919, Gen. Muir, who had in the meantime become a brigadier general in the regular service, and was still a major general in the national army, commanded successively Camp Merritt, the Ft. Leavenworth schools, Camp Lewis, and the third corps area. He was retired for age July 18, 1924. He received the distinguished service medal with the following citation: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as division and corps commander. Commanding the 28th division during the Argonne-Meuse offensive, and especially in the difficult operations which resulted in the clearing of the Argonne forest, he proved himself to be an energetic leader of the highest professional attainments. As a corps commander he displayed the same fine qualities that characterized his service with a division." In addition Gen. Muir received a Croix de Guerre with palms and the decoration of Commander of the Legion of Honor from France and was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He received the distinguished service cross for gallantry at Santiago, and a silver star citation for same in the Philippines. He was married Oct. 14, 1887, to May, daughter of Col. C. E. Bennett, U. S. A. They have the following children: James Irvin, Helen Muir Cunningham, Charles Henry, Jr., and Bennett Whitlock Muir.

STRONG, Richard Pearson, physician and biologist, was born at Fortress Monroe, Va., Mar. 18, 1872, the son of Richard Polk and Marian Bufort (Smith) Strong. His father was a federal officer during the civil war. He was graduated Ph.B. at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1893, and M.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1897, being in the first class to graduate from the latter. He was resident house physician of Johns Hopkins Hospital when war was declared against Spain, and volunteering his services was commissioned first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. After taking part in a number of battles in the Philippine Islands, in 1899 he was appointed president of the board for the investigation of tropical diseases in the Philippines. He established and directed the work of the army pathological laboratory; was director of the government biological laboratory in Manila, during 1901–13. Resigning from the army in 1902, he went abroad in 1903 to study exotic and tropical diseases in Europe, northern Africa and Asia, particularly with reference to their etiology, pathology, prevention and treatment. During 1907–13 he was professor of tropical medicine at the college of medicine and surgery of the University of the Philippine Islands, resigning in the latter year to become professor of tropical medicine in the Harvard medical school. He traveled throughout Central and South America, Egypt, the Balkan states, India, China, Manchuria, and the Malay states, familiarizing himself with exotic and tropical diseases in almost every part of the world and he is now recognized as one of the foremost authorities in the world on this subject, if not indeed the court of last resort. When Manchuria was paralyzed by a violent and widespread epidemic of plague in 1911, Dr. Strong and Dr. Oscar Teague were sent there to investigate the malady. Forcing his way into the heart of the plague-infested region, in the face of the greatest personal danger, he established rough and ready scientific laboratories at Mukden, and made a large number of autopsies on stricken Chinamen (the first which had ever been performed in that ancient capital). He became convinced that rats were not the agents of transmission as was generally believed by the epidemiologists in the beginning, and after proving that it was air-borne, steps were speedily taken to prevent further contagion, although no medicine was discovered that effected a cure. A full description of his work on the Manchurian plague was given in the "Report of the International Plague Conference," published in 1912, and in the "Studies of Pneumonic Plague and Plague Immunization," by Dr. Strong and Dr. Teague (1912). In recognition of this service he received gold medals from the Chinese government and from the American Red Cross. In 1913 he organized and directed an expedition to Ecuador and Peru to investigate the diseases prevalent in those countries and to work out means of combating them. He has lectured before the medical societies of the principal cities of the eastern states, and in 1916, delivered the Lowell lecture on "The Plagues of Man." He was delegate to the international congress of hygiene and demography in 1907, the international congress of tuberculosis, Washington, in 1908, and the international plague conference, Peking, in 1911. In 1915 he was medical director of the international and American Red Cross sanitary commissions in Serbia, and for his services in eradicating the epidemic of typhus fever was decorated by the Serbian government with the grand cross of the Order of St. Sava. During the European war he served as major, lieutenant colonel and colonel on the medical corps, A. E. F., in charge of the division of infectious diseases. He was a member of the foreign service commission of the national research council which visited France and England in April, 1917, to study the organization and development of scientific activities as applied to warfare. He was attached to the British and French armies for a time, and later was director of the department of medical research in the American Red Cross (December, 1918–April, 1919). He was also a member of the headquarters investigating committee of the British army and of the inter-allied sanitary commission, and in 1919 he was a U. S. delegate to the inter-allied medical conference at Cannes, France. For his war services he received the distinguished service medal, the cross of the companion of the Bath from Great Britain, and the decoration of officer of the Legion of Honor from France. Dr. Strong is a member of the medical advisory board of the council of national defense; the American Society of Tropical Medicine (president, 1914); the Tropical Society of Medicine and Hygiene, London; American Academy of Arts and Sciences; American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Association of American Physicians; American Medical Association; Society of Pathologists and Bacteriologists; the American Society of Experimental Pathology; the Boston Society of Natural History. He is a member also of the Union, St. Botolph, Tavern, University, Country, Travelers, Yale and Harvard clubs, Boston; Country Club, Brookline; Army and Navy Club, Washington; Bankers' Club, India House and Harvard Club of New York city. Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Sc.D. in 1914, and Harvard University that of S.D., in 1916. He was twice married: (1) at Manila, P. I., June 1, 1900, to Eleanor E., daughter of Donald Mackey of Alderly Edge, Cheshire, England; she died in 1915, and he was married (2) at Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 1, 1916, to Agnes Freer, widow of Dr. P. C. Freer, and daughter of Augustus S. Leas.

OGILBY, Remsen Brinckerhoff, twelfth president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., was born in New Brunswick, N. J., Apr. 8, 1881, son of Charles FitzRandolph and Agnes (Brinckerhoff) Ogilby, and grandson of John David Ogilby, a native of Ireland, who was professor of ecclesiastical history in the General Theological Seminary. Remsen B. Ogilby attended the Roxbury Latin School, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1902, receiving the A.M. degree in 1907. He was a master at the Groton School, Groton, Mass., during 1902–04, a student at the General Theological Seminary during 1904–06 and after returning to Cambridge in 1907, was graduated B.D. at the Episcopal Theological School. He was then ordained to the diaconate and appointed assistant at St. Stephen's Church in Boston, of which Bishop Brent was rector, and in 1908 he was ordained to the priesthood. In 1909 he went to the Philippines with Bishop Brent to Baguio School, a boarding school founded by Bishop Brent for American boys in the Orient, and was its headmaster for nine years, leaving in 1918 to accept a commission as chaplain in the U. S. army. He served later as chaplain of the U. S. military academy at West Point and the U. S. debarkation hospital, No. 5, in New York city. On leaving the army he taught for one year at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and in 1920 he was elected president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. He won at once the devotion of the undergraduate body and the co-operation of the faculty and other educators in the city, and during the next three years he succeeded in raising a fund of $1,000,000 to expand the activities of the college, the completion of the fund coinciding with the celebration of the college centennial in 1923. In addition to his administration of Trinity College he has won prominence as a successful worker for civic causes. He is a brilliant and entertaining speaker. Among his lectures of particular interest and merit are those on the Far East and the Pacific. In 1921 Wesleyan University conferred the degree of LL.D. on him, and in 1923 Columbia, the degree of Litt.D. He is a trustee of the Watkinson Library of Hartford, Conn., director of the Hartford chamber of commerce and the Newington Home for Crippled Children, and a member of the American Historical Association, the Classical Association of New England, and the New England Association of Schools and Colleges. He is also a member of the University Club of Hartford and Boston, and the Harvard Club of New York. He was married Aug. 26, 1919, to Lois M., daughter of Frederic G. Cunningham of New York city, and they have two children: Peter Brinckerhoff and Lyman Cunningham Ogilby.

CHANEY, Lucian West, biologist, was born in Heuvelton, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., June 26, 1857, son of Lucian West and Happy T. (Kinney) Chaney, grandson of Luther and Sabra (Allen) Chaney, and a descendant of John Cheney, who emigrated from England in 1635 and settled at Old Newbury, Mass., the line being traced through John's son Daniel, his son John, his son Moses, his son Moses (who changed the spelling of the name to Chaney), and his son Luther, the grandfather of our subject. He was prepared for college by private tutors, and was graduated at Carleton College, Minnesota, in 1878. He began his professional career as teacher in high schools in Minnesota. He gave special attention to the development of museums and laboratories, and was among the first to use the laboratory method in biological instruction in the state of Minnesota. His interest in biology dates from childhood, when he first began to make collections of insects. He has made scientific explorations in the Rocky mountains of Montana, and visited several glaciers for the first time, one of which is named Chaney glacier. In 1882 he became instructor in biology at Carleton College, and a year later was given the chair of biology. Under his management the biological department of this institution was thoroughly equipped with modern apparatus, and brought to a high state of perfection. He adapted and improved many laboratory appliances, such as section cutters, injection apparatus, etc., now in common use. He served in that capacity for a quarter of a century, retiring in 1907 to enter the service of the U. S. department of labor to make a special study of industrial accident problems. In pursuing this work he gave special attention to the application of statistical methods, and his results were published as Volume IV of "Conditions of Employment in the Iron and Steel Industry" and in the bulletins of the U. S. bureau of labor statistics. He is also the author of "Guides for the Laboratory" (1886), and a number of papers on biological subjects contributed to the bulletin of the Minnesota Academy of Science, the "Sidereal Messenger" and other publications. In 1916 his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.Sc. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Statistical Association, the National Institute of Social Sciences, and the Cosmos Club of Washington. He was married June 20, 1882, to Mary E., daughter of Daniel C. Hill of Red Wing, Minn., and has four children: Newcomb Kinney (below); Gertrude, a missionary in China, who was married to Watts O. Pye; Ralph Hill and Edwin Hall Chaney.

CHANEY, Newcomb Kinney, chemist, was born in Northfield, Minn., Apr. 27, 1883, son of Lucian West and Mary Elizabeth (Hill) Chaney. His father (above) was a biologist and an expert in the U. S. bureau of labor statistics. He was graduated B.S. at Carleton College in 1904 with Phi Beta Kappa and department honors in biology and philosophy. He received the degree of M.S. from Carleton in 1905 for work in chemistry and physics, and remained in 1907 as instructor in biology and graduate football coach. A Rhodes scholar at Oxford University, England, during 1907–10, he was admitted to Balliol College and read for final honors in chemistry under H. B. Hartley. He also published organic researches with Dr. Chataway and qualified for the B.A. and M.A. degrees. He was Harrison fellow in chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania for one year, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1912. As an undergraduate he was prominent in athletics, member of a championship Carleton football team, and an "all state guard" selection. At Balliol College he rowed in a cup winning Morrison Fours crew, and also in Torpids, and played fullback on the Rugby football fifteen. He began his professional career as research chemist in the laboratories of the National Carbon Co., Cleveland, O., and from 1913 to 1917 specialized in dry battery and electrochemical problems, contributing to patent and technical literature. He published an important contribution to the theory of the integrating sphere in photometry, in the transactions of the Illuminating Engineering Society, in 1915. When war was declared against Germany the National Carbon Co.'s research laboratories, as well as several other prominent university, governmental and industrial laboratories, were requested by the bureau of mines to undertake the crucial problem of preparing a carbon absorbent which would be effective against the newest forms of gases then being introduced into gas warfare, and against which no adequate protection was then known. Working at high pressure, often eighteen hours a day, superintending laboratory operations carried on day and night continuously by volunteer assistants in the National Carbon laboratories, the technical solution of the problem was developed with such rapidity that all competition disappeared and the Chaney "carbon activation" processes were exclusively employed in the manufacture of all American gas mask carbon. So great were the military demands for the carbon (requiring hundreds of tons daily of raw materials) that supplies of cocoanut shells, peach pits, and similar materials from which the carbon was first prepared, were totally inadequate and Dr. Chaney extended his processes to the treatment of such materials as anthracite coals, lampblacks and briquetted or synthetic carbon. When the armistice was signed, one third of the gas mask carbon was being made from anthracite coal and a large plant was under construction for the manufacture of a synthetic material known as "carbonite." The absorbent made from cocoanut was technically known as "Dorsite" and that from anthracite as "Batchite." Scientifically the development of "activated carbon" represents a new theory of the constitution of amorphous carbon. Dr. Chaney showed that amorphous carbon exists in two modifications, "alpha" and "beta" or "active" and "inactive"; depending upon the temperature at which the molecular carbon is set free from its compounds. The active carbon formed by destructive distillation at low temperatures becomes associated with undecomposed hydrocarbons, forming a stable adsorption complex known as "primary carbon" which corresponds to ordinary low temperature charcoals, natural coals, etc. But "primary carbon" has no special adsorptive power except such as may result from its capillary structure, because the active carbon is saturated. The problem of activation was therefore to break up this primary carbon complex and set free the active carbon. Dr. Chaney solved it by properly controlled selective oxidation, burning out the hydrocarbon constituents, and leaving the "active" carbon free. The process was developed commercially by careful roasting of primary carbon—suitably prepared and free from "beta" carbon—in air at about 350 degrees C. or by its oxidation with steam at about 900 degrees C. These processes, constituting one of the most successful scientific achievements during the whole war were freely given over during the war by the National Carbon Co., and were responsible for the acknowledged superiority of the American canister filling to that of either allied or enemy masks. After the war he received basic patents for the invention issued June 10, 1924. Commercial uses were quickly found for activated carbon. It will completely absorb and recover the gasoline from natural gas; it is essential in the manufacture of chloroform from natural gas; it will recover waste vapors in industrial processes and has unusual purifying and decolorizing properties. Its manufacture has therefore been continued by the National Carbon Co. and Dr. Chaney's discovery made as a means of defense against toxic gases in warfare, has proved to be a permanent boon to the industrial world. He served throughout the war as a dollar a year man, declining a major's commission in two branches of the chemical warfare service. With the title of consulting chemist, first in the bureau of mines, war gas investigations, and later in the same capacity in the chemical warfare service, he was given supervisory charge of all research relating to carbon absorbents carried on by the American University experiment station, Washington, and its branch laboratories. In 1919 he became assistant director of the National Carbon Co.'s laboratories, in charge of the research division, and when in 1921 a central laboratory to serve the various companies of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corp. was established at Long Island City, N. Y., he was sent there as technical director of the battery, carbon and organic research divisions. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Chemical Society, the American Electrochemical Society, the American Physical Society, the Cleveland Engineering Society, the Alembic Club of Oxford, and the Cosmos Club of Washington. He is a Congregationalist and a Mason. Dr. Chaney has a keen mind, a genius for hard work, and a most likable personality. He was married at Appleton, Wis., July 19, 1911, to Elsie Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Webb of Oxford, England, and has two children: Elizabeth Webb and David Webb Chaney. Mrs. Chaney is well known in Cleveland musical circles as a singer and teacher.

ROBINSON, Henry Mauris, banker, was born at Ravenna, O., Sept. 12, 1868, son of George Foreman and Mary G. (Gillis) Robinson, and grandson of George Robinson (q.v.), a noted engineer who built a number of the country's earliest railways. He was educated at the Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, O., and at Cornell University in 1886–88. He read law at Youngstown, O., was admitted to the bar in 1890, and practiced for ten years as a partner in the firm of King, McVey & Robinson, specializing in corporation law and business cases generally. He took an active part in politics as a Republican in McKinley's home district and acquired the local organ of that party, the Youngstown "Telegram." Later, with a partner, he embarked further into the newspaper field, established a new evening paper in Kansas City, took over the Boston "Traveler" and obtained other newspaper interests in Denver, Colo.; St. Paul, Minn.; and St. Joseph, Mo. Meanwhile he entered the banking field in Youngstown as president of the People's Trust & Savings Bank and vice-president of the First National Bank. The merging of companies of various industries into large consolidations about this time drew him into the American Tin Plate Co., National Steel Co., American Steel Hoop Co., the American Can Co., and the Republican Iron & Steel Co. In 1900 he removed his law offices to New York city. Eight years later he retired from business and moved to California, but presently found himself again active in the banking, oil, telephone, railroad, metal, lumber and shipping concerns. As a banker he heads the First National Bank of Los Angeles, the Pacific Southwest Trust & Savings Bank, and the First Securities Co., and is a director of the Southern California Edison Co., Southern California Telephone Co., Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., Union Oil Co., and the Title Insurance & Trust Co. of Los Angeles. When the United States entered the European war the council of national defense requisitioned Mr. Robinson's services and made him head of all the community work throughout the country. After the armistice he served as a member of the supreme economic council at the peace conference in Paris; commissioner of the U. S. shipping board, American representative at the first international labor conference held at Washington and a member of Pres. Wilson's second industrial conference. In 1920 he was chairman of the bituminous coal commission, which settled the coal strike of that year. He was one of the three American financial experts, the others being Charles G. Dawes (q.v.) and Owen D. Young (q.v.), who accepted the invitation of the allied reparations commission in December, 1923, to take part in an investigation by an international body of Germany's capacity to pay reparations. He served on the committee formed to ascertain the amount of German capital secreted abroad and aided in devising methods by which to secure its return to Germany. He also assisted a subcommittee that formulated measures aiming at stabilizing Germany's demoralized currency. He is vice-president of the California Institute of Technology, trustee of the Henry E. Huntington Art Gallery and Library, and a member of the University and California clubs of Los Angeles, the Pacific Union and Bohemian clubs of San Francisco, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. He is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France and a commander of the Order of the Crown of both Belgium and Italy. He was married Feb. 14, 1894, to Laurabelle, daughter of Charles D. Arms of Youngstown, O.

MORSE, Frank Lincoln, manufacturer, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1864, son of Ben and Sarah (Fitchette) Morse, and a descendant of Anthony Morse who came from Marlborough, Wiltshire, Eng., and settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1635. From him the line is traced through their son Benjamin and the latter's wife, Ruth Sawyer, their son William and his wife Sarah Merrill; their son William and his wife Judith Hale, their son Henry and his wife Rhoda (Cottle) George; their son William and his wife Molly Young; and their son John and his wife Sarah Johnson, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Frank L. Morse was educated at the Ithaca High School and after receiving some technical training, in 1886 began manufacturing flax tow in Algona, Ia. Subsequently he engaged in hay pressing in West Bend, Ia., and operated a tow mill in Orange City, Ia., until 1890. In that year he became associated with Morse Bros., Trumansburg, N. Y., in the manufacture of buggy springs and later bicycle chains, and he remained with this concern until 1898, when the company was incorporated as the Morse Chain Co., with F. L. Morse as treasurer. In 1900 he was appointed treasurer and general manager, and in 1913 was made president, treasurer and manager, the plant meanwhile having been moved to Ithaca, N. Y., in

1906. Mr. Morse has taken out about fifty patents relating to silent chain and power transmission, covering the rocker joint power chain manufactured by the Morse Chain Co., and several in other lines, including the gas engine and hardness testing machine. In 1917, with William T. Thomas, he organized the Thomas-Morse Aircraft Corporation to manufacture flying machines. A factory was acquired at Ithaca, N. Y., and within one year the corporation was turning out one complete machine of the scout plane type per day. He is president of this corporation and of the Peters Morse Manufacturing Corporation, makers of adding machines. He is a member of the Engineers' Club, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Automobile Engineers, the American Economic Association, the Engineers' Club of New York and the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association. His clubs are: the Detroit Athletic Club, the University, Cosmopolitan, Country, and Town and Gown clubs of Ithaca, and is a director of the First National Bank of Ithaca and the Ithaca Trust Co. He was married Apr. 7, 1900, to Cora, daughter of William H. Perry, a contractor of Ithaca, N. Y., and has two children: Rowena Allen and Anthony Perry Morse.

du PONT, Pierre Samuel, industrialist, was born near Wilmington, Del., Jan. 15, 1870, son of Lammot and Mary (Belin) du Pont, and great-great-grandson of Pierre Samuel du Pont, a French economist and statesman, who emigrated from France to Newport, R. I. in 1799, with one of his sons, Eleuthers Irenee du Pont (q.v.) who founded the du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. of Wilmington, Del. in 1802, a business which has been conducted by successive members of the family uninterruptedly up to the present time. Pierre was educated at the William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia and was graduated B.S. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1890. His first experience in the manufacture of powder was acquired in the family powder plant in Wilmington, after his graduation. Two years later he became assistant superintendent of the company's factory at Carney's Point, N. J., where smokless powder and gun-cotton were produced and where, with Francis G. du Pont, he developed the "du Pont smokeless," a sporting powder for which patents were granted to them jointly. In 1899 he became president of the Johnson Co., a steel manufacturing concern of Johnstown, Pa., which was in liquidation after disposing of its business. He spent three years in developing for sale this company's other interests, consisting of street railway properties and large realty holdings in Lorain, O. In 1902 the various units which had been established by the du Pont powder company, numbering nearly a hundred corporations, were consolidated under the name of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. and Pierre duPont was called back to be treasurer of the new corporation. He was its president during 1915–19 and has been chairman of its board of directors since 1915. His presidency covered the period of the World war during which a phenomenal program of expansion was inaugurated and carried out to enable the company to fill the enormous orders for munitions from the allied countries and subsequently the U. S. war and navy departments also. In an incredibly short time the capacity of the plants was increased from 12,000,000 pounds per year, the pre-war output, to more than a million pounds daily. Its manufacturing plants were augmented by numerous additional units erected in various parts of the country, the most important of which were a smokeless powder plant in Nashville, Tenn., a factory for loading shells and boosters at Penniman, Va., a T.N.T. plant at Barksdale, Wis. which produced 2,000,000 pounds of T.N.T. monthly, and acid and nitrating plants at Indian Head, Md. The du Ponts were the largest source of munition supplies for the allied governments outside of their own countries. The entrance of the United States into the conflict taxed still further the company's resources but it proved equal to the emergency. At a meeting of the American powder manufacturers in Washington in 1917, the chief of ordnance informed them that 115,000,000 pounds of powder were wanted by the army and navy jointly as quickly as possible and each was asked how much of the 115,000,000 pounds it could supply within the year. The duPont company's answer was, "All of it," and moreover its price was lower than that of any other. The smokeless powder plant erected near Nashville, Tenn. was the largest in the world and was the most colossal building achievement in the history of mankind. The contract called for a production of 900,000 pounds of smokeless powder per day. It was seventy times larger than any similar factory in use before the war. The first of its nine units began manufacturing sulphuric acid sixty-seven days after ground was broken for its erection. It occupied 1,800 acres of ground space, and around it was built a city of 3,800 houses and other buildings for the 30,000 munition employees. Before the seventh unit was entirely completed, the signing of the armistice stopped further operations. The de Nemours company produced 1,466,761,219 pounds of military explosives for the allied nations and the United States government during the war. Its various factories covered 9,025 acres and the total of employees was 47,000. Although these munitions were sold to the government at less than pre-war prices, so tremendous were the sales that the company was able to invest $21,000,000 in Liberty bonds and other government securities and $111,000,000 in the securities of allied countries, and contributed more than $2,000,000 to the welfare war work of the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. Since the war the resources of the duPonts have been applied in various fields other than powder production although in some way allied to it. It organized a number of auxiliary companies to manufacture pyralin, a chemical product acquired through the purchase of the Arlington Co., manufacturers of celluloid substitutes for leather, ivory and shell for a large line of useful articles; it acquired the business of Harrison Brothers & Company, a concern older than the duPonts making paints and colors, and a number of other chemicals, wood finishing, paint and varnish companies; purchased the patents of processes for manufacturing dyes, and acquired an interest in the General Motors Corporation, of which Pierre S. duPont was president and chairman of its executive committee until 1923 and chairman of its board of directors from 1923 to 1929. It became part owner of the DuPont-Pathe Film Manufacturing Co., and also owns or controls the DuPont National Ammonia Co., the General Explosives Co., the DuPont

Engineering Co., the DuPont Rayon Co. and the DuPont Cellophane Co. Besides being chairman of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Mr. du Pont is a director of the American International Corp., Bankers Trust Co. of New York city, Philadelphia National Bank and the Wilmington Trust Co. (also vice-president). He is a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and of the American Philosophical Society. He has taken a keen interest in education in Delaware, serving as a member of the state board of education, contributing $6,000,000 for remodeling and modernizing the state's public schools outside of Wilmington, giving $1,000,000 for the University of Delaware, and in 1927 donating an additional $400,000 for bettering educational facilities in the state. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Lafayette College and the University of Delaware in 1922, and he was made an officer of the French Legion of Honor in 1928. He has been a Republican in politics, but is an anti-prohibitionist and supported Gov. Smith in 1928. His favorite hobby is horticulture, especially the cultivation of rare exotic plants, which he developes on his estate near Wilmington. He was married, Oct. 6, 1915, to Alice, daughter of Henry Belin, of Scranton, Pa.

LIPPITT, Henry Frederick, manufacturer and U. S. senator (1911–17), was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 12, 1856, son of Henry and Mary Ann (Balch) Lippitt, and a descendant of John Lippitt who emigrated from England to Rhode Island in 1638 and was one of the commissioners who founded the colony of Rhode Island and the Providence plantations in 1647. His father (q.v.) was a leading merchant of Rhode Island and governor of the state in 1875–76. Henry F. Lippitt prepared for college at Mowry & Goff's School, Providence, and was graduated A.B. at Brown University in 1878. Immediately he entered the employ of the Silver Spring Bleaching & Dyeing Co., of which his father was the principal owner and in 1881 he was made superintendent of the Globe Mill at Woonsocket, R. I. Five years later he was appointed agent of the Social Manufacturing Co. at Woonsocket and the Manville Co., at Manville, R. I. The Social and Manville companies were combined under the name of the Manville Co. in 1901 with Mr. Lippitt as general manager. In 1911 he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Republican, to succeed Sen. Nelson W. Aldrich and served during 1911-17, having been defeated for reelection. He remained with the Manville Co. until 1923 when he was elected president of the Manville Jenckes Co., a combination of the Manville Co. and the Jenckes Spinning Co. The Manville Jenckes Co. is one of the largest textile manufacturing companies in the United States with factories in Rhode Island and North Carolina, which make a large variety of products from cotton and rayon. He resigned from the presidency in 1926 and since then has been chairman of the board. He is a director of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., the United States Finishing Co., the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and the Puritan Life Insurance Co. Mr. Lippitt was a colonel on the staff of Gov. Taft of Rhode Island in 1888–89. He has been for many years one of the outstanding figures in the textile industry in New England and his expert knowledge of every branch of the business and his efforts to promote its interests have been widely acknowledged. He was president of the New England Cotton Manufacturers Association in 1889, was one of the founders in 1926 and first president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, an organization representing about half of the cotton mills of the country. He is also a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and of the Hope, Agawam Hunt, Turks Head and Rhode Island Yacht clubs and the Squantum Association of Rhode Island; the Metropolitan and New York Yacht clubs, New York city, and the Gulf Stream Golf and Everglades clubs, Palm Beach, Fla. His religious affiliation is with the First Congregational Church, Providence. Yacht racing is his chief recreation and he has sailed several of the best known and most successful racing yachts in American waters. In the International race between the "Vigilant" and Sir Thomas Lipton's first "Shamrock" in 1899 he sailed on the Irish boat as a representative of the New York Yacht Club. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 15, 1881, to Marie Louise, daughter of Tully D. Bowen, of Providence, who died in 1911; (2), in April, 1915, to Mrs. Lucy (Herron) Laughlin, daughter of John W. Herron, of Cincinnati, and a sister of Mrs. William H. Taft. By the first marriage there were four children: Henry, Mary Louise, wife of George R. Sinnickson; Frances, wife of Gen. Moreton F. Gage, of England, and John Bowen Lippitt, and by the second marriage two, Frederick and Mary Ann Lippitt.

CARTER, Edwin Farnham, president of the Ohio Bell Telephone Company, was born in Farmington, Mo., May 24, 1877, son of William and Maria (McIlvaine) Carter. He attended the St. Louis (Mo.) Manual Training School and was a student at Washington University, St. Louis, for two years. His career in the telephone industry was begun in 1900 as solicitor of right-of-way for the Bell Telephone Co. of Missouri, operating in southeastern Missouri, which was then extending its toll lines from St. Louis to the smaller cities in its territory. Two years later he entered the construction department, becoming chief clerk of that department. In 1905 Mr. Carter entered the employ of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. as canvassing agent in St. Louis and two years later was transferred to the Bell Telephone Co. of Missouri in charge of special contract work, becoming contract agent for the company January 1, 1908. Two years later he was made commercial manager of the company. For an interval of two years he was associated with the architectural firm of Eames & Young, of St. Louis, as business manager. In 1913 he resumed his telephone career, going with the Southwestern Telephone & Telegraph Co. as commercial engineer for its Missouri and Arkansas division. In 1916 he was appointed commercial engineer for the entire system, with headquarters in St. Louis, and a year later was transferred to Topeka, Kans., as general manager of the Kansas division. He was general manager of the Texas division of the Southwestern Company, during 1919-21 with headquarters in Dallas, and general commercial manager for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, the successor company of the several Bell companies formerly operating in the states of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas from 1921-26. He became vice-president of that company April 1, 1926, continuing to function as head of the commercial department, and in the following August was elected president of the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. with headquarters in Cleveland, O., which position he still holds. The Ohio Bell Telephone Co. serves the state of Ohio, except Hamilton and Clermont counties and part of Butler county. It owns and operates 195 central offices, to which are connected 650,000 telephones, all interconnected, and its organization consists of 14,000 employees (January, 1929). Mr. Carter is a member of the Union, Mid-Day and Mayfield Country clubs of Cleveland. He was married in St. Louis, May 12, 1906, to Mary Ida, daughter of Franklin D. Bull, and has three children, Edwin Follett, Jesse McIlvaine and Mary Clem Carter.

KILBY, Thomas Erby, thirty-third governor of Alabama, was born in Lebanon, Tenn., July 9, 1865, the son of Peyton Phillips and Sarah Ann (Marchant) Kilby. After a public school education he began his business career as agent for the Georgia & Pacific railroad in Anniston, Ala. In 1890 he became interested in the manufacture of railroad supplies and with Oscar E. Smith organized in 1899 the Kilby Locomotive and Machine Plant, which subsequently became the Kilby Car and Foundry Co., of which he is president. He was also one of the organizers in 1903 of the Kilby Frog and Switch Co., and is its vice-president. Soon after settling in Anniston as a young man he interested himself in the general life of the city. He was among the first in that part of the state to call for good roads and the abolition of the saloon. As a "dry" he was elected to the city council of Anniston for the term of 1898–1900. From 1900 to 1905 he served on the Anniston school board and from 1905 to 1909 he was mayor. During his mayoralty administration he "cleaned up and beautified" Anniston. He reorganized the city's finances and in addition to paving the city's streets and laying new sidewalks, revoked the old water and light company contracts, instituting newer and more advantageous contracts for the city. He led the fight for local option and not only succeeded in driving the saloons out of town, but closed the bucket shops and gambling dens as well. During 1910 he toured Europe, studying various municipalities on the continent with a view to getting new plans for the improvement and beautification of Anniston. Upon his return he was elected to the state senate of Alabama and there he carried on his fight for prohibition. While in the state senate he initiated his fight for a budget system and the reform of the revenue laws which, he charged, were wasteful and ineffective. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Alabama for the 1915–19 term and was the successful Democratic candidate for governor for the 1919–23 term in the 1918 campaign. He won his election on the pledge to give the state a budget system and to enforce state wide prohibition. The budget system established by his administration provided for an annual sinking fund to gradually retire the state's floating debt. He was also instrumental in getting the state to issue $25,000,000 worth of road bonds, to supplement a like grant from the federal government, to build better highways throughout Alabama. He also put through the first state income tax bill and provided for a small tax on every ton of coal mined in the state. His administration was generally regarded as one of the soundest financially in the history of the state. When the great Alabama coal strike was called in 1920 he appointed a coal administrator to regulate the price and distribution of available coal and himself took a leading part in settling the strike by calling upon both labor leaders and employees to discuss their differences with him. All his life Gov. Kilby has been a great reader and student, and whenever possible he has traveled in foreign lands, to familiarize himself with their federal and civic institutions with a view to being better qualified for public service at home. He has traveled extensively in Europe and is one of the best-informed Americans on Mexico, a country he has frequently visited and where he has interests. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and takes a keen interest in the affairs of that society. He was married in Anniston, Ala., June 5, 1894, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Whitfield Clark of Clayton, Ala., and they have three children: Anne Horry, wife of Gilbert E. Porter, III, of Chicago; Oscar Marchant and Thomas Erby Kilby, Jr.

CAMERON, George Hamilton, soldier, was born at Ottawa, Ill., Jan. 8, 1861, the son of Dwight Foster and Fanny Elizabeth (Norris) Cameron, grandson of John and Isabel (MacGregor) Cameron, and great-grandson of James Cameron, who came to this country from Blair Athol, Scotland, in 1801, and settled near Cazenovia, N. Y. He attended the public schools of Chicago, Ill., where his father was engaged in banking, and at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., and was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1883. He entered the cavalry arm of the service and was assigned, successively, to the 7th, 4th, 14th, 16th and 25th cavalry regiments. From 1888 to 1895 he was an instructor and assistant professor of drawing at West Point. During the Spanish-American war he equipped and took to the Philippines the first U. S. horse transport, the "Tacoma," and participated in a number of engagements in Luzon. He was secretary of the school of application for cavalry and field artillery at Ft. Riley, Kans., during 1901–06, and after another brief period in the Philippines became secretary and assistant commandant of the mounted service school at Ft. Riley. He was stationed at Camp Stotesenburg, P. I., for two years, and commanded the Big Bend district in Texas two years. In 1914 he was graduated at the army war college and made a member of the general staff, and served two years as instructor and director of the war college. He was promoted to be colonel July 1, 1916, and when the United States entered the European war he received the rank of brigadier general and was placed in command of the 80th infantry brigade at Camp Kearney, Calif. Promoted to be major general Nov. 28, 1917, he was transferred to the command of the 4th division, and after organizing and training it at Camp Greene, N. C., took it to France in May, 1918. It received its overseas training in the British zone until June 12, when it was transferred to the vicinity of Meaux under Gen. Degoutte. The 4th division was in reserve in the final German offensive at Château-Thierry on the Marne. In the allied counter offensive, begun July 18, it was its first battle action and assisted the French until July 22. It was then withdrawn but was back in line again Aug. 3, having relieved the 42nd division north of the Ourcq. During the next three days it succeeded in pushing its way northward to the Vesle river. Gen. Cameron was promoted to the command of the 5th army corps, Aug. 16, and directed its operations at the battle of St. Mihiel, where the 5th corps held the western face of the salient and by a night march through the enemy's lines succeeded in uniting with the American corps on the southern face. He remained in command of the corps during the great Meuse-Argonne offensive, in which he displayed generalship of the highest order. He was relieved of the command of the 5th corps on Oct. 11 and on Oct. 24 returned to the United States, taking command of Camp Gordon, Ga. On May 1, 1919, he reverted to his former rank of colonel of cavalry and was ordered to Ft. Riley, Kans., to reëstablish the cavalry school. He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre with palm (France), Commander of the Legion of Honor of France, and Companion of the Bath (England). He was married May 22, 1888, to Nina Dean, daughter of Gen. J. G. Tilford, U. S. A.

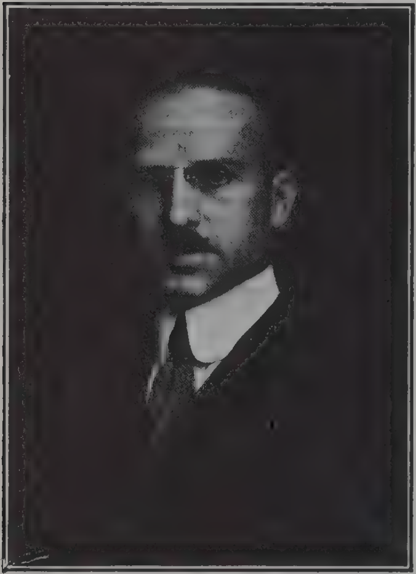
SHALLENBERGER, Ashton Cokayne, sixteenth governor of Nebraska (1909–11), was born at Toulon, Ill., Dec. 23, 1862, the son of Martin and Eliza (Hall) Shallenberger. His first American ancestor was Ulrich Shallenberger, a native of Switzerland, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1720. From him and his wife Katrina Strickler, the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Dorothea Goble; their son Abraham and his wife Barbara Strickler; their son Jacob and his wife Mary Slonecker, who were the grandparents of Ashton C. Shallenberger. He was educated in the Toulon high school and the University of Illinois. Moving to Nebraska in 1881, he engaged in cattle raising and farming. In 1887 he organized the Bank of Alma, Alma, Nebr., and in addition to managing his farm, was cashier of the bank, later becoming its president, which position he held until he sold his controlling interest in 1908. Mr. Shallenberger was elected to the 57th congress (1901–03) from the fifth district of Nebraska. He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1906, and ran ahead of his ticket, but was defeated. He was again a candidate in November, 1908, and was elected governor for the term 1909–11. Probably the most important piece of legislation enacted during his administration was the bank guarantee act. It was sustained by the U. S. supreme court against the charge of being unconstitutional and has since remained in the Nebraska statutes to protect the depositors in Nebraska state banks. In 1912 he was the Democratic primary nominee for U. S. senator. He was elected to the 64th and 65th congresses (1915–1919), serving as a member of the military committee during the world war. In 1922 he was elected to the 68th congress (1923–25), in which he was a member of the committee on foreign and interstate commerce. He married May 24, 1885, Eliza, the daughter of Conrad Zilg of Spring Green, Wis., and they have two daughters: Grace and Dorothy Shallenberger, and one son, Martin Shallenberger, a major in the U. S. army.

BURLINGAME, Anne Elizabeth, author and educator, was born at E. Springfield, N. Y., in 1881, daughter of Billings Grinnell and Anne Elizabeth Lay (Walrath) Burlingame, and a descendant of Roger Burlingame, who came from Birmingham, England, in 1649, and settled in Stonington, Conn., in 1654. She was graduated A.B. at the University of Syracuse, in 1900, and was poet of her class. She began her professional career as preceptress at the Chamberlain Institute, a boarding school in western New York. She taught history in public high schools until 1908, when she went to Hunter College, New York, as a tutor in history and subsequently held successively the positions of instructor, assistant professor and associate professor of history, her present position. She was a leader in introducing into her department the new point of view which regards history as the expression of all phases of life and presents political history as one of the many channels through which life is expressed. Political history is thus rendered a background for the study of social, industrial and intellectual development of mankind. She is the author of ''The Battle of the Books in Its Historical Setting'' (1920), with an introduction by Prof. James Harvey Robinson; "The Torch Bearer of the French Revolution" (1928), and a number of poems and short stories contributed to newspapers and magazines. Miss Burlingame is a member of the American Historical Association, the International Federation of University Women, the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Faculty Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity and the Barnard Club of New York. She received the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1920.

RYAN, John D., financier, was born at Hancock, Houghton co., Mich., Oct. 10, 1864, son of John C. and Joanna (O'Donnell) Ryan, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to Michigan in 1847.

His father was the discoverer of the Baltic copper mine and manager of the Hecla copper mine, and the son, after traveling for the Crew-Levick Oil Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., throughout the West, also became interested in mines and mining. Removing to Butte, Mont., in 1901, he assisted in organizing the Daly Bank & Trust Co., which succeeded to the banking business established by Marcus Daly. He was vice-president of the new bank and later president, and a trustee of the Daly estate. As directing head of the various Daly enterprises, he demonstrated such ability, sound judgment and vigor of execution that H. H. Rogers (q.v.), president of the Amalgamated Copper Co., made him managing director of the company, with entire charge of all its subsidiaries in Montana. He conducted to a successful conclusion the long fight which Rogers had been waging to gain control of the copper properties of Augustus Heinze, harmonized the internal differences which had grown up in the management of the Amalgamated properties in the state, and proceeded to build up the largest copper mining enterprise in the world. He was made president of the Anaconda Copper Co., the Amalgamated's largest subsidiary, in 1906 and upon the death of Mr. Rogers in 1909 succeeded him as president of the Amalgamated Copper Co. In the following year Mr. Ryan succeeded in merging into the Anaconda company all the properties of the Amalgamated in Montana and Wyoming and five years later the Amalgamated Copper Co. was dissolved, and Mr. Ryan returned to the presidency of the Anaconda, which produces fifteen per cent. of the world's total output of copper and is the world's largest producer of silver. In 1912 Mr. Ryan organized and became president of the Montana Power Co., a holding company, capitalized at $100,000,000, and one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the West, controlling ninety-five per cent. of the electric light and power resources of Montana. Following that he undertook to electrify the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific railroad, an Anaconda subsidiary, 120 miles long, running from the mines at Butte to the smelters at Anaconda. Electrification of steam railroads was not new but it had never before been attempted on such a large scale. The experiment, completed in 1913, proved an unqualified success, and railroad men and engineers from all parts of the world went to Montana to study the results. Soon afterward the entire Rocky mountain division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, 430 miles in length, was electrified and Mr. Ryan obtained for the Montana Power Co. a 99-year contract to furnish the electricity. When the United States entered the European war Mr. Ryan devoted practically all his time and energy to the public service. He offered to furnish copper to the government at 16⅔ cents a pound or about half the market price and he gave valuable assistance in mobilizing the copper industry behind the war program. Shortly after the appointment of the Red Cross war council, in May, 1917, Chairman Davison appointed him director of the department of military relief of the Red Cross, and his administrative ability was applied to the the problem of organizing voluntary aid for the nation's military forces. He supervised the work of the bureaus of nursing service, medical service, sanitary service and supplies, giving his time and his money unstintedly to effect various relief measures. His tenure of office as director of military relief was interrupted by his appointment to the war council when Edward N. Hurley was made chairman of the U. S. shipping board. Mr. Ryan labored untiringly in the work of the war council until May 3, 1918, when he was appointed director of the bureau of aircraft production and charged with the duty of speeding up the production of the aircraft for service both at home and overseas. In August, 1918, the bureau of aircraft production and the bureau of military aeronautics were united under him as director of air service and he was charged with the responsibility of procuring and furnishing to the army in the field the material and personnel required for the air service. At the same time he was appointed second assistant secretary of war to succeed Edward R. Stettinius. Under his direction the entire air program was revised and extended and the production of Liberty motors and training and combat planes increased by leaps and bounds. He was married Nov. 18, 1896, to Nettie Gardner, daughter of Carlos D. Sheldon, a member of congress from Michigan.

LOVEJOY, Esther Clayson Pohl, physician, was born at Seabeck, Wash., Nov. 16, 1870, daughter of Edward and Annie (Quinton) Clayson. Her father, who was a journalist, came from Kent, England, in 1867, and settled in the Puget sound country. She was graduated with the degree of M.D. and with honors at the college of medicine of the University of Oregon in 1894, and the following year began the practice of her profession in Portland, Ore. In 1898 she was head of the Union Hospital at Skaguay, Alaska, on the trail to the Klondike, later known as the Bishop Rowe Hospital, and included among its founders Dr. Lovejoy herself and her husband. During 1905–09 she was a member of the Portland (Ore.) city board of health, and although there was opposition on the part of some of the members when she received the appointment, she was unanimously elected head of the health department in 1907, at the time being the only woman in the world to hold such a position in a city of that size. She served with the American Red Cross in France and the United States from 1917 to 1919 and since 1919 she has been the head of the American Women's Hospitals service, with headquarters in New York. She was engaged in relief work in Smyrna during the Christian evacuation of September, 1922. She is the author of "The House of the Good Neighbor" (1922), which deals in a vividly impressive style with the effects of warfare on women and children. "It contains a description of a night in a maternity hospital in Paris," said the Louisville "Courier Journal," "that has the poignancy of a Raemakers cartoon." She was decorated with the war cross of Greece in April, 1923, the first woman to receive that honor, and was awarded the Cross of Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur of France and the Gold Cross of St. George. She is a member of the Woman's Club, Portland, Ore., which city is her home; Medical Women's International Association (president 1919–23); chairman of the executive board of American Women's Hospitals, and member of Sorosis, New York city. She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. She was twice married: (1) Apr. 20, 1894, to Dr. Emil Pohl, who died in 1910; and (2) July 30, 1912, to George A. Lovejoy of Portland, Ore. She had a son by her first marriage who died in childhood.



BUFFUM, Douglas Labaree, educator and author, was born near Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1878, son of Rufus Ellis and Clara (Tufts) Buffum. His first American ancestor was Robert Buffum, who came from England in 1638 and settled at Salem, Mass., the line of descent being traced through his son Caleb, the latter's son Benjamin, his son Joseph and his wife Margaret Osbourne; their son Joseph and his wife Sarah Haskell and their son William Buffum and his wife Mary Ann Dixon Gordon, who were the grandparents of Douglas L. Buffum. His father held the rank of major in the Confederate army during the civil war, and was banker and railway official. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1898 with the degrees of A.B. and A.M. and after studying in universities in France he received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1904, and began his professional career as instructor in French at Yale University in 1904. In the following year he became assistant professor of Romance languages at Princeton University, in 1912 was made professor and still holds that chair. For a number of years he has been chief examiner in French for the College Entrance Examination Board. During the European war, he served as professor of French in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Students' Army Training Corps of Princeton University. He is the author of "The Roman de la Violette, a Study of the Manuscripts and the Original Dialect" (1904); has edited "French Short Stories" (1907); Hugo's "Les Misérables" (1908); Michelet's "Histoire de France" (1909); "Contes Français" (1915); "Stories from Balzac" (1917); "Stories from Mérimée" (1920), and has contributed numerous articles and reviews to philological periodicals, chiefly on Old French Literature. He is a member of the Société des Anciens Textes Français (Paris), the Modern Language Association of the Middle States (president), and the Zeta Psi and Phi Beta Kappa societies, the Colonnade Club of the University of Virginia, the Graduates' Club of New Haven and the Princeton clubs of New Haven and New York. He finds his chief recreation in tennis. He was married at Princeton, N. J., June 10, 1914, to Lilian, daughter of Charles Frederick Imbrie of New York city and has one son: Imbrie Buffum.

GARFIELD, Harry Augustus, college president, was born at Hiram, Portage co., O., Oct. 11, 1863, son of James Abram and Lucretia (Rudolph) Garfield. His father was the twentieth president of the United States. He was prepared for college at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and was graduated A.B. at Williams College in 1885. After teaching Latin and Roman history at St. Paul's school for one year, he attended the law school of Columbia University (1886–87), read law at All Souls' College, Oxford, without matriculation, and at the Inns of Court, London. In 1888 he was admitted to the Ohio bar and began practice in Cleveland, in partnership with his brother, James Rudolph Garfield (q.v.). During his fifteen years as a lawyer he rose to a leading position at the Cleveland bar and in the public life of that city. He was one of the organizers, a trustee and vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co.; aided in the reorganization and financing of the Conneaut Water Co.; had charge of a large estate with extensive real estate, shipping, mining and other interests; was president of the Cleveland chamber of commerce in 1898 and chairman of the committee constructing its present building, and was one of the organizers and for many years the chief guiding spirit of the Cleveland Municipal Association. During 1901–02 he managed a syndicate which successfully developed large coal mines in the Piney Fork district of Ohio, an experience which gave him detailed knowledge of the coal fields of that state and the methods of marketing their products. During 1892–95 he was professor of contracts in the law school of the Western Reserve University and for five years was professor of politics at Princeton University. While at Princeton he became an intimate friend of Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson. In 1908 he was elected president of his alma mater, Williams College, and is still (1924) serving in that capacity. From 1897 to 1908 he was chairman of the committee for the reorganization of the consular service, composed of representatives of chambers of commerce and kindred organizations of the twelve largest cities of the United States and of Washington, D. C., which worked out a plan of reorganization. When the United States declared war with Germany he was called to Washington by Mr. Hoover and from June 26 to Sept. 1, 1917, was chairman of the price fixing committee of the U. S. food administration which was appointed to determine a fair basic price for wheat of the 1917 crop, and put it at $2.20 per bushel for No. 1 northern spring wheat. On Aug. 23, 1917, Pres. Wilson appointed him U. S. fuel administrator. Such an official was deemed necessary to secure an adequate supply and equitable distribution of fuel, and to achieve this object he built up, with no precedent or chart to guide him, a new governmental machine which became one of the most important of the war organizations and which functioned efficiently and with success in spite of the enormity of the task set for it and the great difficulties it had to surmount. The organization was started Aug. 24, under the direction of H. D. Nims. As rapidly as possible an advisory staff was organized to assist in framing policies and devising ways and means of making them effective, consisting of John P. White, labor adviser; Rembrandt Peale, bituminous coal; James B. Neale, anthracite; Samuel A. Taylor, technical; G. N. Snider, transportation; and Bentley W. Warren, legal. The administrative division was organized under George W. Nasmyth, in September, 1917, and was reorganized in May, 1918, when Cyrus Garnsey, Jr., became assistant fuel administrator. The distribution division was organized under L. A. Snead and reorganized in January, 1918, under J. D. A. Morrow. The oil division was organized in January, 1918, under Mark L. Requa. The administration was decentralized by the appointment of state administrators, who were assisted, in turn, by local committees. The work of price fixing of fuel was begun on a basis established by the president on Aug. 21, 1917, by the issuance of a list of prices for bituminous and anthracite coal which were modified by the administrator as conditions demanded. To facilitate distribution and prevent cross-hauling, the country was divided into eleven zones and the mines in or nearest to each zone furnished the coal consumed in each, the consumers being classified and their needs supplied according to a priority rating based on the demands of war. Coal dealers were licensed and supplies were withheld from those who would not adhere to the administrator's regulations. As a result of such regulation, coal production for the first year was increased by 50,000,000 tons of bituminous and 12,000,000 tons of anthracite over the previous year and the United States was the only nation at war to increase coal production during the continuance of the war. To conserve various kinds of fuel he promulgated "lightless" nights, "heatless" days and "gasless" Sundays and he curtailed the use of fuel for non-war industries, such as breweries, clay products plants, florists, factories for making glass, musical instruments and pleasure automobiles, as well as country clubs and private yachts. Thus a sufficient amount of coal for the prosecution of the war program was obtained, a runaway market prevented, equitable distribution secured, and, what is of most permanent value, practical application of the principle of conference between all parties in interest before action taken by the government officials, forestalling industrial conflicts, was introduced. At its maximum, the fuel administration employed in its Washington office 1,600 persons and throughout the country 18,000. It ceased to function actively after July 31, 1919, but in the following October Dr. Garfield and several of his associates were called back to Washington and the price regulations reimposed on account of the nation-wide strike of bituminous coal miners. He was also a member of the price fixing committee of the war industries board, which passed upon prices for all basic materials except food and fuel, and recommended maximum prices which required the approval of the president to make them effective. His presidency of Williams College has been strikingly successful. The endowment was raised from $1,500,000 to $5,250,000, a large proportion being set aside for increasing the salaries of professors. Since 1908, $2,425,000 has been expended in rehabilitating old buildings and adding new ones, among which are Chapin, Stetson, Williams and Sage Halls. Dr. Garfield was responsible for the establishment of the Institute of Politics, which has held a series of annual meetings at Williams College, beginning in the summer of 1921, when scholars and statesmen of international reputation delivered addresses on pertinent international questions. The enrolled members of the institute are divided into groups for intensive study of particular questions under the leadership of men especially qualified to direct the work. While admission to the lectures is free, membership in the so-called round-table groups is limited to the faculties of colleges and universities and to those who, by reason of special training, experience or official position, are qualified to contribute to the discussions. Bernard M. Baruch (q.v.) defrayed the expenses of the first three years of the institute. For five years beginning with 1924 the Institute of Politics is to be financed by the general education board, the Carnegie corporation and Mr. Baruch. For his services as U. S. fuel administrator Dr. Garfield received the distinguished service medal in 1921. He is a member of the American Historical Association, American Economic Association, American Political Science Association, Academy of Political Science, American Society of International Law, American Bar Association, National Municipal League and National Institute of Social Science. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton and Dartmouth in 1908, by Amherst and Wesleyan in 1909 and by William and Mary in 1921, and that of L.H.D. by Whitman in 1919. He was married at Mentor, O., June 14, 1888, to Belle Hartford, daughter of James Mason, a prominent lawyer of Cleveland, O., and has four children: James, Mason, Lucretia, wife of John P. Comer, and Stanton Garfield.

HANN, Charles, Jr., lawyer, was born in Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 7, 1888, son of Charles and Annie (Sykes) Hann, and grandson of Charles Hann of Colonial Virginian stock. He attended preparatory schools in Boston, Mass., and Redding Ridge, Conn., and in 1911 was graduated A.B. at Harvard University, where he was president of his class and captain of a championship baseball team. He held several scholastic honors, including the Carnegie Foundation fellowship in international law. He was a member of the varsity football, baseball and track teams, as well as the Dickey, Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770, Cosmopolitan, Varsity and Speakers clubs. He organized a text-book loan library for poor students, and conducted a vigorous clothing, magazine and text-book campaign among the students for the benefit of worthy charitable organizations and a local newsboys' home. He studied law at the Columbia University Law School, and after receiving his LL.B. degree in 1915, began the practice of his profession in New York city. Since 1917 he has been an associate of Bigham, Englar & Jones, a well known admiralty law firm. During the European war he volunteered his services in the U. S. navy, and after a brief experience at sea was ordered to organize and develop the Officers Material School (deck) of the Naval Auxiliary Reserve. The taking over of the mercantile steamships by the United States navy, and equipping of the many troop transports and other vessels required by the navy during the war, necessitated quick and intensive instruction of thousands of volunteers in seamanship, navigation and the duties of deck officers, and Mr. Hann was selected to organize such a training school. The school, which became known as the "Annapolis of the Merchant Marine," had its headquarters in New York city, where candidates were selected and assigned to various ships principally in the coastwise service for practical sea training, and then given an intensive course of instruction ashore. Mr. Hann not only secured permission from some sixty-eight steamship companies to place enlisted navy and naval reserve men upon their ships throughout the war period, but arranged all details for the students' maintenance, instruction, inspection and examination. So efficient and intensive was the training thus given that the United States steamboat inspectors granted licenses to graduates who passed their examinations for such licenses after only four months' sea-training, instead of the customary two years. Mr. Hann, who became a lieutenant commander, was in charge of the organization, personally selecting the students and the instructors and supervising their work. The first class, numbering fifteen, was graduated in November, 1917, and the number of monthly graduates increased steadily until the twenty-first class numbered 519. The total number of graduates, who obtained the commission of ensign, was 4,256. Mr. Hann is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Harvard Law School Association (life), the Military Order of the World War (past commander), Navy Post No. 16, the American Legion, Temple Moot Court, the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity (president), the Harvard Union (life), the New York Yacht, Hamilton Republican, University, Tennis and Racquet, and Harvard clubs of New York, and the Pomonok Country Club. During the presidential campaign of 1916, he organized the Hughes Business Men's League in seventeen eastern cities, was a member of the executive committee of the New York County Republican Committee, and served as deputy attorney general.

FROST, Harold Locke, arboriculturist and entomologist, was born at Belmont, Mass., Aug. 15, 1875, son of Sylvester C. and Alice A. (Locke) Frost. His first American ancestor was Edmund Frost, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Cambridge, Mass., marrying Reana Daniel. His father served in the civil war and is a market gardener. The son was graduated B.S. at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1895. That same year he was engaged in practical field work for the gypsy moth commission of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture. In 1896 he began to specialize in the care of trees, giving attention to controlling their insect pests and fungus diseases, doing business under the firm name of H. L. Frost & Co., with headquarters at Arlington, Mass. His company has cared for the trees of many well-known institutions and individuals, such as Brown University; the Massachusetts School for the Feeble Minded at Waverly, Mass.; Tufts College, Somerville, Mass.; the town of Hopedale, Mass., and the Draper Co. of that place; the town of Northbridge, Mass., and the Whitin interests there. In 1906 he organized and became president of the Frost Insecticide Co., to manufacture and sell spraying supplies and spraying specialties.

When the United States entered the war with Germany, Mr. Frost was made chief of the hospital farm and garden service of the American Red Cross in France. The allied armies all operated farms and vegetable gardens wherever a unit was permanently established; those in the American army, which were connected with hospitals, were under the American Red Cross, provided fresh vegetables for the wounded men and light outdoor work and recreation for the convalescent soldiers; those connected with the various A. E. F. units were under the quartermaster's department. Each hospital farm was in charge of a garden officer, and Mr. Frost planned and directed the work as a whole. In April, 1918, he was loaned to the quartermaster's department as an adviser, and placed directly in charge of the various gardens connected with Base Section 2, covering southwestern France, with headquarters in Bordeaux. In the following August he was returned to America to recruit twenty-five farm superintendents for the base hospitals of France, and to build up a model dairy. After the armistice, he was appointed chief of the division of agriculture for the purpose of estimating agricultural war losses of the allies, under the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, in which capacity he visited all parts of the war zone in France. He is the author of a booklet, "The Care of Trees" (1901). He is a trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, was president of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association in 1913–14 and is a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Forestry Association. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Baptist church. He finds his chief recreation in managing farms in Littleton, Mass., and Saskatchewan, Canada. He was married at Arlington, Mass., Dec. 13, 1901, to Sophia Wood, daughter of George T. Freeman, a jeweler of Boston, and has three children: Edmund L., Alice L., and Freeman W. Frost.

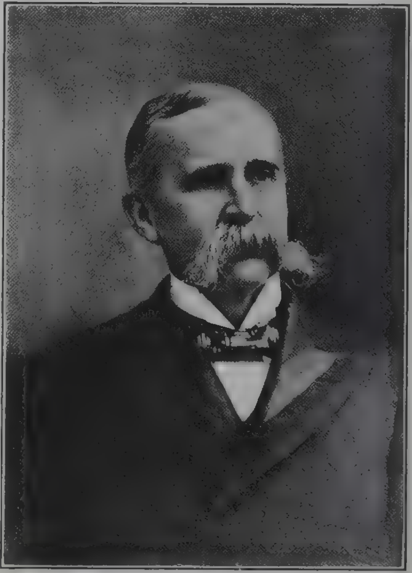
GREGORY, William King, palaeontologist, was born in New York city, May 19, 1876, son of George and Jane (King) Gregory and grandson of John Gregory of Somerset, England, who came to the United States in 1859. He was prepared for college at Trinity School, New York city, and attended the school of mines, the school of arts and the graduate school at Columbia University, receiving the degrees of A.B. in 1900, A.M. in 1905 and Ph.D. in 1910. Joining the staff of the American Museum of Natural History, he was editor of the "American Museum Journal" from 1899 to 1901; research assistant to Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn during 1899–1913; assistant curator of the department of vertebrate palaeontology, 1911–14, and associate in palaeontology, 1914–26. He has been curator of the department of comparative anatomy since 1921 and of the department of ichthyology since 1925, and associate in anthropology since 1926. At Columbia University he was associate in zoology during 1911–16; assistant professor of vertebrate palaeontology, 1916–20; assistant professor of vertebrate palaeontology, 1920–24, and was appointed professor in 1925. Dr. Gregory's scientific researches have covered broadly the evolution of the vertebrates, the origin of man, the evolution of human dentition and the relationship between man and the anthropoids. With Osborn he postulates that man and the higher anthropoids, especially the chimpanzee and the gorilla, had a common ancestor, a tailless, partly tree-living creature, which existed during the Tertiary period or age of mammals. He is the author of "Studies on the Evolution of the Primates" (1916); "On the Structure and Relations of Notharctus, an American Eocene Primate" (1920); "The Origin and Evolution of the Human Dentition (1922); "The Dentition of Dryopithecus and the Origin of Man," with Milo Hellman (1926), and "Our Face from Fish to Man" (1929). He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, New York Academy of Sciences (vice-president, 1922–23), the Galton Society (charter fellow and secretary-treasurer), New York Zoological Society (fellow), American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Naturalists, American Society of Herpetologists and Ichthyologists, American Society of Mammologists, the Palaeontological Society, American Anthropogical Association, American Association of Museums, International Association of Dental Research; corresponding member of the London Zoological Society and the Anthropogische Gesellschaft, Vienna; member of the Science League of America, and the Explorers' Club. He was married, Dec. 4, 1899, to Laura Grace, daughter of Daniel Foote, of Mystic, Conn.

BERRY, John Cutting, ophthalmologist, was born in Phippsburg, Sagadahoc co., Me., Jan. 16, 1847, son of Stephen Decatur and Jane Mary (Morse) Berry. His first American ancestor was William Berry, who came from England in 1631 and settled at Sandy Beach (now Rye), N. H., and the line of descent is traced through William Berry's son John and his wife Susannah; their son George and his wife Deliverance Haley; their son George and his wife Elizabeth Frink; their son Thomas B. and his wife Abigail Coombs, and their son Samuel and his wife Mary (Polly) Gould, who were the grandparents of John Cutting Berry. George Berry was a major in the Indian wars and was proprietor of Berry's Shipyard at Falmouth (now Portland), Me., and Thomas B. Berry was an officer in the war of the revolution. John C. Berry attended Monmouth (Me.) Academy, and began the study of medicine at the Medical School of Maine (Bowdoin), and was graduated M.D. at Jefferson Medical College in 1871. He took post-graduate work in New York city in 1885, and in Vienna in 1894.

He was appointed by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to its newest field, Japan, in 1871, and after a year's practice in the United States, went to Japan in 1872. He was appointed medical director of the International Hospital (European) Kobe, and the following year was called to the government (prefectural) hospital. He established and regularly visited four District Dispensaries and introduced important reforms in hospital management and in the treatment of diseases. He was the first teacher of human anatomy by dissection in central Japan, and his initial report on prisons was the beginning of prison reform in that country. In 1879 he became adviser and surgeon to the Okayama Hospital and board of health, and within five years the hospital was treating more than 10,000 patients annually. Later (1885) he established the Doshisha University Hospital and Training School for Nurses in Kyoto, being for ten years medical director and for six years professor of physiology and hygiene in the university. He is the author of monographs on the climatology of Japan and the Kyoto memorial for the abolition of licensed prostitution. Returning to the United States in 1896 he settled in Worcester, Mass., and specialized in diseases of the eye and ear. He was visiting and later consulting ophthalmic and aural surgeon to Worcester City Hospital, and to the Baldwinsville hospital cottages. He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, its medical adviser, and member of its prudential committee; the Memorial Home for the Blind (president), the Worcester City Missionary Society; the Economic and Congregational clubs of Worcester, the Sons of the American Revolution; the American Medical Association, Massachusetts State Medical Society, New England Ophthalmological Society, and Worcester Medical Society. He was decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the Order of the Sacred Treasure. He attended the Congregational church, and politically was a Republican. He was married Apr. 10, 1872, to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Hartley Gove, of Bath, Me., and had six children: Edward Gove; Evelyn Morse; Katherine Fiske; Gordon; Helen Cary; and Almira Field Berry.

RUSSELL, Charles Edward, journalist and author, was born at Davenport, Ia., Sept. 25, 1860, son of Edward and Lydia (Rutledge) Russell, and grandson of William Russell, who came to this country from London, England, about 1846, and settled in New York city and finally in Le Claire, Ia. Edward Russell was an active abolitionist, author of the amendment to the constitution of Iowa that gave the vote in that state to colored men, and for many years editor of the Davenport ''Gazette.'' The son was educated at St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, and in 1877 began setting type on his father's newspaper. Four years later he became telegraph editor of the Davenport ''Gazette,'' and subsequently its managing editor. In 1884 he was night editor of the Minneapolis ''Tribune,'' a year later was managing editor of the Minneapolis ''Journal,'' and in 1886 managing editor of the Detroit ''Tribune.'' In the later year he became a reporter on the ''New York Commercial Advertiser,'' and thereafter held reportorial positions on the New York ''Times,'' the New York ''World,'' and the New York ''Herald,'' until 1892. He was assistant city editor of the New York ''Herald'' during 1892–94, city editor of the New York ''World'' during 1894–97, and one of the managing editors of the ''New York American'' from 1897 to 1900, when he became the publisher of the Chicago ''American and Examiner,'' filling the latter position until his health broke down in 1902. After a period of rest and travel, he entered the magazine business and devoted his subsequent years to writing magazine articles and books. He is the author of ''Such Stuff as Dreams,'' poems (1902); ''The Twin Immortalities,'' poems (1904); ''The Greatest Trust in the World'' (1905); ''The Uprising of the Many'' (1907); ''Lawless Wealth'' (1908); ''Thomas Chatterton: the Marvelous Boy'' (1908); ''Songs of Democracy,'' poems (1909); ''Why I Am a Socialist'' (1910); ''Business the Heart of the Nation'' (1911); ''The Passing Show'' (1912); ''The Stories of the Great Railroads'' (1912); ''These Shifting Scenes'' (1914); ''The Story of Wendell Phillips'' (1915); ''Unchained Russia'' (1918); ''After the Whirlwind'' (1919); ''Bolshevism and the United States'' (1919); ''The Story of the Non-Partisan League" (1920); "The Outlook for the Philippines" (1922); "The Hero of the Filipinos" (1924); "Julia Marlowe—Her Life and Art" (1926); "The American Orchestra and Theodore Thomas" (Pulitzer prize biography, 1927); "A-Rafting on the Mississippi" (1928); "An Hour of American Poetry" (1929) and "From Sandy Hook to 62°" (1929). Mr. Russell is a Socialist in politics and has been twice a candidate for governor of New York on that party's ticket. He has traveled abroad extensively and been a close student of foreign politics and economics. In May, 1917, Pres. Wilson appointed him an envoy extraordinary to Russia on the special diplomatic mission to that country headed by Elihu Root (q.v.). After his return from Russia he offered his services to the United States government's committee of public information and addressed patriotic meetings in thirty-six states. In April, 1919, he became commissioner to Great Britain and Ireland for the committee, and made speaking tours through the allied countries. Later in the year he was appointed a member of Pres. Wilson's industrial commission. He is a member of the Authors' Club of New York and of the Authors' League, and finds his chief diversions in rowing and music. He was twice married: (1) in 1884, to Abby O. Rust of St. Johnsbury, Vt., who died in 1901, leaving one son, John Edward Russell, a writer; and (2) July 5, 1909, to Theresa, daughter of Andrew J. Hirschl of Chicago, Ill.

BAKER, Ashley De Los, jurist and banker, was born at West Monroe, Oswego co., N. Y., July 28, 1843, son of Samuel Porter and Mary Henry (Atherton) Baker. He was educated at the Whitestown (N. Y.) Seminary and the Mexico (N. Y.) Academy, and after studying law under his brothers, William H. and S. Park Baker, and at the Albany Law School, he was admitted to the bar in 1866. In the following year he opened a law office in Gloversville, N. Y.,



and became one of the most prominent members of the profession and one of the most eminent citizens of the municipality. He was associated with Hiram S. Parkhurst in his law practice for fifteen years and after practicing alone for several years, formed the firm of Baker, Burton & Baker with his nephew, Frank Burton and a son, A. J. Baker. The latter subsequently retired and was succeeded by another nephew, William B. Baker. He was elected judge of Fulton county in 1877, serving for six years. When the town of Gloversville was incorporated as a city in 1890, he was elected its first mayor, serving for two years. In addition to his professional activities he was elected president of the Fulton County National Bank in 1902 and during a long and efficient administration the institution became a powerful factor in the life of the communities it serves and one of the soundest banks of its kind in the state; its capitalization was increased from $150,000 to $300,000 and it has a surplus of $500,000. Judge Baker was a Knight Templar and a member of the national, state and county bar associations and the Eccentric Club of Gloversville and a member of the Congregational church. He was thrice married: (1) Aug. 30, 1870, to Alice, daughter of Alanson Judson of Gloversville, and after her death in March, 1875, he was married (2) to Marion Judson, his first wife's sister, and (3) in October, 1905, to Dorothy Ingerson Paul. By his first wife he had one son, Park, and, by his second wife, three children: Alanson Judson, Mary Atherton and Alice Marion Baker.

WASHBURN, Frederic Augustus, physician and surgeon, was born at New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 22, 1869, son of Frederic Augustus and Mary Jane (Swan) Washburn. His earliest American ancestor was John Washburn, who came from Evesham, Worcester co., England, about 1630, landed at Plymouth, and was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, Mass. His wife was Margery Moore, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife, Elizabeth Mitchell; their son Samuel and his wife, Deborah Packard; their son Benjamin and his wife Bethiah Kingman; their son Benjamin and his wife, Mary Cushman; their son Joshua and his wife, Lovisa Rickard, to their son Marsena Washburn and his wife, Lucy Gifford, who were the grandparents of Frederic Augustus Washburn, the subject. His father was a banker, and a deacon in the Congregational church. Frederic A. Washburn was graduated at Amherst College in 1892 with the degree of A.B., and at Harvard Medical College in 1896 with the degree of M.D. The following year he began the practice of his profession in Boston. He was assistant resident physician at Massachusetts General Hospital in 1899 and in 1903–08; resident physician from 1908 to 1922, and since the latter year, director of the institution. Since 1915 he has been director of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is also chairman of the board of trustees of the Massachusetts State Colony for the Insane at Gardner. During the Spanish-American war he served as 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon, 6th Massachusetts regiment, U. S. volunteers, participating in the Porto Rican campaign. In 1899–1901 he was captain and assistant surgeon in the 26th regiment U. S. volunteer infantry, and in 1901–03 he was major and surgeon U. S. volunteers. During this period he saw service in the Philippines, participating in one engagement and four skirmishes. Soon after America entered the world war he became major in the medical officers' reserve corps and was detailed in command of U. S. base hospital No. 6, which he established and organized at Talence, Bordeaux, France. He subsequently became surgeon, Winchester district, England, and in June, 1918, was promoted to lieutenant colonel, medical corps, National Army. He was then placed in charge of hospitalization, C. S. O. headquarters, Base Section No. 3, A. E. F., London. In the following October he was promoted to colonel and assigned as chief surgeon of this section. He received the decoration of Commander of St. Michael and St. George from the Prince of Wales, on Nov. 22, 1919, and the Distinguished Service Medal. He is a member of the American Hospital Association, serving as president in 1912–13; American Medical Association; Massachusetts Medical Society; Boston Medical Library; Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the Union Club (Boston). He is author of many articles on hospital organization and other hospital problems. Politically he is a Republican. He was married, Jan. 10, 1911, to Amy Silsbee, daughter of Gen. Francis Henry Appleton, of Boston, Mass.; they have one child, Amy Washburn.

STEWART, John Roscoe, banker, was born at Coolville, O., Mar. 5, 1884, son of James Hartman and Abigail Maliala (Bumgardner) Stewart. His father, a farmer, served in the Federal army during the civil war and was a prisoner of war in Libby prison. The son, after a public school education, became statistician and accountant with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., serving for four years at Little Rock and Oklahoma City. He was then for two years accountant, statistician, and chief clerk

of the Panama railroad at Colon. During 1908–10 he was auditor and claim agent for the Guayaquil & Quito Railroad & Express Co., with headquarters at Quito, Ecuador, after which he returned for a year to his former post at Colon. During 1911–12 he was traveling auditor for the Illinois Central Railroad Co. He was graduated with honors at the Northwestern School of Commerce in 1914, after special foreign trade and banking work at Chicago University, and at the Northwestern University in 1915 with the degree B.S. Since then he has been auditor, assistant cashier and vice-president, successively, of the Second Ward Savings Bank, Milwaukee, Wis., until its merger in 1928 with the First Wisconsin National Bank, of which institution he is now vice-president. He is also president and director of the Sixteenth Ward State Bank; and director of North Avenue State Bank, Mid City State Bank, Merchants and Farmers State Bank, and Kempsmith Manufacturing Co. During the World war he was director of the bureau of foreign agents of the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C. (Oct. 1918–July 1919). His duties in this connection include the direction of approximately two hundred foreign representatives in allied and neutral countries who reported on economic blockade matters. He has been a Sunday school superintendent and chairman of the Christian citizenship training committee of the Y.M.C.A. He is a member of the Westmoor Country, City, and University clubs. Politically he is an Independent, and he is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married at Evanston, Ill., June 15, 1916, to Harriet Lillian, daughter of George W. Eddy, secretary-treasurer of the Cable Piano Co., Chicago, and has three children: George Hartman, James Edward and Elizabeth Louise Stewart.

GIANNINI, Amadeo Peter, financier, was born in San Jose, Calif., May 6, 1870, son of Luigi and Virginia (Demartini) Giannini, both natives of Italy. His father, a merchant and farmer, died when the son was seven years old and his mother remarried. His career was begun in his stepfather's produce commission business, L. Scatana & Co., after a six months' course in a business college in San Francisco. His energy and natural ability led to a partnership and under his initiative the company developed into the largest commission house on the Pacific coast. While managing the estate of his father-in-law, he became a director of the Columbus Savings & Loan Society and thus gained his first experience in banking. A disagreement with the bank directors over a matter of policy led to his resignation from the directorate and a determination to establish a bank of his own. Accordingly he organized with a capital of $150,000 and opened Oct. 17, 1904, the Italian Bank of California, the name of which was soon changed to the Bank of Italy. He had original ideas on the subject of banking and introduced a number of practical innovations that brought depositors and friends in large numbers. He made loans indiscriminately to any and all who could give security; kept his banks open from nine to five every week day; had a special department for women, established branch banking after studying the subject abroad, built up a school-savings system embracing several thousand schools, sold bank shares to his customers on easy terms and permitted his employees to share in the profits. Within three months of the opening day the assets of the Bank of Italy had increased to $285,000. His resourcefulness was demonstrated during the conflagration following the earthquake of 1906. When he saw that the bank building was doomed he carried the bank's assets secretly to his home twenty miles away, and placing a desk on the docks at the water front, conducted his business as usual, with the rest of the city still a sea of fire. While the ruins were still smouldering an office was opened in the home of Mr. Giannini's brother, Dr. A. H. Giannini, which had escaped the flames and depositors were notified that a part of their deposits were immediately available. His was the first bank in the city to resume operations. It also offered to lend money for rebuilding to those of its customers who owned land on which to build. Closely following this catastrophe came the panic of 1907, which found many banks unprepared, with serious financial consequences. Mr. Giannini had sensed the approaching crisis and in preparation for it had stored quantities of gold. As a result of the exceptional acumen and financial genius of its founder the Bank of Italy prospered steadily, increasing its resources and the scope of its operations and gaining prestige year by year until it attained a position of primary importance, with assets of $655,000,000. It is the largest bank in the United States outside New York city and the largest in the country not operating under a national charter, and has the greatest number of depositors of any financial institution. For nearly twenty years it has been the chief exponent of branch banking in America and since 1908 it has purchased or established 292 branches located throughout California, providing a state wide and flexible reservoir of credit.

His rise in the financial world attracted the attention of eastern bankers, and members of the Italian chamber of commerce of New York, asked him to take over the East River National Bank. He accepted on condition that $1,500,000 capital be raised and that his brother Attilio H. Giannini be made president of the bank. The The Bancitaly Corp. was organized accordingly in 1919 and immediately purchased the East River bank, later the Bowery and East River National Bank, which increased its assets from $3,500,000 to $100,000,000 with nine branches in New York city. Later Mr. Giannini acquired the Commercial Exchange Bank of New York, and in 1928, the Bank of America, one of the oldest banks in New York city, with resources of over $200,000,000. This and the Bowery and East River Savings Bank were consolidated under the name of the Bank of America, National Association, making it the third largest bank in New York city, with resources of more than $800,000,000. He made the Bancitaly Corp. an investment trust dealing almost exclusively in bank stocks. It invested some $200,000,000 in stocks and bonds, including shares in the Bank of England, Midland Bank, the Bank of Ireland, the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Bank of Scotland, the Banque de France, the Reichsbank, the Banque Nationale de Belgique, the Suez canal and high grade industrial bonds. The Bancitaly corporation was dissolved in 1928 and since then all of Mr. Giannini's interests have been vested in Transamerica Corporation which he organized that year as a holding company. Transamerica Corporation is now the principal owner of The Bank of America, National Association, of New York, the Bank of Italy, of California, the Banca

D'America E D'Italia of Naples, Italy, the Intercoast Trading Co., and in 1930 its capital and surplus exceeded $1,000,000,000, making it the world's largest bank holding company. In line with his policy to let his employees share in the responsibility of his banks, he gave up the presidency of the Bank of Italy in 1924 and became chairman of its executive and finance committees and two years later he surrendered these positions, becoming chairman of the advisory committee. In 1925 he introduced a profit-sharing plan under which 40 per cent of the net profits are distributed among the employees. While president of the Bank of Italy Mr. Giannini would not permit the bank or any of his associates to make speculative investments or to engage in promotion schemes, but insisted on strict adherence to the principles of sound banking. At every stage of his career he has shown initiative, progressive ideals, and broad vision. Besides the innovations for his own bank, he organized and became president of the California Joint Stock Land Bank, the first of its kind on the Pacific coast. Upon reaching his sixtieth birthday he retired from active participation in the management of all his enterprises. Unlike many of his fellow bankers, Mr. Giannini never would accept a salary from more than one corporation at a time during his entire business career. He has served three terms as a director of the San Francisco chamber of commerce and is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is a Republican in politics and a Roman Catholic in his religious faith. In 1925 the Pope conferred on him the rank of Knight of the Order of Malta. Mr. Giannini's rise from an humble clerkship in a produce commission house to a position as one of the nation's leading bankers constitutes one of the most romantic chapters in the history of American finance. A man of forceful personality, he is an energetic, tireless worker and possesses a genial, kindly disposition which has made him one of the most popular men in San Francisco. His sympathies are wide and he has ever been known as a friend of the poor and struggling. Particularly interested in agricultural progress, he donated $1,500,000 to the University of California for the establishment of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics and $500,000 for a building dedicated to ways and means of improving agricultural conditions in the state. He was married Sept. 14, 1892, to Clorinda Agnes, daughter of Joseph Cuneo, of San Francisco, and has three children: Laurence Mario, Virgil David and Claire Evelyn Giannini.

YERKES (yĕr′-kĕs), **Robert Mearns**, psychologist, was born at Beadysville, Pa., May 26, 1876, son of Silas Marshall and Susanna Addis (Carrell) Yerkes, and a descendant of Anthony Yerkes, who emigrated from Holland in 1700 and settled near Germantown, Pa. The line from Anthony Yerkes is traced through his son Herman and his wife Elizabeth Watts; their son John and his wife Alice McVaugh; their son Harman and his wife Margaret Scott; their son Silas and his wife Elizabeth Mann, and their son Isaac Mann and his wife Jane Murdock Carr, who were the grandparents of Robert M. Yerkes. He was graduated A.B. at Ursinus College in 1897, and at Harvard University the following year. He received the A.M. degree from Harvard in 1899 and Ph.D. three years later. In 1902 he began his professional career as an instructor in comparative psychology at Harvard and in 1908 was appointed assistant professor, a position he held for nine years. He was psychologist at the Psychopathic Hospital at Boston from 1913 to 1917, and in 1917 became professor of psychology at the University of Minnesota, but during the two following years was engaged in war work at Washington, on leave of absence from the university. He was responsible for one of the most interesting, as well as important, scientific innovations developed during the war with Germany, i. e., the mental classification of the private soldiers and many of the officers engaged in it. In April, 1917, the National Research Council created a committee on psychology with Dr. Yerkes as its chairman, to devise group intelligence tests. Securing from the secretary of war the authority for a thorough trial, he organized a committee to prepare a system of mental tests and was commissioned a major in the sanitary corps for the purpose of directing the work. The results of the tests, made in four cantonments, so impressed the military authorities that a division of psychology was created in the medical department, in charge of Dr. Yerkes, and orders given for the psychologic examination of the entire army, with the exception of field and general officers. After administering a course of special training in military psychology to some 400 assistants, Dr. Yerkes directed the introduction of the tests in thirty-five army training camps, resulting in the psychological examination of 1,726,999 officers and men prior to Jan. 1, 1919. After this work had been thoroughly organized in the army, Dr. Yerkes assisted in the introduction of other kinds of psychological service in the army and navy. The examinations were of two types, one given to large groups of men, the other to indi-

viduals. Of the group examinations, one was for those who could read, write and understand English and one for those who could not. Those unable to take the test or who graded low in the first, or ''alpha,'' test, were given the second, or ''beta,'' test; if graded low in that, they were examined individually. Rapidity in answering, as well as accuracy, was considered in grading. The alpha tests consisted of questions and answers to demonstrate the subject's ability to form practical judgments, to follow instructions precisely, to judge between synonyms and antonyms, to complete numerical progressions, to correct disarranged sentences, to gather general information. The beta tests consisted of the drawing of continuous lines through mazes of figures, counting of cubes, filling in of blank spaces with proper letters or digits, checking of numbers, completion from memory of incomplete pictorial illustrations and the construction of geometrical designs. If the subject failed to make a good grade in the beta test, he was taken in hand individually, and if he was unable to follow his examiner through various mental operations, such as the reconstruction of pictures, forms, or designs, or drawing from memory, he was recommended either for discharge from the army or for special assignment. This mental examining system proved of the greatest usefulness to the military authorities in the selection of officers and in fitting men into their proper places in the army machine. After the close of the war Dr. Yerkes aided in preparing tests for the mental rating of public school children, and what are known as the ''National Intelligence Tests'' are now extensively used in the public schools. Beginning in 1919, Dr. Yerkes served for six years as director of the research information service of the National Research Council. In 1924 he was appointed to a research position as professor of psychology in the Institute of Psychology of Yale University, and in 1929 he was assigned as professor of psychology to the newly organized Institute of Human Relations of Yale, with responsibility for the work in comparative psychobiology and for the conduct of the anthropoid experiment station at Orange Park, Florida. He is the author of the following books in addition to a number of papers in scientific periodicals, "The Dancing Mouse" (1907); "Introduction to Psychology" (1911); "Methods of Studying Vision in Animals," with J. B. Watson (1911); "A Point Scale for Measuring Mental Ability," with Bridges and Hardwick (1915); "The Mental Life of Monkeys and Apes" (1916); "Army Mental Tests," with Clarence S. Yoakum (1920); "Almost Human" (1926); "The Mind of a Gorilla," Part I (1927), Part II (1927), Part III (1928); "The Great Apes," with Ada W. Yerkes (1929); he edited "The New World of Science" (1920) and "Psychological Examining in the U. S. Army" (1921). He was married in September, 1905, at Twilight Park, N. Y., to Ada Watterson, daughter of Robert Frank Watterson of Cleveland, O., and has two children: Roberta Watterson and David Norton Yerkes.

SNEAD, Leonard Alexander, fuel and transportation adviser, was born at Sherando, Va., Nov. 3, 1886, son of James S. C. and Maggie V. (Campbell) Snead. He graduated at Piedmont College in 1904, and in the following year entered the employ of the New River Fuel Co. (coal) as secretary to the secretary-treasurer. Here he served successively as secretary to the general manager, secretary to the president, director of traffic and shipments, and eastern sales manager with headquarters at Washington, D. C. He was also director of shipments and distributors and later Eastern sales manager of the White Oak Coal Co., one of the subsidiaries of the New River Co., having charge of the sales of all the coal mined by the New River Co. In these positions he acquired a thorough mastery of the various details of the coal industry, and his expert knowledge and ability as an executive became so well known that early in 1917 he became a member of the executive committee of the Tidewater Coal Exchange, representing the West Virginia coal operators, an agency established at the request of the Council of National Defense, through which all shipments of coal through the ports of Hampton Roads, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York were pooled and distributed during the emergency occasioned by the European war. He was also a member of the subcommittee on coal production of the Council of National Defense, and in July, 1917, was selected by the bituminous operators of the United States as commissioner to apportion, distribute and supply the government's requirements of fuel during the period of the war. In August, 1917, he was appointed by the U. S. fuel administrator to be director of apportionment and distribution of the U. S. Fuel Administration, a position which covered the apportionment of cars to the mines and the distribution of coal to all consumers, including the government's requirements, the railroads, public utilities and domestic consumers, in an equitable manner. It was his task to see that all fuel requirements of the government for the prosecution of the war and for other purposes were met promptly and fully. It was the function of his office to issue preferential orders for cars to individual mines, and to distribute preferentially the supply of coal to the army, the navy, troopships, munition plants, cantonments and the domestic consumers. Owing to the close relations of the fuel administration with the commission on car service of the Railroad War Board, Mr. Snead was made a member of the latter to facilitate the operation of his department under the fuel administrator, and for the same reason when the priority committee of the War Industries Board was established he was appointed a member, representing the U. S. Fuel Administration for the purpose of passing on priority in fuel supply for war industries. In January, 1918, he was made assistant to Dr. Harry A. Garfield, the fuel administrator. He resigned all these war agencies in July, 1918, and opened an office in Washington, D. C., as fuel and transportation adviser to a large number of corporations and associations in various industries. He is also president of the L. A. Snead Coal Co. and the Chesapeake & Potomac Fuel Co. In 1919 he organized the L. A. Snead Company as shippers and distributors of coal and coke, operating in the New River, Pocahontas, Kanawha, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Fairmont fields, and he is president of that company. Mr. Snead is a fluent and pleasing public speaker and frequently makes public addresses, chiefly on industrial topics. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Racquet (life), Washington Country, Columbia Country and City clubs of Washington, and a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married Nov. 24, 1909, to Maude, daughter of Elijah W. Harvey, of Charleston, W. Va., and has one daughter, Ruth Harvey Snead.

STROOCK, Sylvan Irving, manufacturer, was born in New York city, Apr. 26, 1886, son of Louis S. and Pauline (Shrier) Stroock, grandson of Samuel and Mariana Stroock, and great-grandson of Solomon Michael Stroock, who emigrated from Germany in 1844, settling in Pennsylvania. His grandfather founded in 1873 the firm of S. Stroock & Co., manufacturers of felts, plushes, blankets, etc., of New York city. His father succeeded to the business, and the son after an apprenticeship in the Stroock felt mills at Newburgh, N. Y., and the company's New York office, was made a partner of S. Stroock & Co. in 1912. In 1914 he became treasurer of the Stroock Felt Mills and the Stroock Plush Co. of Newburgh. In August, 1918, Mr. Stroock was appointed chief of the felt section of the Council of National Defense, and shortly afterwards chief of the felt section of the War Industries Board. The felt section in the beginning simply acted in an advisory capacity, and assisted the government departments in drawing up correct specifications for the different types of felt needed for various purposes, and in placing contracts with mills that were best adapted for producing the particular type desired. Felt is probably used in its various forms in a greater variety of industries than any other commodity, and the demand for it exceeded the production of all the mills within the country. Felt in various forms is not only used extensively in the manufacture of many kinds of machinery, the making of wearing apparel, the manufacture of paper and for medical purposes, but for military purposes is used in the manufacture of helmets, canteens, gas masks, uniforms, airplanes, automobiles, tractors, hats, shoes, harness, saddles, splints, ammunition, periscopes and fuses, so that with the growth of the war program the requirements for felt increased to such an extent that it became necessary for the government to assume control of the industry. As chief of the felt section Mr. Stroock controlled the allocation of felt to civilian consumers, minimized its use for non-essential purposes, supervised its purchase by the United States and the Allied governments and the non-combatant neutral nations, who were seeking to procure it in the American market, directing the distribution of wool to the mills of the country, and standardized weights, specifications, etc. He eliminated the use of felt for all non-essential and lesser essential purposes, and thus was successful in a marked degree in providing for the government the enormous quantities of felt required for war purposes. Mr. Stroock is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Merchants' Association of New York, the New York Board of Trade, the American Manufacturers' Export Association and the Uptown, Aldine and Metropolitan clubs of New York He was married July 17, 1919, to Eleanor G., daughter of John F. McClane, a merchant of New York, and has one son: Louis S. Stroock.

HALL, Elbert John, mechanical engineer, was born in San Jose, Calif., Apr. 8, 1882, son of William Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Henning) Hall, and grandson of Andrew Jackson Hall, a native of Kentucky and a California pioneer. He took a steam engineering course with the International Correspondence Schools, and at a night school in San Francisco, and at the age of sixteen was a steam engineer in the employ of irrigation plants in the Santa Clara valley. Later he learned pattern making, foundry and machine shop practice in San Francisco shops. While in the employ of I. L. Burton Machine Works, of San Francisco, he gained his initial experience in designing marine and hoisting engines, and various kinds of gas engines. At this period he designed a stationary farm engine known as the "Doak" for the Henshaw-Buckley Co., of San Francisco. In 1902 he was given a half ownership in the Burton company, and in the following year began building hill climbing automobile engines to replace those in the cars being shipped to the Pacific coast. Thereafter he specialized in commercial automobile engines, and in 1905 he transferred most of his activities to the Heine-Velox Co., for the purpose of manufacturing automobiles complete. Both concerns were wiped out in the earthquake and fire of 1906. Following that holocaust Mr. Hall took charge of a large mechanical school, and then went east to gain additional experience in the automobile trade. In 1907 he became designer and manager for the Comet Automobile Co., and as the concern did not survive the financial depression of that year, he opened an independent combination repair shop and factory and built a car of his own design, called the Comet. He was associated with Bruce Kennedy for a year under the name of the Hall-Kennedy Works, and in 1910 with Bert C. Scott, organized the Hall-Scott Motor Car Co., to manufacture industrial locomotives, gasolene-driven railway coaches, interurban car bodies for electric railroads, automobile engines and aviation motors, of which he has since been first vice-president and factory manager. In 1913 the Hall-Scott aviation motors, 4- and 8-cylinder models, were flown successfully by the best known aviators in America, and the company supplied airplane engines to numerous airplane companies which at that period were beginning to spring up all over the country. In 1915 the Hall-Scott Co. designed and perfected a 6-cylinder engine known as the "A-5" aviation engine, which was sold as a military motor to the governments of Russia, China, Japan, Holland, Norway, Australia, England and United States, large numbers being used by the allies in the European war. The company's standard 6-cylinder marine motor of 200 h.p. holds practically all records for marine engines of its class; it is a stock article and is considered the best engine of its type in the world. The company also makes a stock 4- and 6-cylinder aviation motor. To Mr. Hall and to Jesse G. Vincent belongs the credit for designing the Liberty Motor, America's great contribution to aviation during the war, and one of the outstanding scientific achievements of all time. Because of his knowledge of and experience with aviation engines he was invited by Col. E. A. Deeds (q.v.) of the Aircraft Production Board, in May, 1917, to collaborate with Mr. Vincent in the design of a new all-American aviation motor which should embody the best features of all types produced in this country, which could be made in powers sufficiently high to assure continued usefulness for a term of years and which would possess the maximum degree of interchangeability between similar parts. Hall and Vincent had never seen each other before, but on May 29, 1917, locked in a room of the New Willard Hotel, in Washington, they set to work, and within two days had outlined the important features of the Liberty engine. For five days neither man left the hotel. Engineers and draftsmen from various sections of the country were brought to Washington to assist them. The work of drafting proceeded continuously day and night, each man working alternately a 24-hour shift. After the preliminary designs had been accepted by the Aircraft Production Board and the Joint Army and Navy Technical Aircraft Board, construction of six of the 8- and 12-cylinder models was begun. The various parts were made at twelve different factories from Connecticut to California. Twenty-eight days after the drawings were started, the first engine was completed at the Packard Motor Car Co.'s plant in Detroit, thus accomplishing in less than one month, what in normal times usually requires a year. (For details of the Liberty motor see Vincent, Jesse G. below). Mr. Hall remained in Washington as consulting engineer to the Aircraft Production Board. In the following August, when the equipment division of the signal corps was formed, he was placed in charge of the production and engineering of the 8- and 12-cylinder Liberty motors in the eight factories scattered throughout the country where they were being made, and he spent several months in organizing these plants for quantity output. He was commissioned major in the signal corps in October, 1917, and lieutenant colonel in April, 1918. In February, 1918, he was asked to perfect the construction of plans and equipment, and speed up the production of the De Haviland and Bristol planes which were urgently needed at the fighting front. Meanwhile the situation in France was becoming so critical that General Pershing requested by cable Mr. Hall's services overseas and he went to France in the following July as a member of the Lockhart Aviation Mission. After making a complete report of conditions at the front, he was appointed (Oct. 7, 1918) chief of the technical section of the Air Service in France. Mr. Hall was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service rendered in the designing of the Liberty engine and subsequently in the adapting of the LeRhone engine to the American methods of production, and also in pushing to completion the American adaptation of the DeHaviland plane." Mr. Hall is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers. He was married in San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 11, 1905, to Carolina R., daughter of Louis Edwin Smith, a lumberman of Cailfornia, and has two children: Mildred Miriam and Carolyn Mary Hall.

VINCENT, Jesse Gurney, mechanical engineer, was born at Charleston, Ark., Feb. 10, 1880, son of Joseph Merrill and Nellie (Gurney) Vincent. He was brought up on his father's farm in Illinois. He studied mechanical drawing at the Y. M. C. A., St. Louis., Mo, and took a course in mechanical engineering from the International Correspondence School. After clerking two years in a St. Louis commission house, he entered a machine shop as helper, later becoming machinist and tool maker. A wider field for the development of his mechanical ability was found in the employ of the Universal Adding Machine Co. of St. Louis, and a year later of the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., and when the latter removed its plant to Detroit, Mich., in 1904, he became tool designer and superintendent of inventions, in charge of a staff of 100 men. He himself perfected a number of improvements to the adding machine. His connection with the automobile industry began in 1910 when he became chief engineer of the Hudson Motor Car Co. Two years later he accepted a similar position with the Packard Motor Car Co., of which he was made vice-president in 1913, in charge of engineering. He designed all recent models of Packard cars and was beginning to be recognized as one of the leading automotive engineers of the country and being deeply interested in the problem of an improved internal combustion engine, his efforts in that direction were greatly stimulated at the outbreak of the European war when it was realized that aircraft would have a profound effect upon the war's progress and termination. As a result, he developed two or three types of 12-cylinder aircraft engines, ranging in horsepower from 125 to 225. When the United States entered the war his skill as an aircraft engineer had become so generally recognized that he was invited by E. A. Deeds (q.v.), a member of the Aircraft Production Board, to go to Washington and assist in designing an all-American motor. Upon reaching the Capital he met for the first time his collaborator in the enterprise, Mr. Elbert J. Hall (q.v., above). The two engineers pooled their scientific knowledge and engineering skill and in five days had perfected what was later known as the Liberty motor, one of the great engineering triumphs of the war. Mr. Vincent was directly responsible for many of the fundamental features of the engine, such as the individual built-up steel cylinder, a highly advantageous improvement owing to the greater ease of handling and replacement which it afforded, and the camshaft housing and operating mechanism, whose chief merit lay in the fact that the camshaft and rocker arms were contained in practically oil-tight housing and were assured of adequate lubrication, whereas the valve springs and tappet adjustments were exposed and quite accessible. This feature was of inestimable value since valve spring failure occurred frequently with other engines but was practically unknown in the Liberty. The box-section crankcase with the main bearings clamped between upper and lower halves was another feature which was based on Mr. Vincent's earlier designs, as was, also, the arrangement of the two banks of cylinders at an included angle of 45°, thus conforming more nearly to the shape of the fuselage and reducing the amount of head resistance. The fact that the explosions were not evenly spaced tended to eliminate crank-shaft vibrations and prevented trouble with accessory drives. The ignition system, another original design, was of the battery or generator type, and soon proved its superiority over the magneto, which previously had been used almost exclusively on airplanes but which had given considerable trouble owing to the delicate nature of the mechanism. The Liberty engine was particularly free from important revisions in design after the experimental engines had been completed, the only changes being in the lubricating system, which was made a "dry sump" instead of a "wet sump" type before production actually started, and in certain parts of the engine which were strengthened so as to produce greater power. The Liberty motor was the only aviation motor produced in America which gave actual flying service on the front during the war. It was used by the British Independent Air Force, accomplishing the longest bombing trips made by the Allies during the European war. Installed in a British observation plane it did the work of five other planes and it was the first motor to successfully make the trip across the Atlantic. After helping to design the Liberty motor Mr. Vincent resigned from the Packard company and was put in charge of the engine design section of the signal corps and on Sept. 3, 1917, was commissioned major. On Oct. 1 he was made executive officer of the McCook Flying Field, Dayton, O., where he organized the airplane experimental department of the signal corps. He became chief of the department and commanding officer at McCook field, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, in February, 1918. He built up a very large staff of engineering laboratories and McCook field became the center of the technical aircraft activities of the war department, continuing in command there until September, 1918, when he became chief of the airplane engineering division of the bureau of aircraft production. He remained in that position until the close of the war, when he resumed his work with the Packard company. Mr. Vincent's extraordinary mechanical talent was an important factor in the development of the airplane during the war and it was his skill and his efforts, as much as those of any other man, that enabled the United States to take its place, during the closing months of the war, as one of the formidable forces in the Allied supremacy in the air. He mastered the art of flying and became a reserve military aviator. He is now a colonel in the air service, signal officers reserve corps. He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers (president, 1920); the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the American Society for Testing Materials, Engineers' Club of New York, the Detroit Athletic Club, the Country Club and the Automobile Country Club of Detroit. He was married, Oct. 2, 1902, to Clarinda, daughter of John A. Blood, of St. Louis, Mo.

FELKER, Samuel Demeritt, fifty-seventh governor of New Hampshire (1914–15), was born at Rochester, N. H., Apr. 16, 1859, son of William H. and Deborah (Demeritt) Felker. He was prepared for college at the New Hampton (N. H.) Literary Institution and was graduated A.B. at Dartmouth College in 1882. Having decided to follow the law he attended Boston University Law School where he received his law degree in 1887. He began the practice of his profession at Rochester the same year and rapidly built up a successful business. He early became interested in local politics; was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1889, was elected to the state senate on the Democratic ticket, in 1890, served as mayor of Rochester in 1896–97 and was city solicitor during 1899–1913. In 1913 he was elected governor of the state for one term, the first member of the Democratic party to hold that office in the history of the state. Following his retirement from the governorship he was elected judge of the Rochester municipal court. The honorary LL.D. degree was conferred upon him by the New Hampshire State College in 1913. He is a member of the City Club, Rochester, and of the Congregational church. He was married, June 26, 1900, to Mary J Dudley, of Buffalo, N. Y.

WEYRAUCH (wī′-råk), **Paul Hugo,** soldier and merchant, was born at Barmen, Germany, Apr. 4, 1873, son of Ernest and Johanna (Pieper) Weyrauch. He came to New York in 1889, enlisted in the U. S. army in 1895 and served throughout the Spanish-American war, participating in five campaigns in the Philippine islands. In 1907 he was retired from active service with the rank of second lieutenant of cavalry. Three years later he was commissioned captain in the Washington national guard. When the United States entered the World war he was commissioned major, U. S. army, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1918, and to that of colonel in 1919. His first command was a battalion of the 146th field artillery and subsequently he headed the 146th regiment of field artillery and the 66th field artillery brigade, serving throughout the Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns. In April, 1926, he was commissioned brigadier general, Washington national guard, and in June of the same year was given a similar rank in the officers reserve corps. During 1907-26 he was general manager and a director of the Blalock Fruit Co., a $500,000 corporation of Walla Walla, Wash. In 1915 he organized the Blalock Fruit and Produce Co., also of Walla Walla, of which he has since been president and director. In 1923 he entered the life insurance business and is now associated with the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York as manager of the Spokane office. He was president of the Walla Walla Commercial Club during 1914–16, the Rotary Club of Walla Walla, 1919–21, and the Fruit Growers' Agency, 1917–19, the last-named organization having been founded under the auspices of the government bureau of markets and comprising the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. He served also as first vice-president of the

Washington State Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Weyrauch is a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the American Legion and the Army and Navy Club of America. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married at Walla Walla, Wash., Feb. 11, 1907, to Edith, daughter of Lieut. William P. Moffatt, U. S. A. He had two children: Paul Russell and Mary Jane Weyrauch.

ANSELL, Samuel Tilden, lawyer and soldier, was born at Coinjock, N. C., Jan. 1, 1875, son of Henry Beasley and Lydia (Simmons) Ansell and a descendant of John Ansell, who came from Surrey, England, in 1726 and settled at Knott's Island, N. C. His wife was Susan Whitehead, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Caleb and his wife Sarah Etheridge; their son John and his wife Mary Cox; their son James and his wife Lydia White, and their son Samuel Jasper and his wife Rhoda Litchfield, who were the grandparents of Samuel T. Ansell. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1899, and at the college of law, University of North Carolina, in 1904, with the degree LL.B. Upon graduation at West Point he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 11th infantry. Thereafter he rose steadily through the various army grades until, in 1917, he was commissioned brigadier general. For seventeen years he was connected with the law department of the army. During 1902-09 he was instructor in law and history at West Point. He was on duty with the civil government of the Philippine Islands as prosecuting attorney for the province of Moro during 1909-11 and was engaged in special legal work for the War Department in New York and Washington for the following two years. From 1913 to 1917 he represented the Philippine and Porto Rico governments before the Federal courts in the United States, as counsel for the war department and received the formal commendation of those governments for his efficient services. On Aug. 27, 1917 he was appointed acting judge advocate general of the army, Gen. Crowder (q.v.) the judge advocate general, having been detailed as provost marshal general. He discharged the duties of that office through the European war, except for a brief absence in Europe. He used the great weight of the law department of the army to unify the entire military establishment and it was upon his initiative that War Department General Order No. 75 was issued, abolishing all distinctions between the regular army and the national army and the national guard and denominating all the land forces as the Army of the United States. He established also a system of review and revision of courts-martial procedure which placed the administration of military justice upon a plan that was more nearly in consonance with the administration of civil justice than had hitherto prevailed. In February, 1919, in testimony before a senate committee he attacked the entire system of courts-martial, declaring that system responsible for ''terrible, gross injustice.'' A short time later he was relieved of his duties as acting judge advocate general but was appointed by Secretary Baker as head of the Board of Review with his pre-war rank of lieutenant colonel. The courts-martial sentences of more than 5,000 prisoners were remitted as the result of less than five months' work by this board, acting under his control. Subsequently a spirited controversy occurred with Col. Ansell and Sen. George W. Chamberlain attacking the existing courts-martial system and Secretary Baker and Gen. Crowder defending it. Finally the American Bar Association, at the request of Secretary Baker, appointed a committee to make a thorough investigation of courts-martial procedure. After an extended inquiry the committee submitted a divided report, the majority upholding the system and the minority condemning it. Col. Ansell criticised the investigation and at the session of the American Bar Association in Boston in August, 1919, denounced the majority report, which was tabled. Aided by Sen. Chamberlain and Rep. Royal Johnson and many other lawyers in and out of Congress, he continued his activities in behalf of the reformation of the military code and of the correction of courts-martial abuses, until in June, 1920, Congress enacted the new Articles of War, which embody the principal reforms advocated by him. He resigned from the army in July, 1919, and established the law firm of Ansell & Bailey, Washington, D. C., in association with Edward S. Bailey. He was counsel in the fall of 1919 for the special Congressional Committee which investigated war department expenditures. One of the most important litigations with which he was identified was the case of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, a wealthy Philadelphian of German descent, who was arrested on a government warrant on the charge of evading the selective service law. While Bergdoll was awaiting trial, Mr. Ansell obtained permission from the war department for him to leave prison to go, under guard, to the mountains of western Maryland, to procure a large sum of gold which he claimed to have hidden there. Bergdoll's sensational escape from his guard and subsequent flight to Germany led to a congressional investigation which cleared Mr. Ansell of all blame in connection therewith. His services as the chief law officer of the army during the war led to his being awarded on Jan. 27, 1919, by direction of Pres. Wilson, the distinguished service medal. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He finds his chief recreation in out-of-door sports. Independence of thought and action, courage, and constructive ability are the dominating traits of his character. He was married Feb. 15, 1904, to Elmeda, daughter of Burr R. Tracy, a real estate broker of Washington, D. C., and has four children: Elmeda, Burr Tracy, Samuel T., Jr., and Nancy Lydia Ansell.

DANIELS, Mabel Wheeler, composer and author, was born at Swampscott, Mass., Nov. 27, 1878, daughter of George Frank and Maria S. (Wheeler) Daniels. Her father was president of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston for ten years. The daughter displayed both musical and literary talents at an early age, composing a ''Fairy Charm Waltz'' at the age of ten, and writing a number of creditable short stories in childhood. She received her preliminary education at the Girls' Latin School, Boston, and was graduated (magna cum laude) at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., in 1900. She studied harmony and counterpoint at college, and later took up composition with George W. Chadwick of Boston and under Ludwig Thuille in Munich, Germany. Her first published composition was a chorus for the Glee Club at Radcliffe, and this was followed by two operettas for the students there. Her published works are two duets from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam; many songs and part-songs; a choral cycle, "In Springtime," for women's voices; the song, "Villa of Dreams," and two three-part songs for women's voices entitled "Eastern Song" and "The Voice of My Beloved." The last three compositions received two prizes offered by the National Federation of Musical Clubs in 1911. She also wrote "The Desolate City," a poem for baritone and orchestra; "Peace with a Sword," a chorus for mixed voices and large orchestra; an orchestra suite; a piano and violin sonata, and a Christmas song, "In a Manger Lowly," with violin obligato. The initial production of "Peace with a Sword" was by the Handel and Haydn Society in Symphony Hall, Boston, in 1917, and it has since been performed at choral festivals in Chicago, Boston, Worcester (Mass.), Bangor and Portland (Me.), Ann Arbor (Mich.), and Syracuse (N. Y.). Miss Daniels has frequently conducted well-known orchestras in her own compositions, and for a number of years was director of music at Simmons College, Boston. She is the author of "An American Girl in Munich; Impressions of a Music Student" (1905). She was president of the Radcliffe Musical Association during 1917–1919, and is a member of the College, Authors', and Vincent clubs, Boston.

LASSITER, William, soldier, was born in Petersburg, Va., Sept. 29, 1867, son of Daniel William and Anna Rives (Heath) Lassiter. He was graduated at the United States military academy in 1889, and was commissioned additional second lieutenant, 4th artillery, June 12, 1889, serving at Jackson Barracks until April, 1890. On Feb. 10, 1890, he was promoted second lieutenant, 5th artillery, serving for a short time at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and for a year at Fort Mason, Calif. He was transferred to the 1st artillery, Jan. 29, 1891, and graduated at the artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., in 1894. He was with his regiment one year at Fort Slocum, N. Y., one year at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and nearly two years at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., having been promoted first lieutenant, 1st artillery, Aug. 26, 1897. During the Spanish-American war, he was in the expedition to Cuba under Gen. Shafter as a member of light battery K, 1st artillery, and participated in the attack and capture of Santiago. From August, 1898, until July, 1901, he was instructor in the department of tactics at West Point, being promoted captain, artillery corps, Feb. 28, 1901. He commanded a light battery at Fort Riley, Kan., and as recorder and executive of the field artillery board he worked until 1908 on the preparation of new field artillery drill regulations and the evolution of field artillery material to meet modern conditions. Shortly after his promotion to the rank of major, Feb. 25, 1908, he became inspector general of the army of pacification in Cuba, where he served until the final evacuation by our troops in April, 1909. Returning to the United States he inspected field artillery in many parts of the country and in the Philippines. He was especially interested in the development of civil government in the Philippines and at the conclusion of his duties, in October, 1910, obtained leave of absence for five months to travel in China, Java, the Federated Malay States, Burma, India and Egypt to study the systems of colonial government. From March to May, 1911, he was stationed at San Antonio, Tex., with the maneuver division, as inspector general of the field artillery troops, in connection with the Mexican situation. He then served in the office of the inspector general of the army in Washington until June, 1911, when he was appointed a member of the General Staff. In September and October, 1911, he accompanied Gen. Wotherspoon, chief of staff of the army, and Gen. Garlington, inspector general of the army, on a military mission to the German imperial maneuvers, on the invitation of the German emperor, visiting also Austria, France and England, and studying their military establishments. On Mar. 16, 1913, he was promoted lieutenant colonel, 4th artillery, and was relieved from the general staff. During his tour of service in the general staff he gave special attention to the problems of organization and was a member of the committee of officers which prepared a plan for the organization of the military resources of the United States. During the Mexican border troubles, in 1914, he was on duty with the 4th field artillery at Texas City, Tex., and in April accompanied the regiment to Vera Cruz as part of the expedition under Gen. Funston, participating in the occupation of that city, May 1–26, 1914, when he succumbed to a tropical disease and was invalided home to remain on sick leave until the end of 1914. Early in 1915 he went with the 2d field artillery, to which he had been transferred Nov. 21, 1914, to Camp Stotesbury, Philippine Islands, and on July 1, 1916, was promoted colonel of field artillery. Following cabled instructions of Sept. 9, 1916, he went to London as military attaché. There he was engaged in negotiations with representatives of Great Britain concerning the entrance of the United States into the European war, the procurement of supplies for American troops and the disposition of Americans serving in the British armies. He was commissioned brigadier general, national army, Aug. 5, 1917, and assigned to the command of all American troops in England and of Base Section No. 3, Line of Communications, in which capacity he transported troops through England to France, and provided ways and means for quartering and training large numbers of troops in England. Having joined the 51st field artillery brigade of the 26th division, which had just arrived at the training camp in Brittany, he instructed this brigade until Feb. 1, 1918, when he led it to the front lines in the Soissons sector, Chemin des Dames area. On Mar. 19, 1918, the 26th division, including Gen. Lassiter's brigade, was ordered to take over a front-line sector in the Toul area, and on May 9, 1918, he was assigned chief of artillery of the 1st army corps, then being organized under Gen. Liggett, with headquarters at Neuf Château, his command comprising not only the 66th field artillery brigade, which organically belonged to the 1st army corps, but also a large assortment of French artillery. From June 20th to July 15th he was engaged in the Château-Thierry area, in the operations involved in repelling the German attack of July 14–15, and then in the Allied offensive from the Marne to the Aisne, July 18–Aug. 13, 1918, during which the corps artillery of the 1st corps was kept well up to the front in order to utilize the long range of the heavy guns in searching the German back areas where their troops were massed. Gen. Lassiter was commissioned major general, U. S. army, Aug. 8, 1918, and on Aug. 13th, was assigned as chief of artillery of the 4th army corps. In preparation for the St. Mihiel offensive, Sept. 12–15, 1918, he was occupied in organizing the artillery of the 4th corps, making plans for the attack, and getting thousands of tons of ammunition forward into position. After the St. Mihiel attack, Gen. Lassiter remained as chief of artillery of the 4th corps until Oct. 12, 1918, when he was appointed chief of artillery of the second army, which was preparing to attack near Metz when the armistice came. On Nov. 18 he was given command of the 32d division, and took part with this division in the march to the Rhine and the occupation of the Coblenz bridgehead. The division was ordered home on Apr. 19, 1919, but Gen. Lassiter was then assigned chief of artillery of the third army; his principal work, as a member of the board of seven senior officers, was to draw lessons from the war in organization and tactics. He returned to the United States Aug. 22, was honorably discharged of his temporary commission, resumed permanent rank as colonel of field artillery, and was assigned to duty in the war department general staff. On July 2, 1920, he was commissioned brigadier general, U. S. army, and assigned to the command of Camp Knox, Ky., but in September, 1921, was ordered back to Washington, for duty in the war department general staff as head of one of its four divisions. For his service in the world war he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He was also decorated Commander of Saint Michael and Saint George by Great Britain and commander of the Legion of Honor by France, and received the Croix de Guerre with two palms. Gen. Lassiter is a member of the University Club of New York, and of the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase and Army and Navy clubs, of Washington, D. C.

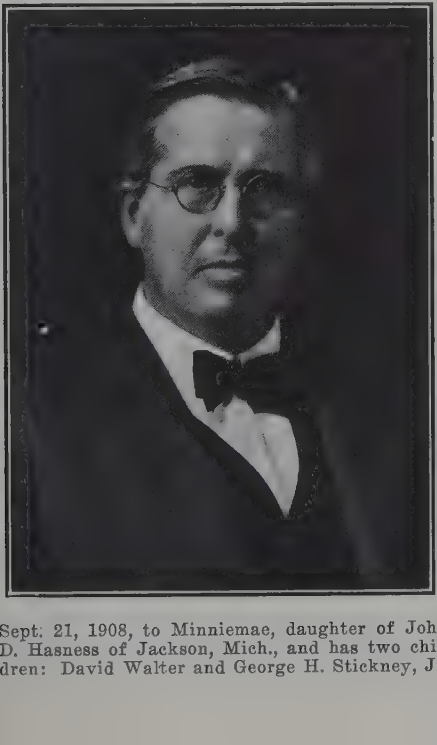
DURNELL, Fannie Dafflon (Mrs. Charles Durnell), singer, known on the stage as "Nitta Jo," was born in Paris, France, Oct. 8, 1881, daughter of Philip Dafflon, general manager of the Paris department store, Bon Marché. She began business life as a modiste, but felt always an ambition for the stage, an inclination which her mother opposed, but finally concurred in after seeing "Nitta Jo" play in one of her parts. At the age of twenty she appeared at the Varietie Theater in Marseilles, scoring an instant success and being hailed by the critics as a star. She was in Buzen, Roumania, when the European war began, and fired with indignation by the reports of outrages perpetrated by the Germans in Belgium and France, she gave expression to her feelings, voicing also those of the public, in ardent political songs which had a decided effect in producing army recruits against the Germans. When the German troops advanced on Roumania, she and her husband left Buzen on the same military train with King Ferdinand. They reached Petrograd Dec. 1, 1916, witnessed the revolution in Russia, saw the Czar dethroned, and becoming apprehensive of the Bolsheviki, fled to the Chinese frontier, and thence to Vancouver and Seattle via Japan. Madame Durnell was everywhere received with enthusiasm in the United States and her success was decisive. She possesses a rich contralto voice and delightfully clear enunciation. In 1920 she resumed her career on the concert stage of Europe. The Gallic facility for depicting various emotions appears in her face. Her gestures are expressive, and her entire performance moved one of the leading American critics to speak of her as "more vibrant and intense than vivacious." She was married in Roumania in 1913 to Charles Durnell of New York and has one child, Bertrand Charles Durnell. In the summer of 1920 she went abroad and has since been appearing with pronounced success in the theaters of Roumania, France and Spain.

GIRDLER, Tom Mercer, manufacturer, was born in Clark county, Ind., May 19, 1877, son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Mercer) Girdler. He was graduated mechanical engineer at Lehigh University in 1901. After serving a year as sales engineer of the Buffalo Forge Co., in London, England, he was associated successively with the Oliver Iron & Steel Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., 1902–05, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., of Pueblo, Colo., 1905–07, and the Atlantic Steel Co., of Atlanta, Ga., as general superintendent, 1907–14. In the latter year he joined the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh, as assistant to the superintendent of the Aliquippa works at Woodlawn, Pa., becoming in turn assistant general superintendent of the Aliquippa works and then general manager in charge of operations both at Woodlawn and South Side Pittsburgh plants. He was elected director of the company and vice-president in charge of operations in January, 1926, and two years later was made president. He resigned the presidency in 1929 to become associated with the Continental Shares-Eaton-Mather steel interests of Cleveland, O. Upon the inauguration in 1930 of the Republic Steel Corporation, a merger of the Republic Iron & Steel Co., Central Alloy Steel Corp., Donner Steel Co., Bourne-Fuller Co., Trumbull-Cliffs Furnace Co., the Berger Manufacturing Co., Interstate Iron & Steel Co., Union Drawn Steel Co. and Witherow Steel Co., he became chairman of the board. A few weeks later Elmer T. McCleary, the president of the new corporation, died and Mr. Girdler succeeded him and is now president of the corporation and chairman of its board. At the time of the merger the Republic Steel Corporation had resources of $331,000,000, an annual ingot capacity of 4,900,000 tons, ore reserves amounting to about 122,600,000 tons and coal reserves of 165,000,000 tons, ranking third among the steel companies in the United States. It has a large capacity for strip steel, sheets, bars, tin plate, pipe and tubular products; is well equipped for the production of alloy steels and is prepared to convert a larger percentage of its steel output into highly finished products and manufactured articles than any other of the larger steel companies. Among its producing units are twenty-three coal mines, eleven coal properties, 511 by-product ovens, thirteen blast furnaces, sixty-eight open hearths, nine blooming mills, twenty-five merchant mills, one plate mill, five hot strip mills, sixty-five sheet mills, twenty-four tin mills and many other producing units. It controls a number of valuable patents, including the Johnston patent for the electric welding of steel pipe, the patent for making Toncan iron, a rust resisting metal. The corporation has formed the Republic Research Co. for the scientific study of metallurgical processes covering all phases of steel-making from ore to finished product. In addition to these interests Mr. Girdler is a director of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., the Petroleum Corp. of America, the Union Trust Co., Cleveland, the Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa., the Chase National Bank, New York city, and director and member of the advisory committee of Continental Shares, Inc., of Cleveland. He is also a member of the Union Club, Cleveland, and the Metropolitan Club, New York city. He was married Apr. 26, 1924, to Lillian Compton, daughter of D. W. B. Snowden, of Laurel, Md., and they have four children: Jane Belknap, wife of Alfred C. Dick, of Chicago, Ill., Joseph Hayes, Mary Elizabeth and Tom M. Girdler, Jr.

FARRAND, Livingston, 4th president of Cornell University, was born in Newark, N. J., June 14, 1867, son of Samuel Ashbel and Louise (Wilson) Farrand, and a descendant of Nathaniel Farrand, who came from England in 1645 and settled at Milford, Conn. He was educated at the Newark Academy, at Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1888, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, where he was graduated M.D. in 1891. He also studied for two years at Cambridge University, England, and at the University of Berlin. From 1893 to 1901 he was instructor in psychology at Columbia University, was assistant professor of anthropology in 1901–03, and professor of anthropology during 1903–14. In the latter year he was elected president of the University of Colorado and during the next three years he introduced a régime of efficiency at that institution that greatly elevated its standards of scholarship and made it one of the foremost educational institutions of the West. His medical training induced him to take an active interest in health movements of every kind and for nine years he was executive secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, was prominent in the work of the American Public Health Association, and was for some years editor of the "American Journal of Public Health." His knowledge of and experience in handling health questions, and his recognized ability as an organizer and administrator led to his selection as director of the anti-tuberculosis commission sent to France by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation in July, 1917. For this work he was given leave of absence by the University of Colorado. The commission consisted, in addition to Dr. Farrand, of the following members: Dr. James Alexander Miller, Dr. Homer Folks, and Prof. Selskar M. Gunn. The decision to send the commission followed a preliminary survey of the tuberculosis situation in France by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, New York state health commissioner, acting for the International Health Board, whose report disclosed the presence of a serious problem there. French medical scientists had contributed as much as those of any country in the study of tuberculosis, its causes and the means of controlling it and France had in operation almost every known agency for combating the disease. But the knowledge of the scientists had not circulated among the people, and the efforts on the part of the public and the government to resist the disease were somewhat sporadic and isolated. In addition the war had sharply emphasized the extent of the disease and at the same time diminished the medical forces and facilities needed to check its inroads. It thus became the task of Dr. Farrand and his colleagues to assist the French authorities in organizing governmental and popular measures to control tuberculosis. The nineteenth arrondissement in Paris and the department of Eure-et-Loir were selected for intensive organization of the essential agencies of control and in those districts dispensaries, sanatoria, and hospitals were established, training schools for visiting nurses maintained, clinics conducted. To these centers French physicians and nurses were invited and in them instructed in American methods of treatment and prevention. The commission also conducted an extensive campaign to inform the people as to the danger which threatened them and the means of meeting it. Throughout all France back of the war zone it sent lecturers, traveling exhibits, motion pictures, post-cards, picture posters and press articles; local effort was stimulated, dispensaries organized, methods of treatment standardized and explained and every other measure known to medical science taken to organize the opposition to the further spread of the disease. Dr. Farrand encountered many difficult and complicated problems, but the tactful, sympathetic manner in which he approached them resulted in the most cordial relations between the commission and the French authorities, gained their hearty coöperation, and contributed largely to the success which crowned the commission's efforts in France. His work brought him into close and constant association with the American Red Cross and he became familiar with its methods, its purposes and its personnel. This knowledge, together with his many other qualifications, influenced the Red Cross War Council (see H. P. Davison) to suggest him to President Wilson as the man to direct the American Red Cross during the transition from war to peace activities and he was accordingly made chairman of the central committee of the Red Cross, taking over the work on Mar. 1, 1919, the day on which the council disbanded. The task set before him was one which called for clear vision and high ideals of service, among other qualities of leadership. Formulation of a peace program involved, first of all, the determination of the nature and extent of its future activities, both in the foreign and domestic fields. Dr. Farrand realized that with the impulse of the war spirit lacking, and a consequent diminution in its financial resources, the Red Cross would be called upon to the extent of all its powers to relieve the sickness, suffering and distress which come in the wake of war. In eastern and central Europe particularly there were millions of little children, and aged and helpless persons, suffering for the lack of food, clothing, and medical attention. In those regions, therefore, Dr. Farrand decided to concentrate the relief work of the Red Cross in foreign lands. Agents of the organization were sent into Austria, Hungary, Greece, Roumania, Montenegro, Albania, Poland, Turkey, Czecho-Slovakia, Serbia, eastern Russia and the Baltic states, with supplies of food and clothing for those who needed them most. Child-feeding stations, playgrounds, kindergartens, and vocational training schools were established, health centers for the treatment of diseased children organized, orphanages and hospitals assisted, many thousands of war refugees succored, and in many cases employment found for those able to work. The famine in China and earthquakes in Italy and Albania added their quotas to the service it was called upon to perform. In the United States Dr. Farrand launched a broad movement for the recruiting and training of public health nurses as the principal feature of its peace program and under Red Cross direction thousands of young women were enlisted in the work of preventing disease. Health centers with means and methods of combating bodily ills were established in urban and country districts throughout the country. While the chief burden of caring for disabled service men and their families was assumed by the government, the Red Cross was able to assist in searching out cases of disability or destitution, in providing temporary relief, in rendering home service to the families of service men, in making temporary loans to those entering Federal vocational training, and in providing workers in government hospitals. Service costing $10,000,000 annually was rendered to former service men by the Red Cross during the two and a half years that he was its head. In June, 1921, Dr. Farrand's great attainments and his record of service to mankind brought him the distinction of his election as president of Cornell University to succeed Jacob Gould Schurman (q.v.). He resigned as chairman of the central committee of the Red Cross Oct. 15, 1921, his installation as president of Cornell taking place on Oct. 20 in the presence of the leading educators of the country. In all the positions he has occupied in the educational and philanthropic worlds he exhibited splendid qualities of leadership. He is a gifted speaker and makes his decisions on courses of action and policies very quickly, and puts them into effect promptly. Dr. Farrand is a member of the Ethnological Society, Washington Academy of Sciences, American Society of Naturalists, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Folk-Lore Society (president, 1903), American Oriental Society, fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, American Psychological Association, American Climatological Association, in addition to the medical and health associations already mentioned. He is the author of ''Basis of American History'' (1904). He has received the degree LL.D. from the University of Denver, University of Michigan, the University of Colorado, Colorado College, Colgate, Union, Princeton, Yale, University of Pennsylvania and Dartmouth; the degree of L.H.D. from Hobart College and Ph.D. (hon.) from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He was married Feb. 1, 1901, to Margaret K., daughter of William T. Carleton, of New York, and has five children: Margaret Propert; Louisa Wilson; John; Mary Dalton; and Robert Kitchell Farrand.

STICKNEY, George Hoxsie, electrical engineer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1872, son of David John and Ellen Josephine (Hoxsie) Stickney, and a descendant of William Stickney, who came from Hull, England, and settled in Massachusetts about 1638. The line from William and his wife Elizabeth is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Julian Swan; their son Samuel and his wife Mary Haseltine; their son Richard and his wife Mary ————; their son John and his wife Elizabeth Howard; their son John and his wife Rebecca Barker, and their son Walter Howard and his wife Phoebe Christie, who were the grandparents of George H. Stickney. He was graduated at Cornell University with the degree of M.E. in 1896, and at once entered the employ of the General Electric Co. at Schenectady, where he spent a year and a half in the student course. While thus engaged he became interested in electric illumination. In February, 1898, he became first assistant of W. D'A. Ryan, at the Lynn Works of the General Electric Co., and for about thirteen years Mr. Stickney did much original work in photometry and in the design of arc lamp equipments, at

Lynn and Schenectady. He spent a large portion of his time in analyzing the application of lighting appliances, and largely through his efforts arc lamp illumination was placed on more definite ground. In 1911, when the Edison Lamp Works of the General Electric Co. decided to establish a department to consider the various engineering problems in the development of the incandescent lamp Mr. Stickney was chosen to organize such a division, and was made assistant to the sales manager in charge of the lighting service, a position he now holds (1924). Under his direction a number of important improvements in light controlling devices for arc and incandescent lamps have been made. He designed the radial wave reflector for street lighting in 1906 and the first semi-indirect fixture for the incandescent lamp in the following year. He directed an advertising campaign for his company to educate the public in the advantages of better lighting. During the Spanish-American war he was a member in the Volunteer Engineers' Corps in Boston harbor and during the European war he rendered important service as secretary of a committee on illumination of the Council on National Defense, in the application of illuminating engineering at the front and in the production of supplies at home. He is a member of the Illuminating Engineering Society (president, 1917), the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (associate), the National Electric Light Association, the Association of Railway Engineers, the American Museum of Safety, the Kappa Sigma and Sigma Xi fraternities and is a Royal Arch Mason. His social clubs are: Mohawk of Schenectady, and Engineers' and Cornell of New York. Mr. Stickney was married Sept. 21, 1908, to Minniemae, daughter of John D. Hasness of Jackson, Mich., and has two children: David Walter and George H. Stickney, Jr.

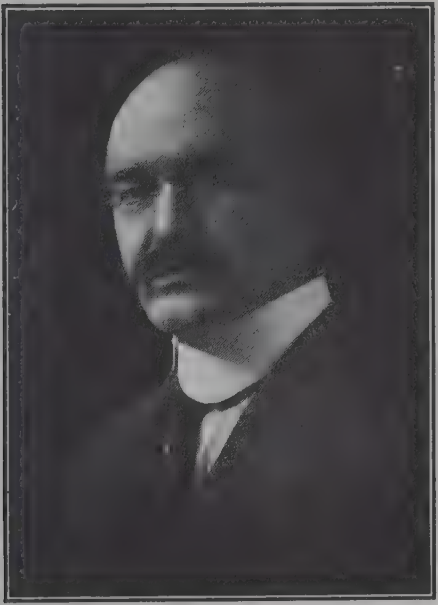


COADY, Charles Pearce, lawyer and congressman, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22, 1868, son of Michael and Mary (Lyons) Coady. His father, a native of county Wexford, Ireland, came to America in 1845 and settled in Baltimore, Md., where he entered the grocery business. The son was graduated A.B. at Baltimore City College in 1886. After a brief experience in mercantile life, he studied law and completed his studies at the law school of the University of Maryland. In 1894 he was admitted to the Maryland bar and since then has practiced his profession in Baltimore. In 1907 he was elected to the state senate for four years and in 1911 was reëlected. He resigned in 1913 to seek the Democratic nomination for congress from the 3rd Maryland district; was elected to the 63rd congress to fill out an unexpired term, and was elected in 1914 for the full term, serving also in the 64th congress. He is a member of the commission appointed by Gov. Ritchie, which drafted a plan for the reorganization of the administrative departments of the state government of Maryland. Mr. Coady is a director of the Hotel Rennert Co. of Baltimore, the St. James Savings Bank of Baltimore City, and of a number of building, saving and loan associations, for all of which he is attorney. He is a member of the Merchants' Club of Baltimore, City Club of Baltimore and Baltimore Athletic Club, and of the American, Maryland State and Baltimore City bar associations. He was married Jan. 21, 1901, to Milly Stuart, daughter of Oliver Kenly, of Baltimore. Mrs. Coady died in 1917, leaving four children: Charles Pearce, Jr.; Alice Ford; John Morris and James O'Connor Coady.

HOPKINS, Ernest Martin, eleventh president of Dartmouth College (1916——) was born at Dunbarton, N. H., Nov. 6, 1877, son of Adoniram Judson and Mary Cheney (Martin) Hopkins and a descendant of Solomon Hopkins, a native of

Scotland, who emigrated from Ireland before 1735 and settled at Newcastle, Me. From Solomon Hopkins the line of descent is through his son David and the latter's wife Jane Simpson; their son Robert and his wife Priscilla Chapman, and their son Samuel C. and his wife Philena S. Ford, who were the grandparents of President Hopkins. He was prepared for college at Worcester (Mass.) Academy and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1901. He was secretary to President Tucker at Dartmouth for four years and during 1905–10 he was the college secretary but in the latter year gave up academic work to begin the study and the application of methods of personnel work in industrial management, a field which, up to that time, had received scant attention. His first appointment was as manager of the education and training department of the Western Electric Co., of Chicago, Ill. He next became employment manager and acting superintendent of William Filene's Sons Co. of Boston, Mass., serving at the same time as a director of the company. In 1914–15 he was employment manager of the Curtis Publishing Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., and early in 1916 returned to Boston as assistant to the president of the New England Telephone Co. In June of that year his election as president of his alma mater, to succeed Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols, recalled him to the field of scholastic education and he took up the new work at once. He was installed Oct. 6, 1916, and under his stimulating leadership Dartmouth has experienced an unusual expansion in facilities and a growth of influence in the educational world. When he entered office the enrollment was 1,494; the faculty numbered 121; its endowment was $4,135,586 and its library contained 130,000 books. In the session of 1923–24 the enrollment was 1,925 undergraduate and eighty-six graduate students; the faculty contained 159 teachers and twenty-two administrative officers; the endowment fund was approximately $6,000,000 and there were 150,000 volumes in the library. Dr. Hopkins is regarded as one of the ablest executives in the field of education. A man of exceptional mental attainments, broad vision and sound judgment, he has solved difficulties and pressing problems of scholarship and administration at the institution over which he presides in a way that has won him the admiration of his co-workers in the educational field. As John P. Gavit said in the New York "Evening Post": "He is not a business man intruding in the world of education. He is an educator with a very wide and practical business experience, a different thing altogether." A new dormitory, new chemical laboratory, and new swimming pool were added to the college plant and such progress has been made in advancing its standards of scholarship as to give it a foremost place among New England's institutions of learning. When the United States entered the war with Germany, Pres. Hopkins was called to Washington in February, 1918, to assume the task of handling labor questions for the quartermaster corps of the army, being appointed assistant to the quartermaster general in charge of labor problems. He organized and became chief of the Industrial Service section of the quartermaster corps and took over supervision of the work of the administrator of labor standards and army clothing. His exceptional knowledge of and experience in manufacturing conditions and industrial management proved a most valuable asset in this work and enabled him to stimulate very perceptibly the production of war materials and equipment. While thus engaged he also served as a member of a committee appointed by the chairman of the U. S. shipping board to study the man-power requirements of the American merchant marine with a view of making recommendations as to ways and means of putting American seamen on the highest level of character, discipline and efficiency. The committee made an exhaustive investigation but its report was not submitted until after the armistice. In June, 1918, he was appointed assistant to the secretary of war in charge of industrial relations for the entire war department and in the same month he was also made chairman of the cantonment adjustment commission which had specific authority to adjust all disputes in construction work for the army. He also represented the war department on the war labor policies of the U. S. shipping board, which adjusted questions of labor, arising from the loading and unloading of ships. In these duties he was engaged constantly until the signing of the armistice, when he was released to resume his work at Dartmouth. He received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1907, that of LL.D. from Colby and Rutgers in 1916, from Brown in 1920, from the University of Pennsylvania in 1921, and from the University of New Hampshire in 1922, and Litt.D. from Amherst in 1916. He is president of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and a director of the Boston & Maine Railroad. He finds his chief recreation in fishing and golf. He was married at Hanover, N. H., Feb. 2, 1911, to Celia, daughter of Charles Warren Stone, and has one child: Dorothy Ann Hopkins.

WALCOTT, Earle Ashley, editor and author, was born at Magnolia, Putnam co., Ill., Nov. 19, 1859, son of John and Rebecca Josephine (Butterfield) Walcott, grandson of Charles and Sarah (Ashley) Walcott, great-grandson of William and Hannah (Boyden) Walcott and great-great-grandson of William and Esther (Foster) Walcott. John Walcott, the subject's father, was a merchant who served in the 77th Ill. volunteer infantry during the civil war. The son was graduated at the University of California in 1883 with the degree B.Litt. The year before his graduation, he edited "The Occident," the college weekly, and "Blue and Gold," the university annual. During 1884–85 he was editor, with Warren Cheney, of the "Lodi Valley Review," and during 1885–86 edited the "San Franciscan," a weekly. Thereafter he joined the staff of the San Francisco "Chronicle" as a reporter, and for two years was an editorial writer on the "Post" of San Francisco. During 1889–1909 he was editor of the "Weekly Examiner," and an editorial writer on the "Daily Examiner," also of San Francisco. From then until 1923 he was engaged as executive secretary of the Commonwealth Club of California, after having served as a member of its board of governors and chairman of its section on social welfare. He was temporary chairman and secretary of the San Francisco Charter Revision Convention in 1910 and a member of the commission for the location and construction of the California State Reformatory during 1911–15. He has been a member of the San Francisco Civil Service Commission continuously since 1912, when he received the first of his three appointments; his present term expires in 1925. Twice he headed that body during 1912–14 and 1919–21 and became its chairman a third time in 1924. He was also chosen in 1925 as first vice-president of the National Assembly of Civil Service Commissioners. In 1913 he was a member of the mayor's advisory council on charter amendments and since 1918 has acted as secretary to the Exposition Preservation League, which acquired for San Francisco the parks and the Palace of Fine Arts used by the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915. From 1922 to 1925 Mr. Walcott was president of the St. Francis Homes Association. He is the author of "Blind-folded" (1906); "The Apple of Discord" (1907); "The Open Door" (1910) and he is a contributor of short stories to the "San Franciscan," the "Overland," the "Century," the "Sunset" and other magazines. He wrote the "Report on Forestry" and the report on "The Influence of Immigration on Population," which were published by the Commonwealth Club. He is the author also of several amendments to the Constitution of California covering municipal affairs, also amendments to the charter of San Francisco. Of "The Apple of Discord" the San Francisco "Examiner" said: "Very cleverly the author has brought into the story historical facts and characters that have made San Francisco famous. The Kearney campaign, the Sandlot riots, the anti-Chinese disturbances, the vigilantes, all are there." He is interested in government, particularly municipal problems, and also in history and biography. He was married Apr. 4, 1915, to Frances, daughter of Francis W. Van Reynegom, lawyer and judge of San Francisco. They have two children: Ashley Van Reynegom and Francis John Walcott.



MACDOWELL, Charles Henry, industrial executive, was born in Lewiston, Ill., Oct. 21, 1867, son of John Ross and Ella (Burgett) MacDowell, grandson of Rubin Ross and Ruth (Reynolds) MacDowell and great-grandson of Charles MacDowell, who emigrated from Ireland in 1785, and published the Lancaster "Bee" until 1804 and the Bedford (Pa.) "Gazette" from 1804 until his death about 1840. Charles H. MacDowell took a business course in Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., and in 1887 entered the employ of Armour & Co., meat packers of Chicago. He has been identified ever since with the Armour interests and has been a dominant figure in the development of the by-product business of the packing industry. He organized the new fertilizer department of Armour & Co. in 1894 and was its manager until 1910 when it was incorporated as the Armour Fertilizer works, and Mr. MacDowell was elected its president in the following year. In 1915 he developed an alunite mine at Marysvale, Utah, from which the first pure sulphate of potash manufactured in America was marketed by the Armours. At the request of both the Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory and the U. S. bureau of standards, he solved the problem of making a technically pure carbonate of potash, which was so necessary for the manufacture of optical glass, a monopoly practically enjoyed by the Germans before the war. He produced an unusually pure carbonate of potash, and it was manufactured in large quantity in a factory especially erected for the purpose. He also made at the Chicago plant potassium permanganate. As the raw materials used in the manufacture of fertilizer are largely used also in the manufacture of explosives and other chemicals, he became a member of the fertilizer subcommittee of the chemical committee, Council of National Defense, soon after war with Germany was declared. Later he was chairman of the domestic pyrites committee and in the fall of 1917 was placed in charge of the chemicals and explosives section of the War Industries Board. He organized different sections

to handle the many chemicals and allied products needed for war purposes, working directly with the Allied Purchasing Commission. In March, 1918, the chemicals and explosives section was designated as the chemicals division of the board and he was made its director. The chemical division was the largest in the number of sections—twenty-one in all—of any of the War Industries Board departments, and it exercised a far-reaching control over the production of chemicals throughout the country. It coöperated with the conservation division in putting into effect conservation and substitution measures and also with the priorities board, to the end that all necessary industries could be kept running at full capacity. It was necessary to enforce drastic regulations on various industries, even to the point of commandeering the entire production of certain chemicals and raw materials, but always with the full concurrence of the industries affected. By such measures practically every real chemical need of the country was anticipated and provided for. He was also in personal charge of the nitrate of soda section and devoted much of his time to the procurement of this, the principal ingredient of gun powder and explosives and the problem of obtaining it (entirely from Chile) in sufficient quantities for the United States and the allies. As director of the chemical division Mr. MacDowell was a member of the requirements and conservation divisions, attended the general board meetings, directed the work of section chiefs in investigating future needs and worked out with them and the army and navy representatives various methods of handling the many problems that arose. He was personally instrumental in the development of a catalyst substitute for platinum suitable for the production of sulphuric acid, and the commercializing of a method of fixing air nitrogen. At the close of the war he went to the peace conference at Paris as technical economic adviser to the economic section of the American mission and helped to prepare some of the economic and reparations clauses. He was identified with the Supreme Economic Council, conducted many of the negotiations with the German experts at Versailles and was the American member of the committee on Germany, which founded the Inter-Rhineland High Commission, this body being in control of civil affairs, food distribution, etc. in the occupied territory of Germany. He was the American member of the council's committee on sale of war stocks, which investigated the needs of the allies, Germany and near-eastern countries in the way of raw materials for manufacture, transportation, etc. In addition he was the American member of the committee on chemicals and dye stuffs and handled for the United States the negotiations as to the movement of coal and coke from Germany, and iron ore to Germany. For these valuable services he received the decoration of chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, in 1919; commander of the Order of the Crown of Belgium in 1919, cavalier of the Crown of Italy in 1920, the honorary degree of D.Sc. from the University of Pittsburgh in 1921, and the Distinguished Service Medal from the United States. He is the author of "German and Other Sources of Potash Supply" (1915), "Science and the Coming Agriculture" (1921) and many articles on economic and agricultural subjects. He was president of the National Fertilizer Association in 1904–06 and 1920–22 and is vice-president of Armour & Co.; director of the Garfield National Bank of New York; member of the American Chemical Society; the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; the Western Society of Engineers (president, 1921–22); the Chicago Historical Society; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Royal Society of Arts, of England (fellow); the executive board of the American Engineering Council (chairman of the reforestation committee); the Union League, Engineers', Glen View and Saddle & Sirloin clubs, of Chicago; the Bankers' and Chemists' clubs, of New York, and the Metropolitan, Congressional Country and Columbia Country clubs, of Washington, D. C. He was married Oct. 25, 1892, to Janet, daughter of Dr. Matthew W. Borland, of Chicago.

MERCHANT, Ely Othman, economist and statistician, was born at Leverett, Mass., Feb. 6, 1882, son of Leonard Augustus and Martha Ellen (Dickinson) Merchant, and grandson of Leonard and Priscilla Elvira (Goodnow) Merchant. He was graduated A.B. at Amherst College in 1904 and A.M. at Columbia University in 1906 receiving from Columbia the degree of Ph. D. in 1912. During 1909–12 he was employed as an expert in the United States National Waterways Commission in Washington, D. C. He was a special agent of the Bureau of Corporations during 1912–15 and of the Federal Trade Commission for four years in charge of paper, flour and other economic investigations. Since 1919 he has been statistician of The Container Club, Chicago, and since 1920 of The G. H. Mead Co., Dayton, O. During the world war he assisted in the organization of the pulp and paper division of the War Industries Board (1918), and served as expert until after the armistice. He is a member of the American Economic Association, American Association for Labor Legislation, American Sta-

tistical Association; the Dayton Country Club, and the University Club (Washington). He has written several articles on economic subjects, among them "The Government and the Newsprint Paper Manufacturers" in the Harvard University Quarterly Journal of Economics, (Feb. 1918; Feb. 1920). He finds his chief recreation in tennis and golf. Politically he is an independent, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married in New York city, Sept. 21, 1907, to Stella Belle, daughter of Lemuel Griffith Whitney, of Haverhill, Mass., and has two children: Ely Othman, Jr., and Caroline Whitney Merchant.

CARAWAY, Thaddeus Horatius, U. S. senator, was born in Stoddard county, Mo., Oct. 17, 1871, the son of T. F. and Mary Ellen Caraway. His father, who was a country doctor, was killed in 1872, in a feud that grew out of the civil war. The family's resources were very slender and its struggle for existence was desperate. At an early age Thaddeus Caraway began doing farm work. Later he was a railroad section hand, and still later a farm tenant and "share cropper." In the meantime he attended the public schools and later worked his way through Dickson College, Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1896. He then studied law while continuing his employment in various lines of activity, and in 1900 was admitted to the Arkansas bar. He began the practice of his profession at Lake City, Ark., removing to Jonesboro, Ark. There his ability and energy brought him success as a lawyer and in 1908 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the second judicial district of Arkansas and was reëlected in 1910. He was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent the first Arkansas district in congress in 1912 and served eight years as a member of that body in the lower house. He resigned from the house of representatives to take his seat in the U. S. senate to which he was elected Nov. 2, 1920. One of his first speeches in the senate was made against the seating of Sen. Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, in which he astonished his colleagues by his thorough knowledge of the facts in the case. He was an ardent follower of Woodrow Wilson, and favored the League of Nations, charging the Republicans with seeking to gain election on promises which they could not make good. Sen. Caraway instigated the first embittered controversy in the senate by attacking Attorney General Daugherty as being a party to the use of unethical means to secure the release of Charles W. Morse from a federal prison. He was married Feb. 2, 1902, to Hattie, daughter of Calvin Wyatt, and has three sons: Paul, Forrest and Robert Caraway.

SUNDAY, William Ashley, [Billy] evangelist, was born in Ames, Story co., Ia., Nov. 19, 1862, son of William and Mary Jane (Cory) Sunday. His father died while serving with Co. E, 23rd Ia. regiment, in the civil war, and, unable to support the entire family, his mother placed William and an elder brother in the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Glenwood, Ia. When this institution was discontinued, they went to the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Davenport, Ia., and he lived for a time on his grandfather's farm near Ames, and later in the home of Col. John Scott of Nevada, Ia., who superintended his early training. While attending the Nevada high school, he developed exceptional skill as a runner and baseball player, and in 1883 was asked to join the team of the Chicago Baseball Club. He played baseball for eight years, during which he was never excelled as a base runner in the national league. While on the Chicago team he became baseball coach for the Athletic Association of Northwestern University, and took a special course there. During this time the Pacific Garden Mission was enjoying a great vogue in Chicago. Mr. Sunday went to one of the meetings in the winter of 1886 and was soundly converted. He threw himself into religious work at once and joined the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church of Chicago and was elected an elder. He gave up baseball as a profession, and during 1891–93 was assistant secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Chicago, an experience which proved of inestimable value in later years. His first efforts in the wider field of evangelism were as assistant to Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman (q. v.) with whom he was associated for three years. In 1896 "Billy" Sunday began conducting independent meetings, and developed an original and sensational style which, while shocking to some of his hearers, was entirely successful in reaching the class of people he aimed to convert, and it was not long before no buildings could be found large enough to accommodate the huge crowds that flocked to hear him. These meetings, begun in the towns of the middle West, extended to all parts of the United States and in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, special tabernacles, seating from 12,000 to 18,000 people, were erected for his services. He possessed a magnetic and forceful personality, a fine physique and intense enthusiasm, and he preached with all his might, making no pretense to culture and laying no claims to learning; his preaching is the religion which entered his own life. Said one of the publications of his own church: "As a preacher and evangelist Mr. Sunday is in a class by him-

self. He has never been a pastor and could not be one. . . . His audiences are never surprised at anything he does or says. He is as likely to sit on top of the pulpit as to stand behind it, and to take off his coat as button it up. It is nothing unusual for him to give directions to his assistants while he is praying or to stop in the middle of a petition to command some enthusiastic brother waxing too loud with 'amens' to 'shut up'. From the time he announces his text until the sermon closes he storms and rages up and down the platform, whacking the pulpit, and twisting and working his body until we are as much amazed at the physical endurance of the man as at the resources of his tongue. He outrages every rule of church decorum, and slaps in the face all our traditions of dignity and reverence in worship; but not for a moment is he a clown, much less a mountebank. On the contrary he impresses those who hear him as one of the most earnest, serious-minded and deeply spiritual men they have ever listened to.'' Charged with making use of ''every vulgarity and irreverence of language, addressing his hearers, and the Almighty in the idiom of the saloon, the gutter and the yellow newspaper,'' he succeeds in attracting the largest revival meetings ever held in any country, and is credited with having converted over 700,000 men and women to the Christian faith. He was ordained a minister of the gospel in 1903 by the Chicago presbytery, and the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Westminster College of New Wilmington, Pa., in 1912. He was married Sept. 5, 1888, to Helen A., daughter of William Thompson, of Chicago, Ill., and has four children: Helen, wife of Mark P. Haines; George Marquis; William A., Jr., and Paul T. Sunday.

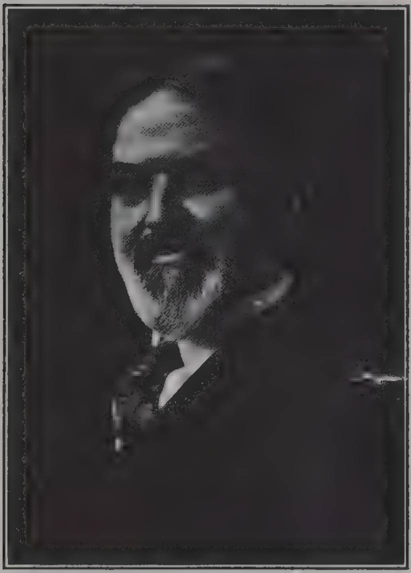
GARDNER, Frederick Dozier, 32nd governor of Missouri, was born at Hickman, Ky., Nov. 6, 1869, son of William H. and Mary Ellen (Dozier) Gardner. His father served in the Confederate army during the civil war. The son was educated in the public schools of Hickman and of Weakley county, Tenn., to which place the elder Gardner had removed after the death of his wife in 1878. He began his business career as office boy in the employ of the St. Louis Coffin Co., St. Louis, Mo., at the age of seventeen. He found his energy and devotion to duty amply rewarded, for promotion followed on promotion until, in 1899, he was the sole owner of the business. The business is rated one of the largest manufacturers of funeral supplies in the world and sells its products in every civilized nation. It uses capital to the extent of $1,500,000 and does an annual business of $2,000,000, employing 500 hands in its manufacturing and mercantile departments. In 1898 Gov. Gardner established the Memphis (Tenn.) Coffin Co. In the spring of 1913 he made his first appearance in the political arena, being elected to the board of freeholders of St. Louis and while on that body he aided in framing the present charter of the municipality. He drafted the Gardner land bank bill, made it the object of state-wide controversy and succeeded in having it enacted into law, over powerful opposition. On Aug. 1, 1916 he was nominated for the governorship of Missouri by the Democratic party and was elected over his Republican opponent, Henry Lamm, former judge of the Missouri supreme court, Nov. 6, 1916, although a referendum vote defeated the proposal to incorporate the Gardner land bank bill into the constitution. His administration, which ended Dec. 31, 1920, was marked by the complete rehabilitation of the state's finances, more than $2,225,000 in old debts having been paid and a clear surplus of more than $5,000,000 having been accumulated. Besides, the Gardner regime succeeded in reforming, re-financing and remodeling the penal and charitable institutions of the state, in improving the state school system and in planning and constructing 6,000 miles of state highways, this having been effected through the adoption of a $60,000,000 road bond issue. Among other achievements which reflect creditably upon Mr. Gardner's leadership in public affairs may be mentioned the creation of a state income, corporation franchise, inheritance and soft drink taxes, designed to replace the revenue formerly received through the liquor traffic. At the conclusion of his term, Gov. Gardner returned to the active direction of his business interests. He finds his chief recreation in golf and hunting and is one of the eight members of the Mud Lake Club of Arkansas, which owns a game preserve of 3,000 acres. He is a member also of the Business Men's League of St. Louis and the St. Louis and Bellerive Country clubs, St. Louis. In religion, he is a communicant of the Methodist church. He was married Oct. 12, 1894, to Jeanette, daughter of Jacob Vosburgh of St. Louis and they have three children: William King, Dozier Lee and Janet Gardner.

McGUIRE, Stuart, surgeon, was born in Stanton, Va., Sept. 16, 1867, son of Hunter Holmes and Mary (Stuart) McGuire; grandson of Hugh and Eliza (Moss) McGuire; great-grandson of Edward and Elizabeth (Holmes) McGuire and great-great-grandson of Edward McGuire, who emigrated from Enniskillen, Ireland, and settled in Frederick county, Va., in 1747. His father (q.v.) was one of the most eminent surgeons

of his day. The son was educated at Richmond College, Richmond, Va., and at the University of Virginia, receiving the degree of M.D. at the latter institution in 1891. He began the practice of medicine in his father's office at Richmond in that year and was associated with him until the latter's death in 1900. He has acquired a large and lucrative practice in general surgery and is rated as one of the most proficient surgeons in the South. For the use of his private patients, he conducts St. Luke's Hospital in Richmond, of which he has been the head since 1900. He served as president and professor of surgery of the University College of Medicine and is now president and professor of surgery of the Medical College of Virginia and attending surgeon to the Memorial Hospital of Richmond. He is the author of "Principles of Surgery" (1908), "Profit and Loss Account of Modern Medicine" (1915) and of various papers on surgery contributed to medical journals. Hunting, fishing and motoring constitute his chief diversions. During the world war he served in the medical corps of the U. S. army, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, commanding base hospital No. 45 in Toul, France. For his work in the war he received the American Distinguished Service Medal and the French Medal of Honor. Richmond College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1916. He is a fellow of the American Medical and the American Surgical associations; member of the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery (president in 1904), the Tri-State Medical Association of the Carolinas and Virginia (president in 1908), the Medical Society of Virginia (president in 1909), the Southern Surgical Association (president in 1909), the Southern Medical Association and the Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Sigma and Pi Mu fraternities, and the Westmoreland, Commonwealth, University and Country clubs. Industry and executive ability are his dominant characteristics. Dr. McGuire was married Aug. 12, 1919, to Ruth, daughter of Norman Robertson of Ontario, Canada.

VOPICKA, Charles Joseph, diplomat and financier, was born at Dolni Hbity, Bohemia, Nov. 3, 1857, son of Joseph and Barbara (Lacina) Vopicka. After attending a business college in Prague, he emigrated to the United States in 1880 and became a naturalized American citizen. Settling in Chicago, Ill., in 1881, he engaged in the real estate and banking business, with Otto Kubin. The business of Vopicka & Kubin prospered and Mr. Vopicka's outstanding ability invited a succession of civic honors. He was a member of the Chicago West Park commission, during 1894–97, the Chicago board of education, 1901–02; the Chicago board of local improvements, 1902–04; and the Chicago charter convention in 1906. He was one of the organizers of the Atlas Brewing Co., of Chicago, and later became the company's president and manager. He was a director in the Kaspar State Bank of Chicago and the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. On Sept. 11, 1913, Mr. Vopicka was appointed U. S. Minister to Roumania, Serbia and Bulgaria. His work, exacting enough in time of peace, because of the conflicting interests of the three nations to which he was accredited, was made doubly difficult by the outbreak of the European war. As country after country entered the ranks of the belligerents, he, as the minister of the leading neutral nation, was entrusted with their interests and during the greater part of the war he was the diplomatic representative of seven countries besides the United States, England, Italy, Germany, Russia, Serbia, Roumania and Turkey. Thus for four years his life was one of extraordinary activity and strain. He secured the exchange of thousands of women, children and old men between the fighting nations; obtained better food and medical attention, and more humane treatment, generally, for prisoners of war; hastened American relief work during the typhus epidemics; inspected the Serbian prison camps as chairman of an international commission and furnished food and medical supplies for the Austrian and German prisoners. Upon him fell the task of serving an ultimatum of war on the Roumanian government on behalf of Germany and Turkey, on Sept. 4, 1916. When the Roumanian court fled to Jassy upon the approach of the German army, he remained behind at Bucharest, but his continued efforts to protect American and other foreign interests committed to his care, aroused the hostility of Gen. Von Mackensen, the German commander, and he was forced to leave the country in January, 1917. Returning to the United States by way of Berlin, he proceeded to Jassy, the temporary capital of Roumania, after the declaration of war against Germany. While at Jassy he visited the Russian military forces, a large number of whom were situated in that region, and through personal appeals to them to continue fighting, postponed by two months their defection from the allied cause, in which movement he was supported by the Allies and Roumania. Later, when thousands of the Russians sought to join the American army, he formulated a plan, with American Military Attaché Col. Yates, to enlist 200,000 of them to fight under the American flag, but the necessary authority from Washington came too late and the project failed. After the war he prevented the execution of a plot to massacre Roumanian Jews, by an urgent personal appeal to the prime minister. As dean of the diplomatic corps, he presented the allied ultimatum to Roumania requiring the approval of the Roumania-Austrian treaty, upon pain of the termination of diplomatic relations, and through his good offices and his diplomatic colleagues, Roumania was persuaded to sign the document. Mr. Vopicka resigned his position in 1920 and in appreciation of his services in behalf of Roumania, he was decorated with the Roumanian order of Mare Cruce and he received the Serbian order, the grand cordon of the Order of the White Eagle. Following his retirement he wrote his experiences in the Balkans in a book entitled "Secrets of the Balkans" (1921). He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore and Iroquois Clubs, and the Bohemia Club, all of Chicago. He is president of the American Traders Corporation and director in the Peoples Stock Yards State Bank, and the Atlas Brewing Company of Chicago. As a member of the Chicago West Park commission, he suggested the building of the open natatorium connected with the gymnasium, which was the first to be erected in the United States. He was married Feb. 3, 1883, to Victoria, daughter of Martin Kubin, an organist of Chicago, and had six daughters, Victoria, wife of William H. Stevenson, Jr.; Elsie, wife of Edward M. Kralovec; Clara, wife of Jerome Schlesinger; Mildred, wife of Thomas J. Doyle, Jr.; Helen, wife of Gordon W. Dougherty and Harriet Vopicka.

SHULL, George Harrison, botanist and geneticist, was born in Clarke county, O., Apr. 15, 1874, son of Harrison and Catharine (Ryman) Shull; grandson of Peter and Mary (Wyer) Shull; great-grandson of Peter and Sarah (Bowers) Scholl; great-great-grandson of Frederick and Saloma (Kebel) Scholl, and great-great-great-grandson of Peter Scholl. Harrison Shull, father of the subject, was a minister in the Old German Baptist ("Dunkard") church. He received his preliminary education in the schools of Clarke, Miami and Montgomery counties, O., and then taught in the public schools of Greene county, O., during 1893–97. He was graduated at Antioch College, O., with the degree B.S. in 1901. In that year also he was student-assistant in the United States bureau of forestry in eastern Tennessee and the following year became botanical assistant in the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., He next occupied the position of botanical expert for the United States bureau of plant industry (1902–04), and during 1903–04 served as assistant in plant physiology at the University of Chicago, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in botany and zoölogy at that institution in the latter year. For the subsequent eleven years (1904–15) he was botanical investigator of the Carnegie Institution station for Experimental Evolution at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Since 1915 he has been professor of botany and genetics at Princeton University. He is also managing editor of "Genetics" and was editor of the genetic section of "Botanical Abstracts" from its initiation in 1918 until 1922 and has contributed numerous papers to these and other journals, including the "American Garden," the "Botanical Gazette," the "American Naturalist," "Science," the "Journal of Heredity," the "Journal of Genetics," and "Zeitschrift für induktive Abstammungs- und Vererbungslehre." His special branches of research and study include plant morphology, secular variations, heredity and plant breeding and his most notable discoveries include the genetical significance of in-breeding and cross-breeding, new types of latency, the occurrence of Mendelian heredity in wild organisms, the duplication of hereditary factors in Shepherd's-purse, the first case of sex-linked inheritance known in plants, and the occurrence of linkage in the evening primrose. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the Botanical Society of America, the Torrey Botanical Club, the American Society of Naturalists (vice-president and chairman of eastern section, 1911, and president, 1917), the American Geographical Society, the Association Internationale des Botanistes, the Deutschen Botanischen Gesellschaft, the Deutschen Gesellschaft für Vererbungswissenschaft, the Ecological Society of America, the American Genetic Association (chairman of plant section, 1912), the Washington Academy of Science, the American Philosophical Society and the Sigma Xi society. He was a member also of the Seventh International Zoölogical Congress which met in Boston in 1907, and a delegate to the Second International Congress of Eugenics which met in New York city in 1921. He is a liberal non-sectarian Christian in religion, a progressive Republican in politics and a member of the Nassau Club of Princeton, N. J. He was twice married (1) July 8, 1906, to Ella Amanda, daughter of William Hollar, of Bushnell, Ill., and, after her death May 7, 1907, he was married (2) Aug. 26, 1909, to Mary Julia, daughter of Tom John Nicholl of Rochester, N. Y. He has five children by his second marriage: John Coulter; Georgia Mary; Frederick Whitney; David Macaulay; and Barbara Weaver Shull.

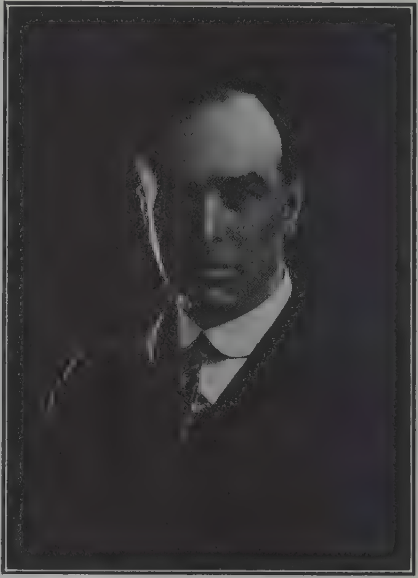


CANBY, Henry Seidel, educator, author and editor, was born in Wilmington, Del., Sept. 6, 1878, son of Edward Tatnall and Ella A. (Seidel) Canby, and a descendant of Thomas Canby, of Thorne, Yorkshire, Eng., who settled in Bucks county, Pa., in 1683. From him and his wife, Miss Oliver, the line descends through their son Oliver and his wife Miss Shipley; their son Samuel and his wife Francis Tatnall; their son James and his wife Elizabeth Roberts and their son William and his wife Ann Tatnall, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father was president of the Delaware Trust Co. Henry S. Canby received his preparatory education at the Friends' School, Wilmington, Del., and was graduated Ph.B. at Yale University in 1899, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1905. During 1900–03 he was assistant in English at the Sheffield Scientific School, instructor during 1903-08 and assistant professor since 1908. He is now lecturer, with professorial rank, at Yale University. He was teacher in English at Dartmouth College during the summers of 1910–11. From 1911 to 1920 he served as assistant editor of the "Yale Review." In 1920 he became editor of the "Literary Review" of the New York "Evening Post" and within a surprisingly short period visibly enhanced the influence of the Review as an organ of American Literary criticism, it being accepted as a model of its kind. He still occupies that position. From January to August, 1918, he was on liaison work in Great Britain, Ireland and France for the British ministry of information, and in the summer of that year lectured at the summer session of Cambridge University on American literature. He is the author of the following volumes: ''The Short Story'' (1902); ''The Short Story in English'' (1909); ''English Composition in Theory and Practice,'' in collaboration (1909); ''A Study of the Short Story'' (1912); ''College Sons and College Fathers'' (1915); ''Education by Violence'' (1919); ''Our House'' ''Definitions; Essays in Contemporary Criti- (1919); ''Everyday Americans'' (1920) and cism'' (1922). ''Definitions,'' although a collection of papers which appeared in the ''Atlantic Monthly,'' the ''Yale Review,'' the ''North American Review,'' and the ''Literary Review,'' possesses a unity indicated by its title. Here Prof. Canby defines clearly the prevailing literary tendencies, as well as vices, in America; the conflicts among various schools of American writers and the influences which have shaped American literature of the past and are shaping its literature today. The ''Argonaut,'' of San Francisco, says of his work: ''Prof. Canby has not only ideas, but the power of conveying those ideas to others; he has not only the ability to look on both sides of a question, but the art of making his own point of view look the more reasonable. But he never grows too vehement in his support of any proposition; he never becomes ponderous.'' ''The Nation'' of New York city also says: ''Professor Canby has flavor as well as substance, and the individuality of composition that comes from freedom from obligation to sect or school, and the mastery of the chef to whom recipes are not dogmas.'' He is a member of the Century, the Graduates and the Elizabethan club of New Haven, Conn., and of the Players' and Authors' clubs and the Modern Language Association. His favorite diversions are traveling, fishing, and riding. He was married, June 15, 1907, to Marion Ponsonby, daughter of Harry T. Gause, Wilmington, Del.; there are two children of this union, Edward Tatnall and Courtlandt Canby.

HANCH, Charles Connard, manufacturer, was born near Maywood, Marion co., Ind., Nov. 19, 1867, son of George Baltus Nifong and Emma Whitcomb (Eaglesfield) Hanch. His father was a pioneer trader who traveled on horseback throughout the states of Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Indian territory, collecting live stock which he took down the Mississippi river to the New Orleans market and brought back cargoes of cotton, sugar and molasses. The son attended Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., for one year, and in 1888 entered the employ of Hon. Thomas Taggart, the Indiana political leader, as assistant secretary of the Marion county central committee. During 1888–89 he was deputy treasurer of Marion county and Indianapolis, and during 1890–91 was general accountant in the Bank of Commerce, Indianapolis. After two years (1892–93) as secretary and treasurer of C. L. Storr's Lumber Co., Evansville, Ind., he became manager of the Helena Public Sampling Works of Helena, Mont. (1894–95). From 1896 to 1914 he was credit manager and treasurer of Nordyke & Marmon Co., Indianapolis, and in 1915 he became treasurer of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind. During the war with Germany Mr. Hanch was chief of the Automotive Products Section of the War Industries Board, having been appointed in June, 1918, to succeed Harry L. Horning. The Automotive Products Section was originally the Automotive Transport Committee of the Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense, created in June, 1917, as a channel of communication between the automotive industries and the governmental departments. The jurisdiction of the Automotive Products Section covered bicycles, motor cycles, automobiles, motor ambulances, motor trucks, bodies and trailers, military tractors and tanks, armored cars, airplanes and airplane engines, marine gas engines and automotive accessories and parts. It regulated and supervised by granting clearance for the purchase of these articles, giving preference to the production of what was necessary for the requirements of the United States government and the Allies; gave advice and made recommendations to the Priorities Division in reference to individual applications for priority certificates; recommended new sources of supply where there was a shortage of facilities, allocated orders where there was interference or shortage of capacity, and examined and gave advice on requests for increased facilities and applications for increases in capitalization, issuance of new securities, etc. It administered the regulatory arrangements made between the War Industries Board and the automotive industries, such as the manufacturers of passenger automobiles, motor trucks, bicycles, motorcycles, ball and roller bearings. Mr. Hanch served as chief of this section until it was disbanded several months after the armistice was signed. The automotive industries were among the most essential for the prosecution of the war, and it is highly to Mr. Hanch's credit that the important duties of his department were so efficiently and successfully performed. Because of his special knowledge and general experience he was asked, after the armistice was signed, to serve as trade commissioner for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, and special representative of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce to investigate the

automotive situation in European allied countries, and he spent the spring of 1919 in that work. Upon his return from Europe he accepted the position of general manager of the Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., of Detroit, Mich., and in September, 1921, he became executive vice-president of the Lexington Motor Co. of Connersville, Ind. Mr. Hanch was one of the organizers of the Indianapolis Manufacturers' Association (president); the Indianapolis Freight Bureau (chairman of the executive committee); the Indianapolis Trade Association (vice-president); the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce (president), and the Automobile Board of Trade of New York (vice-president). He was influential in consolidating the Automobile Board of Trade of New York with the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers into the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, of which he is vice-president and director. He is also a director of the Automobile Mutual Insurance Co. of Providence, R. I. He initiated the movement and served as chairman of the committee which consummated the "cross licensing agreement" covering a large number of patents of the automobile industry. He was vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers for Indiana, and has been actively connected with local association work in Indianapolis for a score of years, as well as with national association work for sixteen years. His clubs include the Athenaeum, Indianapolis Athletic, Columbia Club, Indianapolis; the Detroit (Mich.) Athletic Club, Detroit Masonic Country Club, and Connersville (Ind.) Country Club. Politically he is a Republican, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He was married in New York city, to Dorothy M. Davis, of Ontario county, N. Y., and they have one child: Hazel M. Hanch.

CHAPMAN, Charles Edward, historian, was born at Franklin, N. H., June 3, 1880, son of Frank Hilton and Ella Frances (James) Chapman. His first American ancestor was Edward Chapman, who came from near Kingston-upon-Hull, in Yorkshire, England, presumably in 1639, and resided at Rowley and Ipswich, Mass. Edward Chapman's wife was Mary Symonds, and from them the descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Ruth Ingals; their son Samuel and his wife Phebe (Pennel) Balch; their son Samuel and his wife ——— York; their son David and his wife Elizabeth Clark; their son Edmund and his wife Susanna Lord, and their son Eben Lord Chapman and his wife Martha Hilton, who were the grandparents of Charles E. Chapman. His father, a druggist, served in the New Hampshire legislature. The son was a student at Princeton University during 1898–1900 and was graduated at Tufts College two years afterward and at the Harvard Law School in 1905. The University of California conferred upon him the degree of M.A. in 1909 and that of Ph.D. in 1915. During 1912–14, as Native Sons traveling fellow, he was engaged in historical research in the archives of Spain and also pursued post-graduate studies at the University of Seville. In 1906 he was admitted to the bar in California and Massachusetts and shortly thereafter engaged in special investigations for the United Railways Co. of San Francisco. During 1907–08 he was employed by the Western Electric Co. In the fall of 1908 he definitely forsook the law for teaching and writing and it was in the pursuit of these latter tasks that he won his chief honors. He was first associated as teacher with the Riverside (Calif.) high school, instructing in history during 1909–10. From there he went to the University of California as assistant in history, becoming instructor upon his return from Spain in 1914. He was advanced to assistant professor in 1915 and associate professor in 1919, a position he still holds. Both state and university have more than once made use of Prof. Chapman's services as an intellectual emissary. He was a delegate at exercises in celebration of the second centenary of the birth of Father Junípero Serra held at Petra, Majorca, in 1913; he represented the university at the American congress of bibliography and history at Buenos Aires, Argentine, in 1916, and was American exchange professor to Chile in 1920. As an author he has confined himself almost exclusively to tracing Spanish influences in the history of the two Americas. His books are "The Founding of Spanish California" (1916), "A Californian in South America" (1917), "A History of Spain" (1918), "Catalogue of Materials in the Archivo General de Indias for the History of the Pacific Coast and the American Southwest" (1919) and "A History of California: the Spanish Period" (1921) and he has written numerous articles on similar and related subjects. During 1917–19 he was one of the editors on the active board of the "Hispanic-American Historical Review" and in 1921 he became an advisory editor on the permanent staff of that publication. He is a fellow of the Texas State Historical Society, a corresponding member of the Hispanic Society of America and a member of the permanent committees of the American Congress of Bibliography and History, the advisory board of the California History Commission and of the American Historical Association. He has traveled on

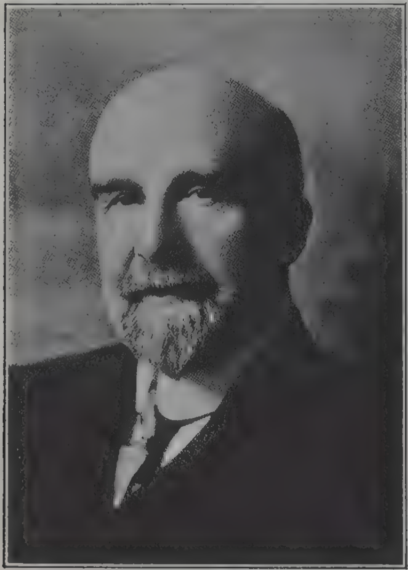


every continent except Australia and finds his chief recreation in attending tennis matches and baseball games. He was married June 30, 1907, to Elizabeth Adams, daughter of Edward Russell of Winchester, Mass. and has one son, Seville Dudley Chapman.

SCHOENFELD (shûn-felt), **Hans Frederick Arthur**, diplomat, was born at Providence, R. I., Jan. 31, 1889, son of Hermann and Johanna (Richter) Schoenfeld. His father (q.v.) came from Germany in 1888 to Providence, R. I., and entered upon a distinguished diplomatic and educational career. The son was educated at the Friends' School, Washington, D. C., and was graduated at George Washington University with the degree of A.B. in 1907 and that of A.M. in 1909. Three years were spent as assistant and instructor in classical history at George Washington University, and in 1910 he entered the American diplomatic service, his first appointment being consular agent to Caracas, Venezuela. He was confidential secretary to the assistant secretary of state in 1912. Thereafter he received the following appointments: third secretary of the embassy at Constantinople, Turkey; secretary of the legation to Paraguay and Uruguay, 1913, and at Montevideo, 1914, where he was twice charge d'affaires in 1915 and 1916; secretary of the legation at Christiania, Norway, 1916 and charge d'affaires in 1918; secretary of the legation at Bucharest, Roumania, March, 1919 (charge d'affaires in 1919); secretary of the legation at Copenhagen, November, 1919 (charge d'affaires, 1919–20), and secretary of class II, December, 1919. He was transferred to Rio Janeiro as secretary of the embassy in July, 1920; was promoted to secretary of class I, in 1921, and served as first secretary of the legation at Vienna, during 1921–24. In the latter year he was appointed counselor at the embassy in Mexico City, and after four years in that office was sent to Bulgaria as American minister. In March, 1929, he was made secretary-general of the commission of inquiry and conciliation on the board of dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay which met in Washington, D. C. In December of that year he returned to the diplomatic service as American minister to Costa Rica but resigned the office four months later to enter the employ of the International General Electric Co. of New York city. He is a member of the Cosmos and University clubs of Washington and Theta Delta Chi fraternity. In religion he is Episcopalian. He was married at Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 22, 1915, to Aida Marion, daughter of John Short Reid, and has five children: Douglas Reid, Arthur Derek Reid, Marion Reid, John Short Reid and Aida Schoenfeld.

CRANWELL, Thomas George, manufacturer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1862, son of George William and Clara Belle (Holton) Cranwell, and a descendant of Thomas Cranwell, a resident of England and Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1785 and settled in Loudoun county, Va. His mother was of Virginia ancestry. George William Cranwell, father of our subject, was a prominent manufacturer. After a public school education the son established a brokerage business in Baltimore, Md., in 1889, under the name of Thomas G. Cranwell & Co., and conducted it with marked success until 1901, when he became vice-president of the American Can Co. He was one of the organizers of the Continental Can Co., Inc., three years later, at Syracuse, N. Y., which with a capital stock of $19,000,000 embarked in the manufacture of all kinds of tin cans under a number of original patents. As president of the new enterprise, a position he still holds, Mr. Cranwell developed it into one of the large tin-can industries of the United States, with a tin-plate mill at Canonsburg, Pa., and factories at Jersey City, Baltimore, Canonsburg, Chicago and Syracuse. It employs from 8,000 to 10,000 hands, and supplies an ever-growing market throughout the United States. During the war with Germany he served as assistant to George Armsby, chief of the tin section of the War Industries Board, and in the interval of the chief's absence overseas he was acting chief in charge of the section, and also represented that section on the priorities committee. Mr. Cranwell is a director of the Onondaga Golf and Country Club, has for three terms been president of the Century Club of Syracuse, and is a member of the Maryland Club of Baltimore and the Lotos Club of New York. He was married at Omaha, Neb., Oct. 24, 1906, to Elizabeth Lloyd, daughter of William Maxwell Fenn, a prominent lawyer of Wyoming, Nebr.

ALLEN, Edward Ellis, educator of the blind, was born at West Newton, Mass., Aug. 1, 1861, son of James Theodore and Caroline Augusta (Kittredge) Allen, and a descendant of James Allen who came from England in 1639, and settled at Medfield, Mass. From him and his wife Anna Guild, the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph and his wife Hannah Sabine; their son Noah and his wife Sarah Gay; their son Noah and his wife Abigail Ellis; their son Phineas and his wife Ruth Smith; and their son Ellis and his wife Lucy Lane, who were the grandparents of Edward E. Allen. He received his preliminary schooling at Newton, Mass., and Zurich, Switzerland, and in 1884 was graduated at Harvard. After taking a year's post-graduate course at the Harvard Medical School he taught in the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, London, England., during 1885–88. He was head teacher at the Perkins Institution for the Blind, South Boston, Mass., for the subsequent two years and was principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia, from 1890 to 1907. Since the latter date he has been director of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, at Watertown, Mass., the oldest and largest institution of its kind in the country. Mr. Allen was largely responsible for the rebuilding of both the Pennsylvania and Perkins institutions, the latter after the cottage family plan of his predecessors, Dr. S. G. Howe and M. Anagnos. He was the first to employ a field officer for a school for the blind, an innovation he introduced while at Philadelphia. This officer searched out all the blind of the state, reported them to the institution, recommended those who should attend school and persuaded their parents to send them. In 1909 Mr. Allen made a survey of European institutions for the blind, recording his observations in articles published in the "Outlook for the Blind." Having learned that in London children with partial sight were segregated from the totally blind and more successfully taught with large-type books, he persuaded Boston, in 1913, to include a class for "semi-sighted" in its public school system, a plan now followed by many American and Canadian cities. The students at Perkins—numbering 293 in 1920—are given a thorough education, in which are included such courses as athletics, domestic science, expression, dancing and a normal pianoforte course. In 1916 he employed a resident psychologist for the mental measurements of students at the Perkins Institution and in 1918 a vocational guide and home visitor, both entirely new departures in schools for the blind. Upon his suggestion, Harvard University gave the first college extension course of lectures on the education of the blind during the fall and winter of 1920–21, he delivering several of the lectures, and the course was then put under his direction. In 1924 it was admitted to regular standing in Harvard's graduate school of education with Mr. Allen as lecturer. More than 100 vocational students, including some from foreign countries, have taken the course. Mr. Allen is a member of the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind, the Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Adult Blind (secretary, 1910–29), the American Association of Instructors of the Blind (president, 1915), the American Foundation for the Blind (trustee), the American Association of Social Workers, the National Society of College Teachers of Education, the Harvard Teachers Association, the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Pi Eta Society of Harvard and the Unitarian Club of Boston. He finds his chief recreation in horticulture. He was married, July 9, 1891, to Katharine Francena, daughter of Abner Ensign Gibbs, of Westfield, Mass., and has three children: Isabel Sturtevant, wife of Charles H. Malan, Caroline Kittredge, and Edward Ellis Allen.

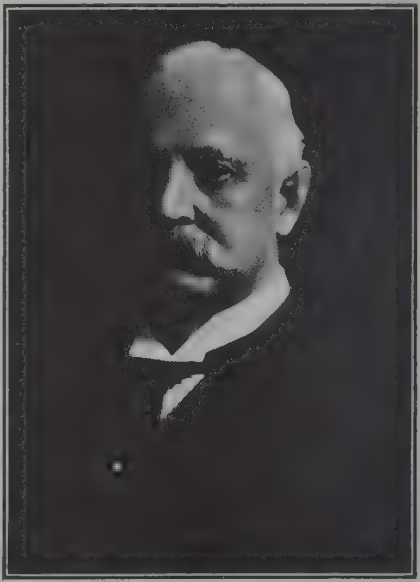


BICKNELL, Ernest Percy, relief worker, was born near Bicknell, Ind., Feb. 23, 1862, son of Eli Pardon and Charlotte Amelia (Ford) Bicknell. He is descended from Zachary and Agnes (Lovell) Bicknell, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Weymouth, Mass. From them the line of descent is through their son John and his wife, Mary Porter; their son Zachariah and his wife, Hannah Smith; their son Zachariah and his wife, Katherine Tiffany; their son Samuel and his wife; their son John and his wife Polly Hulen; to their son Micajah and his wife Permelia Willis, who were the grandparents of Ernest Percy Bicknell. He was graduated at Indiana University in 1887 and for six years was engaged in newspaper work, chiefly in Indianapolis, Ind., as a reporter on the "News." During 1893-98 he was secretary of the Indiana Board of State Charities, and from 1898 to 1908 inclusive he was general superintendent of the Chicago bureau of charities. At the time of the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, Calif., April, 1906, he was commissioned to represent the city of Chicago and the state of Illinois, and for six months he supervised the distribution of relief funds collected in the Chicago area. While administering this commission, he was asked to become a representative of the Red Cross in the stricken region, and his service in this capacity was followed by his appointment in 1907 as one of the five delegates from the United States to the International Red Cross conference in London. In 1908 he became national director of the American Red Cross, with offices at the headquarters in Washington, D. C., and in this capacity he had charge of Red Cross relief operations during the next few years, representing the Red Cross at Messina and Calabria after the disastrous earthquake of December, 1908. Upon the outbreak of the European war in 1914, he was a member of the American commission to Europe sent with several million dollars in gold, to arrange for the return of stranded Americans abroad, a mission which took him to England, France, Holland and Germany. After returning home he became a member of the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation and went to Europe to study the effect of the war upon living conditions among the civilian populations of the belligerent countries, with a view to instituting necessary relief measures. As a member of this commission and eventually as its director, he spent eight months in Europe during 1914-15, investigating conditions in all belligerent countries. During that time the commission set up a system of relief for the 80,000 Belgian refugees in Holland, and initiated an American Sanitary Commission, which achieved marked success in suppressing a great typhus epidemic in Serbia. He returned to Washington in 1915 and became director general of civilian relief of the American Red Cross, which at that time was organized in two departments, military and civilian relief. Mr. Bicknell served in this capacity until May, 1917, when he sailed for France, as a member of the first American Red Cross Commission to Europe which prepared the way for the relief work for the American army and the civil populations of the invaded countries. He went to Italy in the fall of 1917 to help administer emergency relief after the rout of the Italian army at Caporetto, his special mission being the assistance of the half million refugees who were driven from their homes by the Austrian invaders. He became Red Cross commissioner to Belgium on Jan. 1, 1918, with military rank of lieutenant colonel. During the remainder of the war he had charge of Red Cross relief work for the soldiers and civilians in the small area of Belgian territory unoccupied by the German military forces, and for hundreds of thousands of destitute Belgian refugees whom the hardships of war had scattered over France, England, Switzerland and Holland. The work which Mr. Bicknell and his staff did in this connection not only saved thousands of lives and lightened enormously the burdens of war which the people of Belgium were carrying, but created in them a deep-seated and lasting affection for the people of the United States. The Red Cross activities took the form of providing equipment, supplies and food for Belgian hospitals, both military and civilian; in establishing a convalescent home for Belgian nurses suffering from overwork or recovering from illness; in the care of over 10,000 homeless children; in furnishing more than 100,000 destitute Belgian refugees with food, clothing, homes and employment, and in providing Belgian soldiers with rest, recreation, entertainment and educational facilities. After the armistice the work of the American Red Cross was extended over a vast territory which the close of the war had opened up to relief activities, and all European work was carried on under a European commissioner with headquarters in Paris. In the spring of 1919, Mr. Bicknell was made deputy commissioner for Europe, and in this capacity he visited many countries of Europe, with missions of special difficulty and importance to the Balkan states, Constantinople and South Russia. In September, 1920, he returned to the United States and became acting director of foreign operations, and in August, 1921, he again went abroad as American Red Cross Commissioner for Europe, continuing in that position until the closing of the general activities in Europe in 1922. In the fall of 1922 he again became acting director of foreign operations at national headquarters and on April 1, 1923, was elected vice-chairman of the Red Cross in charge of foreign operations. In recognition of his extensive efforts to relieve distress and suffering among the various peoples of Europe, Mr. Bicknell received numerous decorations. Among these were: Order of the Crown of Belgium, Legion of Honor of France, Order of the Crown of Italy, Order of the Red Cross and Order of Prince Danilo of Montenegro, Order of Red Cross of Serbia, Order of St. Anne of Russia, Order of St. Savior of Greece, Order of Poland Restituta of Poland. The National Institute of Social Science also awarded him its gold medal in 1921 for his services abroad. Mr. Bicknell was president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction (1908-09), a member of the executive board of the Boy Scouts of America and a director of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. He was married (1) at Freelandville, Ind., Dec. 25, 1886, to Cora, daughter of Clark Scott; she died Jan. 1, 1888, leaving one child, Clarence Scott; (2) Jan. 2, 1891, to Grace, daughter of Achilles J. Vawter, of Indianapolis, Ind. Mrs. Bicknell rendered valuable service for the relief of the Belgian people and was personally decorated by the Queen of Belgium with the insignia of the Order of Elizabeth. They have two daughters, Constance, and Alberte Bicknell, wife of William Jenks Wright.

BURROUGHS, Bryson, artist, was born in Hyde Park, Mass., a suburb of Boston, Sept. 8, 1869, son of Maj. George Burroughs, U. S. A., and Caroline (Bryson) Burroughs, and descended from early puritan colonists in Massachusetts. His paternal grandfather, Rev. George Burroughs, was a Protestant Episcopal clergyman in Boston. He was educated in the schools of Cincinnati, and began his art studies in that city. When twenty years of age, he went to New York to study under Siddons Mowbray and Kenyon Cox and while working in the Art Students' League, he won the Chanler scholarship (1890), which entitled him to five years' study abroad. In Paris he studied at the École des Beaux Arts and the Julian Academy, where, under such men as Gabriel Ferrier, Bouguereau, and Luc-Olivier Merson, he laid the foundations of his future career. But beyond the precepts of his many good teachers, perhaps his most enduring lesson he received from Puvis de Chavannes, the famous mural painter. To him Burroughs went for criticism, taking to the great man his painting of "The Holy Grail." Puvis de Chavannes took it in his hand, and after looking at it for a few minutes, handed it back, "Your cup here is encrusted with jewels," he said. "It should be a simple chalice without oramentation." For any artist keenly sensitive this was good criticism and Burroughs has proved more and more in his work, that truth and simplicity make for beauty and dignity in every art. Burroughs' earlier work shows a distinct kinship with the Pre-Raphaelites, as can be seen in his painting of "Elaine, the Lily Maid," which is owned by Mrs. Edith Burroughs, of Boston. There is in the picture, however, a revelation of a gentle but hopeless human passion that is more universal than a mere interpretation of mediaeval romance. Burroughs soon outgrew this influence. The late Hamilton Easter Field pointed out that the epoch of the "Fin-de-Siecle" in France proved ultimately wholesome in its effects, and it was in his opinion, this particular movement that awakened in Bryson Burroughs the latent instincts of his Puritan inheritance. Whether this is entirely true or not, one cannot say, but certainly there now appeared in his work an expression of that tradition which is handed down from Greek art. In other words, Burroughs had gone back to the great classicism, a tradition at once more ancient and immeasurably richer than puritanism. Whether or not his inheritance directed the move is another question. One of the best known and most beautiful paintings of the later period is that known as "The Consolation of Ariadne," which is owned by the Metropolitan Museum in New York city. The paintings of mythological and imaginative subjects that have been acknowledged by art critics as the best expressions of his originality, technique and beauty of conception, are: "Danae in the Tower," in the Brooklyn Museum; "Andromeda," in the Denver Museum; "The Fisherman," in the Art Institute of Chicago; "The Age of Gold," in the Newark Museum, and "The Fountain of Hippocrene," in the Luxembourg Museum, Paris. In 1914 many of his paintings were exhibited in the first French exhibition of American art in the Galleries Levesque, 119 rue Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris. During the brief time they were on exhibition, five were sold and the Paris press gave expression to the warmest admiration of his work. He has had the distinction of being one of the few Americans to give a "one man exhibition" in Paris.

His better known canvases are: "St. Francis and the Angel," "Pluto and Proserpine," "The Return of Judith," "Autumn," "Danae in the Tower," "Apollo and Daphne," "The Garden of Venus," "Venus and Adonis," "Death of Adonis," "The Funeral of Adonis," "Hylas and the Nymphs," "Temptation of St. Anthony," "Proserpine," "Girls on the Beach," "The Divine Huntress," "Portrait of Mrs. S. S.," and "The Porter and the Ladies of Bagdad." In any listing of Mr. Burroughs' work, one is immediately struck by the number and variety of classical subjects handled. The conception and execution of these subjects, however, is always a revelation. His work has never failed in originality and in his best pieces he achieves a distinctive power that is certain to maintain for him a permanent establishment in American art. In 1906 he entered the Metropolitan Museum as assistant curator of paintings and in 1909 he was appointed curator of paintings. In 1904 he was made an associate of the National Academy of Design. He was awarded a silver medal at the Pan-American exposition, in Buffalo (1901), and at the Carnegie exposition, in Pittsburgh, in 1902. At the St. Louis exposition in 1904 his trophy was a bronze medal. The distinguished American critic, Field, likens Burroughs to Anatole France because, like the French author, "he has reconstructed the great classic and early Italian art and has managed to modify it so that it becomes of our own epoch." This ability to modify Greek classicism to modern realism is, indeed, the secret of his originality. Of late, he has been deeply interested in experimenting in the art of early Italian fresco painting, and has executed, with Kenneth Frazier and Gifford Beal, a series of fresco paintings, "The Story of Orpheus," in the Century Club, New York. A preliminary painting of a detail of one of these is in the Brooklyn Museum. Mr. Burroughs married Edith Woodman, the sculptress, in 1893, at Sittingbourne, Kent, England, who died in 1916. Two children were born of this union: Alan Burroughs, and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Reginald Marsh. He was married (2) in 1928 to Louise Guerber.

MORRIS, Effingham Buckley, lawyer and banker, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 23, 1856, son of Israel Wistar and Annie Morris (Buckley) Morris and a descendant of Anthony Morris, a native of London, England, who came to America in 1682, settling first at Burlington, N. J., and in 1685 in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was justice of courts of common pleas, and mayor of the city. Another ancestor was Samuel Morris, captain of the First Troop of Philadelphia light horse cavalry, known as the "City Troop," during the revolutionary war. Effingham B. Morris was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1875 and took the degree of LL.B. in the law department three years later. He practiced his profession in partnership with P. Pemberton Morris, who was professor of practice and pleading at law and equity in the University of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the common council of Philadelphia in 1880–81, and in 1886 was appointed receiver of the Schuylkill Navigation Co. and arranged for a settlement of its affairs in the reorganization of the Reading Railroad in 1888. He was general attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad during 1881–87 and general counsel for the Girard Trust Co. during 1885–87, and president of the latter since 1887. He is a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., the Philadelphia National Bank, the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society; and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania (chairman, 1928). and of the estates of Anthony J. Drexel, Asa Packer, William Bingham and John Gilbert. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Union League, University and Racquet clubs of Philadelphia. He received the honorary LL.D. of the University of Pennsylvania in 1928. He was married, Nov. 5, 1879, to Ellen Douglas, daughter of Horatio Nelson Burroughs, of Philadelphia, Pa., and has four children: Rhoda, wife of Trenchard E. Newbold; Eleanor, wife of Stacy B. Lloyd; Caroline, wife of John Frederic Byers of Pittsburgh; and Major Effingham Buckley Morris, Jr.



TURNER, Wilbur Richburgh, jurist, was born at Clarksville, Ga., Sept. 18, 1854, son of Jackson Parks and Jane Louisa (Fayette) Turner, and a descendant of Samuel Turner, who came from England about 1685 and settled in Virginia, the line being through Henry, William, Thomas B., and Jackson P. Turner. His father was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He was graduated at East Tennessee Wesleyan (now Grant) University, Athens, in 1875, and received the master's degree at that institution three years later. He studied law under the preceptorship of James Monroe Meek at Newmarket, Tenn., and in 1877, was admitted to the Tennessee bar, beginning legal practice immediately thereafter at Rutledge. In 1879 he formed a partnership with George W. Pickle, later attorney-general and legal reporter for the state, under the firm name of Pickle & Turner, Mr. Turner residing first in Sevierville, Tenn., later in Dandridge, Tenn. (1886–92), and finally in Knoxville, Tenn., until Mr. Pickle's death in 1917. In the meantime W. T. Kennerly and H. N. Cate had been taken into the firm, and under the name of Turner, Kennerly & Cate it is in active practice. Although in 1917 Mr. Turner removed to Washington, D. C., he continues, nominally, a member of the firm. During his law practice Mr. Turner took part in many important cases in all of the state and federal courts and won wide recognition throughout eastern Tennessee. He served at various times as a special judge of the Tennessee supreme court, the most important occasion being in the early months of 1914, when he heard the contestants, and rendered the decision, in the celebrated case of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, vs. the Board of Trust of Vanderbilt University. By the terms of that decision the authority of the bishops to control the university or to dictate its policy was swept away and full power was declared resident in the board, its members being given the right of perpetual succession. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and not the church or its general conference, was declared the founder of the institution. Aside from his activities before the bar and on the bench, he was associated for many years until 1910 in the investment business with William R. Manard of Dandridge. In 1918 he was called to Washington to join the Federal Trade Commission, in which capacity he served until June 30, 1921, as one of the three members of the board of review, a quasi-judicial body organized by and advisory to the commission. The board examines the findings ascertained in the course of investigations to determine the facts involved in the applications for complaints and the law applicable thereto. It also submits its opinion in each case, recommending either dismissal of the application or the issuance of a complaint in a proceeding authorized by law. Following his resignation from this board, Mr. Turner became associated with the department of justice as special assistant to the attorney-general engaged in the prosecution of war fraud cases and served until 1923. He finds recreation in hunting, fishing, golf and travel, and in the study, as an amateur, of various scientific subjects. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the National Geographic Society, the Archaeological Institute of America; the American, Tennessee State and Knox County bar associations; the Sons of the American Revolution, the Cumberland and Cherokee Country clubs of Knoxville, Tenn., and the Chevy Chase and Republican clubs of Washington. Politically he is a Republican and he is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married, Nov. 16, 1898, to Alice Maude, daughter of James Bradford Crocker, of Waterloo, N. Y.

MARSH, Daniel L., clergyman and 4th president of Boston University (1926–..), was born near West Newton, Pa., Apr. 12, 1880, son of George Washington and Mary (Lash) Marsh; grandson of William Logan and Levina (Wilson) Marsh; great-grandson of George Washington and ——— (Means) Marsh, and great-great-grandson of William Logan Marsh. The family were English Quakers who settled in Pennsylvania with William Penn. He attended the public schools and West Newton Academy, taught two terms in the township schools, and in 1903 entered the Pittsburgh conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, taking charge of a mission at Aliquippa, Pa. At Northwestern University, Illinois, where he was graduated A.B. in 1906, he won a fellowship that gave him a year's residence at the University settlement house in Chicago and postgraduate work. In 1907 he received his master's degree. He also studied for the Methodist ministry at the University of Chicago Divinity School, the Garrett Biblical Institute, and the Boston University School of Theology, receiving at the last the S.T.B. degree in 1908. The same year he was ordained and thereafter occupied successively pastorates at Monaca, Pa., where he built a new church and quadrupled the membership, and at Sewickley, Pa., where he cleared the church of debt and increased its membership by 400. In 1913 he was appointed general superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church Union of Pittsburgh. In that position he collected and disbursed more than $1,000,000 in extending the growth of the denomination in that city. A number of churches were built, a "fresh air" farm paid for, a children's home acquired and equipped, a Goodwill Industries plant erected and philanthropic and evangelistic work carried on among fourteen nationalities in Pittsburgh. Jointly with this post he held the pastorate of the Smithfield Street Church in Pittsburgh. A feature of his service was the answering from the pulpit of questions, submitted anonymously, about religion, domestic problems, current topics and labor troubles; his direct and practical answers to thousands of such questions were a source of general good and uplift in the community. He was one of the first clergymen to give religious talks over the radio through the KDKA station of the Westinghouse Co., which was the original broadcasting station. During the World war he did Y.M.C.A. work on an army transport on outward and return voyages; served with that organization in France and as director of religious and social activities at Chaumont, Gen. Pershing's headquarters; was on the Chateau Thierry front; accompanied five different divisions as special lecturer and preacher, and was an honorary member of the faculty of the French army's interpreter's school. Dr. Marsh relinquished his work in Pittsburgh in 1926 upon his appointment as president of Boston University and has since held that position. One of the first acts of his administration was the abolition of compulsory military drill, which he opposed as not in harmony with American ideals nor with the purpose of the university, which was the business of education. During his administration a new building site for the university was acquired on the Charles river, comprising some fifteen acres, valued at $3,000,000; a college of music was established in 1928 and the Sargent school of physical education was taken over by the university in 1929. In that period also the total endowment funds of the university were increased to $4,366,755, and the student enrollment grew from 10,000 in 1926, to 15,445 in 1930, making Boston University the largest educational institution in New England. He is the author of "The Bible as the Book of Wonders" (1912); "The Challenge of Pittsburgh" (1917); "Regular Fellows" (1918), widely distributed among American service men overseas; "Tiny Tales of Modern Miracles" (1919), telling of his successful city evangelizing work in Pittsburgh;

"The Faith of the People's Poet" (1920), a study of the religious teachings in the poems of James Whitcomb Riley; "The Youth of America" (1923); "The Rights of Young Methodists" (1924), and "Higher Education Plus the Highest Education" (1927) and numerous essays and treatises. Dr. Marsh is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church's board of education, and a member of the executive council, Methodist Federation for Social Service. He was a delegate to the denomination's general conferences in 1916, 1920, 1924 and 1928; was vice-president of the Pittsburgh Council of Churches (Interdenominational) in 1913–26; a member of the board of the Epworth League during 1920–24; and was president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Churches during 1923–24. He is a member of the curriculum committee of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a trustee of the National and Massachusetts Anti-Saloon leagues, a member of the National Educational Association (life), the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the University, and the Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa and Pi Gamma Mu societies and of the Masonic fraternity (33rd degree). Grove City College, Pa., conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1913, the University of Pittsburgh that of LL.D. in 1926, Northwestern University that of Litt.D. in 1927 and Cornell University the L.H.D. degree in 1929. Dr. Marsh was married, Aug. 22, 1906, to Harriet, daughter of Wesley L. Truxell, of Greensburg, Pa., and has four daughters, Mary Lois, Marjorie, Madeleine and Harriet Marsh.

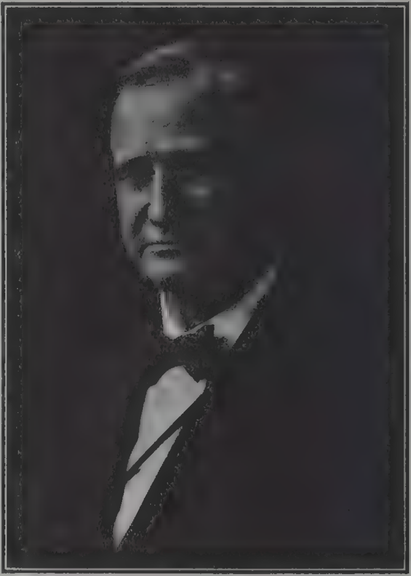
McMANUS, George Henry, soldier, was born in Blackhawk county, Ia., Dec. 23, 1867, son of Thomas Pierson and Sarah (Rupp) McManus. His paternal grandfather came to America from Ireland in 1800 and settled in New York state. He attended the Iowa State Normal School, the Iowa State University, and was graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., in 1893, being commissioned second lieutenant in the 3rd artillery. After a few months' service at Fort McPherson, Ga., he spent three years on garrison duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla. He was graduated at the United States Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., in 1898, after which he was on duty at Fort Point, Calif., for a short time, and then in Alaska a year, first at Circle City and then at Fort Egbert. He was promoted first lieutenant, 3rd artillery, on Mar. 2, 1899, and served at Angel Island, San Francisco, Calif., and at Fort Point. In 1900 he was a member of the China Relief Expedition in China, after which he was on duty for a year at Binan, Laguna province, P. I. He was promoted captain, artillery corps, July 1, 1901, and for over a year commanded his company and was, in addition, constructing quartermaster at Fort Washington, Md. He was made captain, quartermaster's department (by detail) Dec. 30, 1902, and continued as constructing quartermaster at Fort Washington, Md., until May, 1903, when he was transferred to Fort Totten, N. Y. He rebuilt this post and in 1907 returned to duty with the coast artillery corps, remaining at Fort Totten. He was graduated at the School of Submarine Defence, Fort Totten, in 1908, and was assigned to duty as artillery engineer, coast defenses of Boston, Mass., where he served for two years. He was promoted major, coast artillery corps, on July 1, 1910, and for two years commanded the coast defenses of San Diego, Calif. From May, 1912, to the spring of 1916 he was on duty in the inspector general's department at San Francisco, Calif. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, coast artillery corps, July 1, 1916, and was on duty as fort commander at Fort Worden, Wash., until October, 1917. He was commissioned colonel, temporary, coast artillery corps, on Aug. 5, 1917, and in November of that year was assigned to duty at Hoboken, N. J., as troop movement officer, in which capacity he served until July, 1919, and during that time supervised the movement from embarkation camps and the loading aboard ship of approximately 1,700,000 men, the largest embarkation in a twenty-four hour period amounting to 42,000; and he also supervised the debarkation of the same number of troops, together with their movement to the debarkation camps. He was commissioned brigadier general, United States army, Oct. 1, 1918, and was promoted colonel, coast artillery corps (regular army), Aug. 22, 1919. Upon being relieved from duty at Hoboken, N. J., he commanded the army supply base at Norfolk, Va. He was honorably discharged as brigadier general, national army, and resumed his regular rank of colonel, coast artillery corps, Oct. 31, 1919. He was detailed in the general staff corps on Aug. 25, 1920, and was assigned to duty as assistant chief of staff, for war plans and training of the Philippine department, Manila, P. I. In November 1922 he was relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands and in January following was made chief of staff of the fourth corps area, Atlanta, Ga., where he remained until July 1924. He then commanded Fort Eustis, Virginia, for two years; in September 1926 was made chief of staff of the Panama canal division and in October 1927, chief of staff of the Panama canal department, remaining on that duty until June 1929. He is now stationed in Boston, Mass., as executive officer of the organized reserves, first coast artillery district. For his services in transporting troops during the World war he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and Navy Cross. Col. McManus is a member of the Army and Navy Club, Manila, the Fort Monroe Club and Governor's Island Club. He was married, Jan. 5, 1897, to Emilie Gertrude, daughter of Thomas V. Kessler, of Pensacola, Fla., and their children are: Sarah Catharine, wife of Horner W. McCurdy; George Henry, Jr.; Thomas Kessler and Mary Alice McManus.

UNDERHILL, Charles Reginald, electrical engineer and inventor, was born at Chappaqua, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1874, son of Joshua Bowron and Elizabeth Chase (Green) Underhill. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Underhill who emigrated from England in 1630 and in 1644 settled at Flushing, L. I., N. Y. From him and his wife Elizabeth Feke, the line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel and his wife Mary Ferris; their son Abraham and his wife Hannah Cromwell; their son Jacob and his wife Amy Hallock; their son James and his wife Phoebe Cock; their son Charles Reese Underhill and his wife Elizabeth Cornell Quimby, who were the grandparents of Charles R. Underhill. Capt. John Underhill (q.v.) was a "man of the most determined resolution, activity and courage,'' who took a prominent part in campaigns against the Indians, and was appointed governor of Exeter and Dover in the settlement of New Hampshire. He returned to England in 1638 before settling in the colonies, and wrote ''News from America,'' an original of which was sold for $3,500. Joshua B. Underhill, father of the subject, invented threshing machines, for which, however, he never sought patents. The son received a public school education, and found employment in the inspection department of the Western Electric Co., New York city, continuing eight years in that relation, during which period he was placed in charge of inspection and testing. During 1900–04 he was chief electrical engineer for The Varley Duplex Magnet Co., Jersey City, N. J., and Providence, R. I. In 1904 he began experiments with printing telegraph instruments in New York and engaged in consulting engineering involving wireless, signal systems, and other electromagnetic devices, particularly solenoids and electromagnets. During 1909–10 he was employed as editor and technical writer for the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. He was then for a year chief engineer of the American Electric Fuse Co., Muskegon, Mich., after which he became chief electrical engineer for The Acme Wire Co., New Haven, Conn., for which corporation he held the title of consulting electrical engineer. He resigned this position in 1921 and again engaged in consulting engineering work in New York city. His principal inventions include a battery gage, for testing batteries (1901); a receiving telegraph instrument which prints in English characters messages sent in Morse characters by means of a Morse key or other form of transmitter capable of transmitting dots and dashes (1904); a wireless telegraph system, embracing means for operating signaling apparatus by wireless methods (1909); an electrical coil and the making of same (1912); a second electrical coil and the making of the same (1912); a third method of making electrical coils (1912); an accounting exchange (with W. F. Kemble), this being an electrical selecting apparatus to clear accounts automatically (1913); a spark coil, for gas-engine ignition (1914); a telegraph system, comprising a complete wireless printing telegraph, printing in English characters messages transmitted by wireless in the Morse or Continental codes (1914); machines for producing electrical coils (1914 and 1915); three winding machines (1915 and 1916); a system of electrical signaling, constituting a wireless relaying device to operate printer and the like (1915); a relay system for same (1916), and various gear shifting, power transmission and brake mechanisms for automobiles (1914–19). Since 1926 he has been developing high-frequency electric surgery, cooperating with surgeons in many operations. He has made extensive researches of a semi-scientific nature into the action of solenoids and other forms of electromagnets, making possible the predetermination of their mechanical force and other characteristics, the results of which have been published in the "Electrical World" and the "Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers." He has designed numerous electromagnets for various purposes, acting in an advisory capacity, and has lectured on electromagnets in the leading colleges and universities of the United States. When America entered the World war he was commissioned captain, aviation section, signal reserve corps, and was in charge of radio tests for the signal corps and later for the school for aerial observers, at Langley Field, Hampton, Va. He designed new methods of fire control for simulative artillery and also put it into practice. He was then detailed as radio statistical officer, air service military aeronautics, Washington, where he prepared specifications for radio equipment for air service operations, both for the A. E. F. and the insular possessions. Subsequently he was again ordered to Langley Field in charge of radio tests in flight. He was honorably discharged from the service in January, 1919, with the rank of captain in the air service. He is the author of "The Electromagnet" (1903); "Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony" (1908); "Solenoids, Electromagnets and Electromagnetic Windings" (1910); "Magnets" (1924); "Coils and Magnet Wire" (1925); "Power Factory Wastes" (1926); "Magnets, Induction Coils and Condensers" in "Standard Handbook for Electrical Engineers" (1913 and following), and "Radio Signaling" in Swoop's "Lessons in Practical Electricity" (1920). Although best known for his work in connection with solenoids and other forms of electromagnets and electromagnetic mechanisms, his greatest achievement, from a popular standpoint, was the device for printing in English characters wireless messages transmitted in Morse characters. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Institute of Radio Engineers and the American Physical Society. Politically, he is a Republican, and in religion, a Protestant. His chief forms of recreation consist in walking, mountain climbing and hunting. He was married, Apr. 6, 1898, to Ella Howell, daughter of Joseph Edmund Johnson, of Atlantic City, N. J. They have two children: Charles Reginald and Marguerite Allaire Underhill.

BUTLER, Pierce, associate justice, U. S. supreme court, was born in Waterford township, Dakota co., Minn., March 17, 1866, son of Patrick and Mary (Gaffney) Butler, natives of Glendalough, County Wicklow, Ireland. Reared on his father's farm, he attended a country school and Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., where he was graduated with the degree of B.S. in 1887. He studied law for two years in the office of Pinch & Twohy in St. Paul, Minn., was admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1888 and began the practice of his profession in partnership with Stanislaus J. Donnelly. He was assistant county attorney of Ramsay county, in 1891–93, and county attorney in 1893–97. A new law firm was now formed, his associates being Homer C. Eller and Jared How. In 1905 William De Witt Mitchell (q.v.) took the place of Mr. Eller; in 1912 it became Butler & Mitchell, and in 1918 when Michael J. Doherty was admitted, it was changed to Butler, Mitchell & Doherty. Mr.

Butler was general attorney for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co. from 1899 to 1905. As a lawyer his practice was general and quite varied in the state and federal courts. He was prosecuting attorney for the city of St. Paul for six years; special U. S. counsel under the food and drugs act in the famous bleached flour cases in 1909–10; government counsel in the first prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law, those of the Swifts, the Armours and other meat packers, and represented the stockholders of the railway carriers in the Minnesota rate cases. His pleading of cases was characterized by forcefulness, lucidity, a dominating manner that often was stern, persuasiveness when he wanted to use it and a singularly effective personality with a jury. Throughout his career he has been a prodigious worker and most painstaking in the preparation and presentation of his cases. So much so that he was frequently retained by other attorneys on suits that did not originate in his own office. He was a member of the legal committee of the president's conference committee for the federal valuation of railroads during 1913–18; leading counsel for the stockholders of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk railways in the arbitration of the compensation to be paid for shares appropriated by the Canadian government, and he served in the same capacity when the Toronto railways were taken over by that city. In St. Paul he was a member of the first charter commission, the public library board (nine years) and the board of regents of the University of Minnesota. Although a Democrat in politics he was appointed associate justice of the U. S. supreme court by Pres. Harding, Nov. 22, 1922, to take the place of Justice Day, resigned, and after confirmation by the senate, qualified Jan. 2, 1923. He has delivered the opinion of the court in many cases relating to the interpretation of alien land laws of the Western states, jurisdiction between state and federal courts, the Indian land laws and taxation of such lands, and public utility questions. He was formerly a member of the national state and county bar associations. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Carleton College in 1923. Justice Butler was married, Aug. 25, 1891, to Annie M., daughter of Jeremiah Cronin, of St. Paul, and they had eight children: Pierce, Jr., William, Mary, Leo, Margaret, Francis, Kevin and Anne Butler.

GARRIGUES (gâr'-ĭ-gŭs), **James Edward**, chief justice, was born at Manchester, Ind., Oct. 6, 1852, son of James Miller and Harriet (Tuthill) Garrigues. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Matthew Garrigues, a native of France, who came to Philadelphia in the early part of the eighteenth century. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Jacob; his son Jacob; and his son James Garrigues and his wife Elizabeth Godding, who were the grandparents of James Edward Garrigues. James M. Garrigues, father of the subject and a native of Morris county, N. J., was a school teacher. The son attended Moore's Hill (Ind.) College, then taught school for some years, and studied law at Carlyle, Ill., under the preceptorship of a Mr. G. Vanhorebeck. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1877, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Glenwood, Ia. In 1883 he removed to Greeley, Colo. He soon became prominent at the bar and was for two terms (1888–94) district attorney for the eighth judicial district of Colorado. In 1894 he resumed his private practice in partnership with Elbert C. Smith, at Greeley, and continued in this relation until 1903, when he was appointed judge of the same district court to fill out an unexpired term. He was regularly elected to that office in the same year, and in 1906 was reëlected for the full term of six years. When he entered this position the dockets of the court were congested with accumulated cases, but under his direction this condition was soon overcome, and meanwhile, in 1910, he was elected judge of the supreme court of Colorado for the term 1911–21. Of that court he became chief justice in 1919. In this position, also, he brought about speedy decisions, and for the first time in its history, the court was up with its work. Mr. Garrigues is a member of national and state bar associations and of the Greeley Club (Greeley). Politically he is a Republican. He was married: (1) May 3, 1880, to Clara L., daughter of M. E. Boehner, of Malvern, Ia. She died in 1896, and he was married: (2) Jan. 19, 1911, to Alice, daughter of George L. Roberts, of Greeley, Colo. He has five children: Helen, wife of Leigh W. McGrew, Tabernash, Colo.; Edith, wife of Edgar Lavander, Denver, Colo.; Grace, wife of Ross Phillippi, Portland, Ore.; Edna, wife of Kenneth Luman, Big Piney, Wyo., and Dwight Garrigues.



GOLDEN, S[amuel] Herbert, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Skodville, Russia, Sept. 15, 1875, son of Berrah and Miriam (Skoll) Golden. His father brought his family to the United States in 1877 and located with his brother, Isaac Golden, at Williams, N. D., the name of which was subsequently changed to

Golden Lake in his honor. The son began his business career with his father at that place. He moved to New York city in 1899 and after a connection of two years with a woolen firm established the S. Herbert Golden Co. as jobbers in woolen goods. Later his firm become selling agents, factors and commission merchants in woolens. Mr. Golden has been identified with various philanthropic activities and is a member of the business men's committee of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, the executive committee of the Jewish Theological Seminary endowment fund, the executive committee of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, the advisory committee of the League for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, and director of the Hebrew Free Loan Association. He is also president of the United Synagogue of America. He is a member of the Merchants Association, the Academy of Political Science and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Real Estate Board of New York, the Jewish Centre, the Association for the Advancement of Judaism, and the National Conference of Jewish Congregational Organizations. He has written numerous articles advocating better understanding between orthodox and reform Jews and between Jew and Gentile. He was married in New York city, Oct. 25, 1909, to Rebecca, daughter of William Harris, of New York and they have two sons: William Theodor and Barry benn Zalman Golden.

BADE, William Frederic, theologian, was born at Carver, Minn., Jan. 22, 1871, son of William Bruns and Anna (Voigt) Badè. His father emigrated from the kingdom of Hanover in 1858, and served in the Federal army during the civil war. The son was graduated at Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa., in 1892, with distinction, and at Moravian Theological Seminary with the B.D. degree in 1894. A year later he received the degree of B.D. at Yale University and in 1898 that of Ph.D. from his alma mater. He studied geology and mineralogy at Lehigh University in 1901–02 and pursued post-graduate courses at the University of Berlin in 1905–06, and in Paris in 1909. During 1896–98 he was associate professor of Greek and German in Moravian College and for four years following was professor of Hebrew and Old Testament literature in Moravian Theological Seminary. Within the latter period (1899–1900) he was editor of ‘‘The Moravian,’’ official organ of the Moravian denomination in America, and during 1900–02 was a member of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua faculty, in charge of the botanical department. In 1902 he accepted the chair of Old Testament literature and Semitic languages in the Pacific School of Religion, affiliated with the University of California, and he still holds that position, having been dean of the faculty since 1922. He is the author of ‘‘The Old Testament in the Light of Today" (1915), and a number of monographs. In 1925 Dr. Bade organized the Tell en-Nasbeh expedition to excavate a mound seven miles north of Jerusalem, work on which was carried on through the seasons of 1926–29, and has revealed the ruins of several cities, fortified with stupendous walls, yielding a store of valuable antiquities. A report of the expedition was published in the "Annual" of the Smithsonian Institution for 1930.

He was dean of the Federate Summer School of Theology at Berkeley, Calif., in 1907, and in the following year delivered lectures in the Isthmian Canal Commission club houses in the Panama Canal Zone, where he went to conduct explorations and researches in Nicaragua and San Salvador. Prof. Badè was the literary executor of John Muir, the naturalist, and edited from his unpublished journals the following books: ‘‘A Thousand-Mile Walk to the Gulf’’ (1916); ‘‘The Cruise of the Corwin’’ (1917); "Steep Trails" (1918), and "The Life and Letters of John Muir" (1924), besides a definitive edition of Muir's complete works. He was instrumental in founding the California Botanical Society, in 1913, and was its first vice-president. He was California state director of the Religious Education Association during 1912–15; president of the Sierra Club, and editor of the club's ‘‘Bulletin’’ and president of the California Associated Societies for the Conservation of Wild Life. In 1914–15 he served as chairman for California of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium. He is honorary secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund, a fellow of the American Geographical Society and a member of the American Alpine Club (vice-president), the Society for the Preservation of National Parks (vice-president), Save the Redwoods League, the American Ornithological Union (associate), the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Institute of Social Sciences, the California Academy of Sciences, the American Philological Association, the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, the Archaeological Institute of America, the Cooper Ornithological Club and the American Oriental Society, and the Kosmos, Berkeley and Faculty clubs of Berkeley, Calif. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Pomona College in 1922. He was twice married: (1) Sept. 26, 1900, to Evelyn Marianne, daughter of Rev. Walter H. Ratcliffe of Blackheath, England; she died in 1907, leaving one daughter, Evelyn Mary Badè; and he was married (2) Jan. 12, 1917, to Elizabeth Le Breton, daughter of George White Marston, a merchant of San Diego, Calif.

WIRT, William Albert, educator, was born at Markle, Ind., Jan. 21, 1874, son of Emanuel and Mary Ann (Elick) Wirt. His father, a native of Ohio, served in the federal army during the civil war. The son attended the Bluffton, (Ind.) high school, and was graduated Ph.B. at De Pauw University in 1898. He took post-graduate work at De Pauw and at the University of Chicago, after which he spent the following six months in making a special study of educational methods in England, France, Germany and Belgium. He was superintendent of schools at Redkey, Ind., during 1895–97; instructor in mathematics at Greencastle (Ind.) high school, 1897–99; superintendent of schools at Bluffton, Ind., 1899–1907, and since then has been superintendent of schools at Gary, Ind. He first attracted public notice by introducing a new public school system at Bluffton in 1900 and at Gary in 1907, which has since been widely approved and by 1930 had been adopted by 154 cities in thirty-eight states. The so-called Gary or platoon school plan follows a study-work-play schedule which was designed to limit home study by the pupils, provide for periods of book-instruction, industrial or manual training, and recreation, divided into about equal proportions and allow time each day for religious instruction outside of the school. The various branches are taught by specialists, the ordinary school day of six hours is lengthened to eight, and the pupils are given more than the usual amount of personal liberty and are placed on their honor. Under the Gary system the school body is divided into two equal parts by a vertical division through the grades. While the X division is in the classrooms, the Y division is rotating through the shops, science rooms, gymnasiums, auditoriums and playgrounds under the guidance of competent vocational instructors and recreational leaders. At a given time the divisions exchange programs. The working schedule may be adapted however, to the conditions of the school in which it is employed. Dr. Wirt and other champions of the system claim that it effects economies by permitting the continuous use of all school facilities and opportunities by two schools instead of one and by reducing the teaching staff ten per cent., and at the same time secures for the child a larger measure of work and of play, opportunities long advocated by educators as essential to a well-rounded education. The development of Dr. Wirt's system at Gary attracted the attention of teachers in all parts of the country, and the little town became a Mecca for liberal-minded and progressive educators, with the result that the Gary system was adopted by boards of education in several cities throughout the United States. In 1914 the board of education of New York city employed Dr. Wirt to institute his plan in two schools in New York and to give one week out of every four to supervising its administration. In the second year the number of schools was increased to twelve and the third year to fifteen. There were great differences of opinion among New York educators as to the merits of the system. Its opponents, denying that it had effected either economies or superior educational advantages, maintained that it was not suited to the exacting conditions obtaining in New York's schools, and in 1918 the experiment was abandoned. The Gary system is still in operation however, in many of the leading cities of the country. Dr. Wirt received the degree of Ph. D. from De Pauw University in 1914. He is president of the National Bank of America, in Gary. He is a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Beta Theta Pi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. Fishing and tramping through the woods are his chief recreations. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married (1) Aug. 15, 1900, to Bertha Ann, daughter of Henry Koch, a merchant of Bluffton, Ind. She died in 1917 and he was married (2) July 10, 1919, to Martha Ruth, daughter of Mrs. J. R. Jacques of Gary. He has three children: William Franz, Bertha Eleanor, and Sherwood William Wirt.

GRANGER, Alfred Hoyt, architect, was born at Zanesville, O., May 31, 1867, son of Moses Moorhead and Mary Hoyt (Reese) Granger. He traces his descent to Launcelot Granger, and his wife Joanna Adams, who came from Cumberland, England, in 1643, and settled at Newburyport, Mass., the line being traced through their son Samuel and his wife Hannah Hanchett; their son John and his wife Ann Bissell; their son Oliver and his wife Beulah Hanchett, and their son James Granger and his wife Matilda Vance Moorhead, who were the grandparents of Alfred Hoyt Granger. He was graduated at Kenyon College, Gambier, O., in 1887, and after studying for two years at Massachusetts Institute of

Technology he entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris; he was also a student at the Academie Julien and under M. Leteurte, Paris, for two years. While at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology he was employed as draftsman in the Brookline (Mass.) offices of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects of Boston and Chicago, and subsequently was similarly engaged in their Chicago offices, and with Jenney & Mundie, Chicago. He began the independent practice of his profession in Cleveland, O., in 1893. He was a member of the Cleveland firm of Granger & Meade, during 1894–98, and then joined Charles S. Frost, Chicago, in the firm of Frost & Granger, a relation which continued until 1910, when he formed a partnership with William D. Hewitt in the firm of Hewitt & Granger, Philadelphia, Pa. During the war with Germany he was commissioned (1917) captain of engineers; became a member of the committee on emergency construction of the War Industries Board and after a period of training at Camps Lee and Humphreys, in Virginia, was given command of Co. C, 78th regiment engineers. When the armistice was signed he served in the office of the chief of engineers until his discharge, and subsequently became chief of the Federal Aid and Public Works office of the assistant secretary of war. In December, 1919, he was recommissioned major in the engineers' reserve corps. He resumed his architectural work under his own name in Chicago, Nov. 1, 1919. His chief work as architect includes the designing of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway terminal, St. Luke's Hospital and the Northern Trust Co. building, all of Chicago, and the U. S. Soldiers' Home Hospital of Washington. In 1924 he formed an association with Elmo C. Lowe and John C. Bollenbacher, from which Mr. Lowe retired a year later. The firm has continued under the name of Granger and Bollenbacher. Some of the outstanding productions of this firm are the Chicago Club, Chicago; Women's Memorial Hall at Indiana University; Peirce Hall at Kenyon College; the medical and dental college laboratory of the University of Illinois in Chicago; a group of buildings for the Manteno (Ill.) state hospital; parish house for the Church of the Holy Spirit, Lake Forest, Ill.; First M. E. Church at Gary, Ind.; Bryn Mawr Community Church at Chicago; Wilmette Parish M. E. Church at Wilmette, Ill.; Hyde Park Community M. E. Church at Cincinnati, O.; the Cloisters, a cooperative apartment building in Chicago; and the Sunset Hills Country Club at Tarpon Springs, Fla. Mr. Granger is a member of the American Institute of Architects, Illinois Society of Architects, American Association of Engineers, the University and Tavern clubs of Chicago, the Century Club of New York, and the Cosmos Club of Washington. He is author of "Life of Charles F. McKim" (1914) and "Englands World Empire" (1916). He finds his chief recreation in riding and reading. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married, Oct. 4, 1893, to Belle, daughter of Marvin Hughitt, who was president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., and has three children: Elisabeth Sherman, wife of Charles Edward Brown, Jr.; Barbara Hughitt, wife of Chester D. Shepard, and Martha McCullough, wife of William Mitchell Blair.

MARYE (mär′-ē), **George Thomas, Jr.**, diplomat, was born at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 13, 1849, son of George Thomas and Helen (Tucker) Marye, and descended from a French Huguenot family which has been prominent in Virginia for generations and originally owned the site of the town of Fredericksburg. The original settler in America was James Marye who came to Virginia

from Normandy, France, in 1688, with his wife Letitia Staige, and the line is traced through their son James and his wife Muriel Courtney; their son William and his wife Elizabeth Osborne; their son Peter and his wife Eleanor Green; and their son William Staige and his wife Elizabeth Ruffner, who were the grandparents of Mr. Marye. His father went to California in the days of '49, was a successful business man and did much to build up the material and social interests of the state. The son when ten years of age was taken abroad by his parents and put in an Italian school at Florence, Italy. He attended school at Darmstadt, Germany; in Paris, France; at Barcelona, Spain; and then took the full course in law at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, where he was the recipient of three prizes, and divided first honors with a fellow student. Upon his return to the United States he read law, was admitted to the California bar in 1878, and practiced for over three years in San Francisco. Then he entered the banking business with his father as junior partner in the house of Geo. T. Marye & Son, of San Francisco, Calif., and Virginia City, Nev., retiring from business after his father's death in 1892. In 1883 he was a member of the San Francisco board of freeholders which drafted a charter for the city and county of San Francisco. Mr. Marye has been active in the politics of his state as well as of the nation. During the years 1888–93 he was chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, and was a Democratic presidential elector in 1889. He was a warm supporter of Pres. Wilson, and in June, 1914, not long before the outbreak of the European war, he was appointed ambassador to Russia. His education in foreign countries, his familiarity with five languages, his knowledge of international law and his general equipment as a lawyer, were especial qualifications which eminently fitted him for such a diplomatic appointment. He arrived at his post in Petrograd in October, 1914. In those troublous days Russia was struggling desperately with Germany on one front and soon after with the Turks on another. In addition to the many war matters coming up before Ambassador Marye, that of a renewal of the commercial treaty between the United States and Russia and the formation of a new trade agreement was discussed. The treaty discussions were complicated by the Jewish passport question, Russia refusing to honor passports of American Jews who had formerly been residents of the Russian empire. Many American public men were against the renewal of the treaty with Russia on account of this discrimination against the Jews, and the treaty was not signed during Ambassador Marye's incumbency of the Petrograd office. Being familiar with the banking business, he made a careful study of banking conditions in Russia and in November, 1915, he urged the establishment of American branch banks in Russia. At the same time the Russian minister of finance was making plans to open Russian banks in the United States. During his service in Petrograd the American embassy had charge of the diplomatic interests of both Austria-Hungary and Germany and had much to do in looking after and caring for German war prisoners in Russia. He resigned on Feb. 17, 1916, and returned to the United States in the following April. On Mar. 10, 1916 he was decorated by Czar Nicholas with the order of St. Alexander Nevsky. For a number of years Mr. Marye was a member of the board of regents of the University of California, and while on the board as chairman of the committee on internal administration, was instrumental in raising the standard of the various departments of the institution to a strictly university plane. With Prof. Edward S. Holden he selected the astronomical staff of Lick observatory when it was turned over by the Lick trustees to the University of California. He was formerly president of the Mercantile Library of San Francisco, and is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America. Mr. Marye speaks five languages, French, Spanish, Italian, German, and English. He is a member of the Church of England. His clubs are: Pacific Union, Bohemian, University, Burlingame, of San Francisco; Army and Navy, Metropolitan of Washington; Maryland, University of Baltimore; Oxford and Cambridge, of London, England. He was married June 28, 1904, in Berlin, Germany, to Marie Alice, daughter of Samuel Doyle, a canal and railroad builder of Ohio. Mrs. Marye was with him on his mission to Russia and was prominent in war relief work and other works of mercy.

KEMPER, William Thornton, financier and railroad president, was born at Gallatin, Mo., Nov. 3, 1866, son of James Madison and Sallie Ann (Paxton) Kemper. His father, a native of Kentucky, and a shoe manufacturer at St. Joseph, Mo., was a descendant of John Kemper, a native of Germany, who settled in Virginia in 1694. Many of his ancestors on both sides served in the colonial wars and in the revolution. He received his education in grammar and high schools, and began business life as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. At eighteen he became a traveling salesman, and at twenty-one, a merchant and bank cashier at Valley Falls, Kans. In 1893 he established himself in Kansas City, Mo., as a grain merchant, continuing

in that business until 1906 when he became one of the founders and executive vice-president of the Commerce Trust Co. of Kansas City. Two years later he was elected president of the bank which developed under his leadership into one of the strongest financial institutions in Kansas City with a capital and surplus of over $8,000,000 and total resources exceeding $100,000,000. Mr. Kemper remained as president of the Commerce Trust Co. until 1922 when he sold his interest and became president of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway system. In addition to other interests, he owns and controls important banks in several states, notably the City Bank of Kansas City, the First National Bank of Frankfort, Kans., the First National of Independence, Mo., the First National of Carmen, Okla., the Drummond State of Drummond, Okla., and the Bank of Cyril, Okla. He is also a director in the Linwood State Bank and the Morris Plan Bank of Kansas City. In addition he owns and operates four farms. Mr. Kemper has contributed generously of his time, energy and means to the support of charitable institutions and to civic and cultural movements. He is a trustee of the George H. Nettleton Home for Aged Women, the Spoffard Home for Dependent Children, and the Kansas City Conservatory of Music. During the World war he served on the governor's staff with the rank of colonel and was a member of the Missouri council of defense, the board of directors and advisory board of the Red Cross and the district board and advisory committee of the Salvation Army. He is a Democrat in politics and has been active in the councils of his party, having served as national committeeman for Missouri during 1924–28; was delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention of 1912, and a delegate to the convention of 1916. He is a former president of the Kansas City board of trade; director, and for six years, treasurer of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce; a Mason of the 32d degree, and a member of the Kansas City, Kansas City Athletic, Mid-Day, City, Knife and Fork, Bankers', St. Andrew's, Mission Hills Country, and Blue Hills Country clubs of Kansas City. He was married June 10, 1890, to Lottie, daughter of Rufus H. Crosby, a banker, of Valley Falls, Kans. He has three sons, Rufus Crosby, James Madison and William T. Kemper, Jr.

GRAVES, William Phillips, physician and surgeon, was born at Andover, Mass., Jan. 29, 1870, son of William Blair and Luranah Hodges (Copeland) Graves; grandson of Cyrus and Lucena (Thayer) Graves and great-grandson of Samuel and Jean (Blair) Graves. His father (q.v.) was a distinguished educator, and his brother, Henry Solon Graves (q.v.), was chief of the United States forestry service. William P. Graves was graduated at Yale University in 1891. He taught in the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., for four years, and then entered the Harvard medical school, graduating in 1899 with the M.D. degree. In 1900 he entered upon the practice of his profession in Boston, where he has since been engaged, making a specialty of gynecological surgery. He was instructor in the Harvard medical school in 1904 and since 1911 has been professor of gynecology at that institution. He has been surgeon-in-chief of the Free Hospital for Women since 1907 and gynecologist to the Boston Lying-in Hospital since 1913. He is the author of "Gynecology" (1916), over forty contributions to medical literature, the most important of which have to do with cancer in women, gynecological physiology, the neurological aspects of gynecological diseases and heredity. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Gynecological Society, the American Medical Association, the American Association for Cancer Research, the Massachusetts State Medical Society, the Boston Surgical Society, the Boston Obstetrical Society, the Skull and Bones and the Psi Upsilon Society of Yale University; the Boston Athletic, the New Riding, the Harvard, the Tennis and Racquet, the Algonquin and Somerset clubs of Boston, and the Country Club of Brookline, Mass. Politically he is a Republican and he is a member of the Congregational church. He finds his chief recreation in out-door sports. Dr. Graves was married Oct. 10, 1900, to Alice M., daughter of Sidney Chase, of Boston, and has three children: Sidney Chase, William Phillips, and Alice Graves.

NASON, Arthur Huntington, educator, was born in Augusta, Me., Feb. 3, 1877, son of Charles Henry and Emma (Huntington) Nason, and eighth in descent from Richard Nason, probably from Stratford-on-Avon, England, who settled in what is now Kittery, Me., in or before 1639. His great-great-grandfather, Samuel Nason, was a captain in the American revolution, a deputy to the general court in 1787, and a delegate to the Massachusetts convention for ratifying the national Constitution in 1788. Prof. Nason was graduated A.B. at Bowdoin College in 1899. For three years (1899–1902) he taught English in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Me., devoting his summers to study at Harvard; taught in the Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, through the fall term, 1902; and then returning to Bowdoin as graduate student and assistant in

English, he received the degree of A.M. pro merito in June, 1903. After two years of graduate study in English at Columbia University (from which, ten years later, he received the degree of Ph.D., 1915), he became an instructor in English in New York University, 1905, assistant professor, 1913, professor, 1916. In addition, he has held the instructorship in English in Union Theological Seminary since 1910; and, since 1916, he has been the director of the New York University Press. As a university teacher, he has been especially interested in English composition, in American literature, and in the methodology of research as applied to literary history; but, in later years, his editorial supervision of the scholarly volumes issued by the New York University Press has engrossed the major portion of his time. Of his textbooks, the best known are "Short Themes" (1909, 1910), and "Efficient Composition, A College Rhetoric" (1917). His contributions to scholarship are both in the field of the later Elizabethan drama: "Heralds and Heraldry in Ben Jonson's Plays" (1907), and "James Shirley, Dramatist, A Biographical and Critical Study" (1915). In the latter his style is lucid and pleasing; and the structure of his work is a model of clearness and simplicity, as might be expected of a writer who is also an authority of fast-growing importance on English composition. He is a member of the Authors' Club of London; the Grolier and Authors' clubs of New York; the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity; Phi Beta Kappa and the Modern Humanities Research Association, and was one of the founders (1907) of the Andiron Club of New York City and managing editor of its publication, "The Colonnade." He was married in New York City, June 4, 1915, to Edna Walton, daughter of Dr. W. Updyke Selover, of Rahway, N. J.

MEAD, Solomon Cristy, secretary of the Merchants' Association of New York, was born at Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 26, 1867, son of Solomon and Mary Elizabeth (Dayton) Mead, and a descendant of William Mead, a native of County Kent, England, who settled in Connecticut in 1635. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John, who married Ruth Hardey; their son David and his wife Abigail Leane; their son Nathaniel and his wife Prudence Wood; and their son Joshua and his wife Hannah Mead, the grandparents of Solomon C. Mead. He attended Greenwich Academy and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1890. After two years at the Yale law school, he received the degree of LL.B., and began the practice of law with the firm of Dill, Chandler & Seymour in New York city. Five years later he was made assistant secretary of the newly organized Merchants' Association of New York, and abandoning a promising career at the bar, undertook the development and management of what has become the most representative organization of business men in the world. Since 1904 he has been its secretary and the association's chief administrative officer, and the account of its numerous achievements is the life story of Mr. Mead. Incorporated in 1897, the Merchants' Association of New York was largely confined to the wholesale dry goods district. Mr. Mead enlarged its sphere of influence and extended its activities to include the entire field of industrial and commercial interests of the metropolis; its membership has increased from 1,200 to 7,000, and it has become an influential factor in every movement to promote the city's prosperity and welfare. Among the outstanding achievements of the association "to foster the trade and welfare of New York" are the successful opposition to the so-called "Ramapo water grab," by which certain private interests undertook to make a contract between the city and the Ramapo Water Co. involving an expenditure of $100,000,000 without compensating advantages in the shape of future water rights, and the ultimate result of which was the present Catskill water supply system, having the association's approval and assistance from the first; the inauguration of a campaign in 1897 which brought buyers to New York city from all parts of the United States at a time when business was stagnant, a movement which was influential in restoring confidence and reviving business; a successful fight against the differentials established by the railroads for the purpose of diverting traffic from New York to other ports in order that the railroads might benefit from a wider distribution of their traffic; and a similar fight against exorbitant rates and unfair regulations on the part of the express companies, which resulted in a complete reorganization of express company rates and practices; its insistence on the deepening and widening of the Harlem ship canal; the construction of the Ambrose and Red Hook channels in New York harbor; the removal of Coenties reef; the deepening of Hell Gate and other harbor improvements; the completion of the barge canal system through New York state and the construction of adequate canal terminals; its advocacy of the port of New York improvement, resulting in the creation of the Port of New York Authority by the states of New York and New Jersey, and the formulation of far-reaching plans for making New York the greatest freight terminal in the world; and its efforts to obtain free ports of entry, or foreign trade zones, for New York and other American ports. The association instituted a campaign to prevent the contamination of New York's drinking water and to stop the pollution of New York harbor by the construction of sewage disposal works, and waged a systematic warfare against the house fly as a disease carrier. It is in constant touch with the national legislation affecting commerce, and Mr. Mead represents the city's commerce in dealings with the departments of state, treasury and commerce in Washington; it also examines all state legislation affecting the city of New York, its charter or its code of ordinances, and the services rendered by the public utility corporations which act in the city's interests. It thus prevented the passage of an act in 1899 reducing the legal rate of interest from six to five per cent., and by its vigorous fight to prevent the repeal of the daylight-saving law by the state legislature after the close of the war, succeeded in having the daylight law preserved so far as it affects most of the cities of the state. It was instrumental in creating the fire prevention bureau and the adoption of fire prevention devices; it coöperates with the city departments for the improvement of conditions in the city, and maintains an antilitter bureau to promote cleanliness of the streets and public places. Mr. Mead's interest in commercial activity and development has extended beyond his city and state. He participated in the organization in 1912 of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, of which he is a national councilor, and of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris in 1920, having been vice-chairman and secretary of the American group of the committee on permanent organization and honorary secretary of the organization meeting of the latter. He served as president of the American Association of Commercial Executives, and was a founder and the first president of its successor, the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries, organized in 1914. He was president of the New York State Commission at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, Charleston, 1902, and has been a member of the executive committee of the New York State Waterways Association since 1909. For his services in connection with the International Chamber of Commerce, he was decorated by King Victor Emmanuel as a Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy. Mr. Mead is the author of "Office Organization for Commercial Organizations" (1921), a text-book prepared for the National Institute of Commercial Secretaries. He has lectured on commercial organization methods, personnel, administration, etc., before business schools and colleges. He is a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity (Yale chapter), the Phi Gamma Delta and Yale clubs of New York and the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. His chief recreations are fly-fishing and motoring. He was married at New Haven, Conn., June 26, 1890, to Frances Ripley, daughter of Henry Dyer Boss, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has one son, Kenneth Ripley Mead.

CUTHELL, Chester Welde, lawyer, was born in New York city, Jan. 10, 1884, son of James M. and Louise (Welde) Cuthell. He was graduated at Columbia University in 1905 and obtained the degree of LL.B. at Columbia Law School in 1907. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar, and for several years was an associate in the New York law offices of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee. In 1910 he became a member of the firm of Kellogg, Emery & Cuthell, with Frederic R. Kellogg and Dean Emery, of which he is still a member. In August, 1917, he joined the legal staff of the Emergency Fleet Corporation (U. S. Shipping Board) as a volunteer. His initial work consisted of the handling of numerous questions and claims arising out of the requisitioning of ships, and in the preparation of the shipyard housing bill, which was later adopted by congress. As a recognition of the pronounced ability displayed by him in the disposition of all legal matters which he had handled he was appointed assistant general counsel for the Fleet Corporation soon after he joined its staff. In March, 1918, upon the resignation of Judge John Barton Payne as general counsel, Mr. Cuthell, then but thirty-four years of age, was appointed to succeed him. In that position he was in control of all legal matters concerning the Fleet Corporation and supervised the work of thirty-two attorneys for the corporation who were scattered throughout the country. He is said to have been the youngest man ever to have held such a responsible government position. In January, 1919, he resigned, to accept appointment by the secretary of war as his special representative in the consideration and adjustment of claims between the war department and the governments of the allied powers, growing out of the orders, purchases and engagement given or arising in the procurement of munitions, supplies and services in this country by those governments. Several hundred millions of dollars and many perplexing questions were involved. After a number of conferences with the representatives of all the allied governments and with American officers both at home and in Europe, he finished his task on Sept. 30, 1919, after collecting or arranging to collect a total of $319,464,229, an accomplishment highly commended by the secretary of war. In point of moneys involved, these settlements were greater than all other previous international settlements made by the United States. He received the Distinguished Service Medal from the United States and was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France for these services. He then formed the Washington law firm of Cuthell, White, Bayles & Appel, with William H. White, Jr., Edwin Atkinson Bayles and Monte Appel. He is a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York, Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, Columbia University and Bankers clubs. Politically he is an Independent, and he is a communicant of the Lutheran church. He was married in New York city, May 21, 1913, to Dorothy, daughter of Dr. Francis M. Banta, a physician, of New York, and has three children: Robert, Mary Welde and David Cuthell.

ALLEN, Frederic Winthrop, financier, was born at Walpole, Mass., May 26, 1877, son of Melzer Waterman and Martha (Metcalf) Allen and a descendant of Lewis Allen who came to this country from England and settled at Watertown Farms (Weston), Mass., in the 17th century. From him and his wife Sarah Ives, the line of descent is traced through their son Abel and his wife Sarah; their son Robert and his wife Ruth Fisher; their son Joshua and his wife Patience Ide; their son Daniel and his wife

Patience Carpenter and their son Lemuel Allen and his wife Adeline Fisher who were the grandparents of Frederic W. Allen. He received his preliminary education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated in the academic department of Yale University in 1900. Almost immediately thereafter he entered upon that career which was destined to bring him wealth and reputation of a high order. In 1901 he became associated with the Simmons Hardware Co. of St. Louis, Mo., subsequently being made assistant secretary and a director. He continued in this relation until Nov. 1, 1910 when he was chosen vice-president of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York city. On Jan. 1, 1915, he became a partner in one of the leading banking firms in the United States, Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, Chicago and New York city, as well as in Higginson & Co. of London, England, and has been connected with these firms uninterruptedly ever since. Throughout his business career he has been acquiring interests in numerous corporations, banking, railroad and industrial, and he has made himself thereby a factor of no inconsiderable influence in the world of finance. He is a director of the American Malleables Co., the Air Reduction Co., the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co., the Great Falls Power Co., the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., the Montana Power Co., the Lima Locomotive Co., the Merchants' Shipbuilding Corporation, the Union Oil Co., the Nash Motors Co., the Barnsdall Corporation, the Colorado Power Co., the El Salvador Mining Co., the Morris Plan Co., the National Surety Co., the Richmond Radiator Co., the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co., the Simmons Hardware Co. and the Southern Wheel Co. Because of his unusual qualifications and attainments Mr. Allen has been called to serve on important governmental committees at Washington and was a valued adviser in connection with the committee of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York city on the conservation of food and other public matters during the European war. He is a member of the Academy of Political Science, the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce and the New York Chamber of Commerce and his clubs are: the Bankers', the Brook, the Links, the Metropolitan, the University, the Union League, the Recess, the Racquet and Tennis, the India and the Yale clubs of New York city; the Piping Rock Club of Locust Valley, N. Y., the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., the St. Louis and the St. Louis Country clubs and the Graduates' Club of New Haven, Conn. He was married Feb. 4, 1911, to Irene, daughter of Daniel Catlin of St. Louis, and they have three children: Justina Catlin, Irene Winthrop and Martha Allen.

ILLOWAY, Henry, physician, was born at Kolin, Bohemia, Nov. 29, 1848, son of the Rev. Dr. Bernard and Katharine (Schiff) Illoway. When five years of age he came to the United States with his parents, and was educated in the public schools of the different cities in which his parents resided and by private teachers. He was graduated with the degree of M.D. at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1869. At the outset of his career, he was one of the resident physicians of the Cincinnati Hospital (1869–70) and on the expiration of his term in that institution he established himself in the same city and built up a large practice. Later, on its reorganization, he was made one of the visiting physicians to the Jewish Hospital. In 1888 he was appointed professor of the diseases of children in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery and held that position for five years, until his removal from that city. In 1893 he studied in Berlin with Professors I. Boas and E. Mendel, and in Vienna with Prof. L. Oser. Returning to the United States the following year, he settled in New York city, and since then has devoted himself entirely to the treatment of the diseases of the digestive tract. In general, his work in this special field, through many years of clinical study and observation, has followed two objectives: first, to develop a therapeutic method in gastric disorders which should completely restore the digestive functions, thus overcoming the chronic invalidism often occurring and sometimes giving rise to mental disturbances; second, to define the influences of a disturbed gastric function on contiguous organs. Dr. Illoway has written extensively in this field of medicine. He was one of the collaborators on "The American Text-Book on the Diseases of Children" (1893), and is the author of "Constipation in Adults and Children, with Special Reference to Habitual Constipation and its Most Successful Treatment by the Mechanical Methods" (1897) and "The Summer Diarrhoeas of Infants" (1904), a German edition of which was published in Berlin in 1905. Besides these larger works he is the author of numerous papers contributed to medical publications, some of the more important being mentioned here: "Cardiac Disturbances from Gastric Irritation" (1897), "The Prophylaxis of Appendicitis" (1903), "Chronic Appendicitis and Hyperacidity of the Gastric Juice" (1913), and "Hyperacidity of the Gastric Secretion in Angina Pectoris" (1918), which were published in the "New York Medical Journal," and "The Importance of a Dietary Regimen in Chronic Heart Affections" (1902), which appeared in the "American Journal of Medical Science." Other papers have appeared in "Archives of Pediatrics," "Laryngoscope," "Archiv f. Verdauungskrankheiten," and "Berliner Klinik." Dr. Illoway is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the American Medical Association, Medical Society of the State of New York, Medical Society of the County of New York, German Medical Society, Society of Medical Jurisprudence and the New York Physicians' Association (president, 1907).

ROBINSON, Leland Rex, banker, was born at Athens, Pa., June 12, 1893, son of William Oscar and Minnie Wright (Smith) Robinson, and grandson of Jesse C. Robinson, a Baptist clergyman of Michigan, and his wife Lucy (Ackley). His great-grandfather was Aaron Robinson of Athens county, Ohio, who was the son of William Robinson, a Baptist clergyman who came from Ulster (Ireland) in 1799 and settled in northern Virginia. Mr. Robinson's boyhood was spent in New Jersey, and after a year in Hillsdale College, Mich., he entered Columbia University in his sophomore year, being graduated A.B. (maxima cum laude) in 1915. He was awarded the Albert Asher Green prize for proficiency in scholarship. For two years following he taught economics in the extension department of Columbia University and lectured on economic and political subjects for the New York city board of education. During this period he also appeared on Chautauqua programs and for the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University, and pursued graduate study in economics under the faculty of political science at Columbia University. During 1917–19 he was engaged in civilian war relief and accompanied the American Persian relief commission to Mesopotamia and Persia, first as secretary and later as director in Teheran and the capital province of Persia. He was an instructor in economics at Columbia University in 1920 and received the Ph.D. degree in 1923, having served during 1921–22 as assistant director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. He was then appointed financial trade commissioner, and went to London for the purpose of studying the British financial system. During 1924 and 1925 Mr. Robinson lectured in the Royal Universities of Italy, including Genoa, Florence, Naples, and Rome, where he was the first incumbent of the Westinghouse professorship. Since 1925 he has been active in the development and management of investment trust companies in the United States, a field in which his writings have attracted international attention and have been in part responsible for the keen growth of interest in various forms of cooperative investment. He is president of the Second International Securities Corp., an investment trust company of broadly diversified interests, and director of the International Securities Corporation of America and Investment Trust Associates. He is the outstanding authority in the general field of investment trusts, and is the author of "Investment Trust Organization and Management" (1926), and a new work under the same title appearing in 1929; "Foreign Credit Facilities in the United Kingdom" (Columbia University Studies, 1923) and "Economic and Spiritual Forces in the Development of the United States" (1925). In addition he has been a frequent contributor on various phases of this branch of finance to banking periodicals. He is also a lecturer on investment trusts in Columbia University and the College of the City of New York. Mr. Robinson is a fellow of the Royal Economic Society, London, and a member of the American Statistical Association, American Economic Association, Academy of Political Science, Council on Foreign Relations and Phi Beta Kappa. He is a member of the committee on commercial education of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, chairman of the executive committee of the Lincoln Scholarship Fund, and member of the executive committee and committee on trust funds of the Golden Rule Foundation. His clubs are the Ardsley, Boulder Brook, and Orienta Beach of Westchester, New York; the Lawyers, Block Hall, Downtown Athletic, Town Hall, and Columbia University clubs of New York city; and the University and Congressional Country clubs of Washington, D. C. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married, Sept. 22, 1924, to Helen Rogers, daughter of Dr. Lucius L. Ball of Muncie, Ind., and they have two children, Leland Ball and Lucius Ashley Robinson.

GEHRANDT, Gustav Robert, engineer and inventor, was born at Meyenburg, Germany, Nov. 23, 1877, son of Gustav Gehrandt, a banker. He completed his studies at the University of Berlin 1897–1901, and began his professional career at the age of sixteen in the employ of the Krupp Shipyard & Steel Works. In 1902 he came to the United States, and joined the staff of the Westinghouse Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Subsequently he was employed by the Carnegie Steel Co. of Braddock, Pa., on metallurgical problems in which he began to specialize, and during 1907–12 he was with the Illinois Steel Co. of Chicago. During 1912–17 he was in the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and from 1918 to date he has practiced as a consulting engineer in Chicago, Ill., specializing in the development of new and patentable ideas and in efficiency work connected with specifications, inspections, reports, plant layouts, standardization, reorganization and management. Among the inventions which he has thus perfected are an automatic connecting rod milling and drilling machine used in making connecting rods for the Universal Motor Co., of Oshkosh, Wis.; earth-boring machines, used for planting fence posts, telegraph poles, etc., which are variously designed to be mounted on a horse-drawn wagon frame, motor truck chassis, and caterpillar tractor, and which are being manufactured by the International Earth-Boring Machine Corporation of Chicago; a compressor, a gas turbine and an aluminum alloy, sold by the Major Engineering Corporation of Chicago, and a rotary gas engine, patented Oct. 20, 1914. In the latter invention the shaft, in addition to the continuous rotary movement, has a longitudinal reciprocal movement which enables the engine to complete two cycles for each revolution of the shaft, whereas in most reciprocating gas engines it necessitates one or two revolutions of the main shaft to complete a cycle. He himself invented a special process of and ap-

paratus for smelting and purifying iron, the first patent for which was issued June 16, 1914. By the use of this process the operator simultaneously and in the same furnace smelts the ore and purifies the iron. This is accomplished by allowing the iron to collect in a receptacle beneath the ore and by causing an air blast to enter and pierce the iron at an oblique angle simultaneously as the supply of iron in the hearth is replenished by freshly smelted iron from above and before the iron in the receptacle is tapped. His process differs from others in that it is a single operation, whereas all other processes necessitate the removal of the pig iron from the blast furnace to a converter before it can be purified. Mr. Gehrandt is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce and the North Evanston Lodge, F. & A. M. He finds his chief recreation in music, art and literature. He was married, Apr. 23, 1910, to Olive Roberta, daughter of George A. Hills, of Chicago, Ill., and has one son, Robert G. Gehrandt.

CARRINGER, Franklin Eugene, banker, was born in Mercer county, Pa., Apr. 25, 1859, son of Anthony S. and Maria (Moyer) Carringer. As a youth he worked in his father's blacksmith shop while attending the public schools in Iowa and Illinois. Having acquired proficiency as a stenographer he became special commissioner of the supreme court of Kansas, at Topeka, and private secretary to Chief Justice Horton, under whose tutelage he studied law. He was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1890, but soon thereafter settled in Denver, Colo. In 1891 he was one of the organizers of The Midland Savings & Loan Co., and elected secretary and manager and later president, in which capacities he has served ever since. In 1922 the resources of that institution amounted approximately to $4,500,000, while its savings and investment accounts were $3,975,145.98. The surplus that year had increased to $148,000, and the undivided profits to $151,019.74. Since its organization the company has lent, largely for the building of homes, $9,642,550.96, and in that period has paid to its members $5,054,074.97, of which more than $1,000,000 were earnings; the total dividends paid and credited up to 1922 were $1,701,271.25. In 1901 he was a member of the Colorado house of representatives and during 1909–13 of the state senate. He was mayor of Edgewater, a suburb of Denver, in 1917 and 1918. He is a member of the Methodist church, a 32nd degree Mason and Shriner, and belongs to the Denver Civic & Commercial Association, the Democratic and the Denver Lions clubs of Denver. He was twice married: first, in 1890, to Mary M. Van Buskirk; and second, June 2, 1913, to Ethel England of Denver. He has two children by his first marriage: Jennie M., wife of Rev. Oscar Franklin Smith of Sedalia, Mo.; and Zillah; and two children by his second marriage: Ruth and Ethel Carringer.

BENEDICT, Henry Harper, manufacturer, was born at German Flats, Herkimer co., N. Y., Oct. 9, 1844, son of Micaiah and Catharine (Harper) Benedict, and a descendant of Thomas Benedict who came from Nottinghamshire, England, in 1638, and, settling on Long Island, was active in establishing at Jamaica, L. I., the first Presbyterian church in America, of which he was a deacon. He occupied several local offices in Long Island, was appointed a delegate to the first legislative body ever convened in New York, and was a member of the general assembly of the state from 1670 to 1705. From Thomas Benedict, the pioneer, the line is traced through his son James; the latter's son James (the first white child born in Danbury, Conn.); his son John; his son James, and his son Elias, who was the grandfather of Henry H. Benedict. Although Micaiah Benedict's schooling was confined to a single summer, nevertheless he became a man of extensive learning; he read the best books diligently, was a local magistrate, and for several years served as a deputy grand master, F. & A. M., in the State of New York. The son was graduated at Hamilton College in 1869, and began his business career with the Remingtons of Ilion, N. Y. Mr. Benedict's name has become world-famous as one of the founders of the typewriter industry. While associated in 1873 with Philo Remington (q.v.), head of the gun manufacturing company of E. Remington & Sons, the new invention of Christopher Latham Sholes (q.v.) was brought to their attention by James Densmore and George W. N. Yost, with a view to manufacturing it in the gun factory. Before the Herkimer County Historical Society on Sept. 2, 1903, Mr. Benedict read a paper on "The Evolution of the Typewriter." It is one of the most exhaustive treatises on the subject ever written, but while it gives credit to whomever else it is due, it totally omits reference to the important part played by Mr. Benedict himself in the evolution of the typewriter. He had the vision to see the possibilities of the new invention, even though the machine exhibited by Sholes was very crude and imperfect, and he enthusiastically urged Mr. Remington to secure the rights of the invention. The company made a contract for the manufacture of the typewriter and sold 400 of them in 1874. Many were returned to the factory on account of their imperfect condition, and to overcome the defects, Mr. William K. Jenne, the assistant superintendent, was assigned to the task of perfecting the machine. From that time on, for over a third of a century, Mr. Benedict devoted his energies to establishing and developing this gigantic enterprise, whose effects upon the business world have been revolutionary. In 1882, Mr. Benedict and Clarence W. Seamans invited William O. Wyckoff to join them and the well-known firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict was organized, with headquarters in New York city, to sell the new machine known as the Remington typewriter. Four years later the firm purchased the entire typewriter plant of the Remingtons at Ilion, and thereafter made as well as sold the typewriter. As supervisor of the foreign department of his firm's business, he established agencies in all parts of the civilized world. Upon the incorporation of the company in 1895 he was made president and was also first president of the firm's successor, the Remington Typewriter Co., from 1902 until 1913, when he retired from active business. While engrossed in directing the affairs of the corporation, Mr. Benedict devoted his leisure hours to the study of art and to the creation of one of the finest of private art galleries. After frequent visits to the famous galleries both at home and abroad, he began the collection of examples of old and modern masters of painting, engraving and etching. His paintings include some of the choicest canvases of Corot, Daubigny, Rousseau, Millet, Diaz, Dupré, Harpignies, Michel, Ruysdael, Salvator Rosa, Mauve, Israels, Decamps, Monticelli, Turner and Arthur B. Davies; while his collection of prints, numbering many hundreds, includes impressions of the best plates of Rembrandt, Dürer, Meryon, and others. He has the entire etched work of Millet and the original coppers from which the impressions were printed. His collection of Whistler etchings and lithographs is said to be one of the finest of the private collections. In selecting his subjects, he exhibited rare judgment of values, well developed artistic sense, an appreciation of the beautiful, and keen powers of discrimination, and his pictures are strongly praised by art connoisseurs for their high standard of excellence. Mr. Benedict has been a liberal contributor to educational and charitable objects. To Hamilton College he presented the Hall of Languages and the organ for the college chapel, and to Ilion, his home town for thirteen years, he gave a splendid hospital building. In Ilion he was a director of E. Remington & Sons, treasurer of the Remington Sewing Machine Company, an organizer of the first Presbyterian church, in which he served as elder, trustee and treasurer; president of the Herkimer County Bible Society and for many years president of the Ilion Literary Association. He is a trustee of Hamilton College, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; a fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and president of the D. K. E. Alumni Association of New York; a member of the New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the New England Society, the National Security League, Society of the Sons of Oneida, the Long Island Historical Society, the Society of Pilgrims, the Phi Beta Kappa Association, and the New York Chamber of Commerce. His clubs are: Union League, University, Grolier, Lawyers', Rembrandt, Church, Peary Arctic, International Garden Club, and others. He was married Oct. 10, 1867, to Marie, daughter of Henry G. Nellis, and granddaughter of General George H. Nellis of Fort Plain, N. Y., and has one daughter: Mrs. Archibald Alexander Forrest, of Rye, N. Y. Mrs. Benedict died in 1915, and in 1917 he was married to Josephine Katharine Magill, daughter of A. J. Geddes of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and granddaughter of the Very Rev. John Gamble Geddes, Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Niagara, and of Col. Charles Magill, member of the Canadian Parliament. By the second marriage he has one daughter, Josephine Catharine.

DAY, Arthur Louis, physicist and geologist, was born in Brookfield, Mass.. Oct. 30, 1869, son of Daniel Putnam and Fannie Marie (Hobbs) Day. He was graduated at Yale University in 1892 and was immediately appointed John Sloane fellow and assistant in physics. He was reappointed the following year, and in 1894 received the degree of Ph.D. During an illness of Prof. E. S. Dana in the winter of 1893–94, he served as instructor in physics, and after the return of his superior was appointed to an independent position with the same title for a period of three years. The duties of the position and the continued ill health of the head of the department threw a rather unusual burden of classroom work and administrative responsibility upon him, and left little opportunity for scientific research. He accordingly declined a reappointment, and went to Berlin, Germany, hoping to find the coveted opportunity for original scientific investigation uninterrupted. He volunteered as assistant at the German National Laboratory, the Physikalisch-Technische Reichsastalt, and six months later, an opening having occurred in the regular scientific staff, he was tendered the position. This honor was without precedent, and was more conspicuous because his American citizenship necessitated a special dispensation of the ministry, to permit the appointment of a foreigner to a government post of this kind. In 1900 steps were taken to reëstablish the physical laboratory of the U. S. geological survey and to resume certain geophysical researches that had been abandoned in 1892, and Dr. Day was invited to undertake the work. The plan and objects of the government in thus establishing a laboratory to coöperate with the surveying corps, were extremely broad. Systematic field observations, combined with the skillful inferences of experienced geologists, have brought together and classified abundant data; but physical processes that have gone on under high temperature and great pressure can only be satisfactorily solved by experimental study in the laboratory, where these conditions may in some measure be reproduced. The work of Dr. Day's department, therefore, consisted in the study of the earth from the laboratory viewpoint; and during the seven years he was there, important data were secured. In 1907 he was made director of the department of geophysical research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and still holds that position. When the United States entered the European war in 1917 the supply of optical glass suitable for gun-sights, range finders, periscopes, etc., was exhausted. Glass for such purposes was not produced in this country and no further supply was available from abroad. In this emergency Dr. Day and his laboratory staff were assigned the task of developing suitable glasses for the army and navy and of supervising their manufacture in plants designated for the purpose. In view of the fact that the optical glass industry abroad was in the nature of a national monopoly in the countries producing it and manufacturing processes were held secret, development proved to be a serious task, but was successfully accomplished by the geophysical laboratory group in time to provide about ninety-seven per cent. of the optical equipment needed for the army and navy during the war. For this work Dr. Day received the John Scott medal in 1923. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences (home secretary, 1913–18), the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Washington Academy of Sciences (president, 1924), the American Chemical Society, the American Physical Society, the Geological Society of America, the Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft, and the Philosophical Society of Washington (president, 1911), and also of the University Club of New York and Cosmos Club of Washington. His best known published works are: "The Isomorphism and Thermal Properties of the Feldspars" (with E. T. Allen and J. P. Iddings); "High Temperature Gas Thermometry," with R. B. Sosman and E. T. Allen); "Geophysical Research" (Smithsonian Annual Report, 1912); "Water and Volcanic Activity" (with E. S. Shepherd); "Das Studium der Mineralschmelzpunkt." He was married in the province of Hessen, Germany, Aug. 20, 1900, to Helene, daughter of Prof. Friedrich Kohlrausch, president of the Physikalisch-Technische Reichsaustalt; and they have four children: Margaret, Dorothea, Ralph Kohlrausch and Helene Day.

DAVIS, Arthur Powell, civil engineer, was born at Decatur, Ill., Feb. 9, 1861, son of John and Martha Ann (Powell) Davis. His father served in the 52d and 53d congresses, edited a weekly journal and headed the first farmers' organization in Kansas. The son was graduated at the Kansas State Normal School in 1882, and at Columbian (now George Washington) University with the degree of B.S. in 1888. He entered the United States geological survey in 1882 as assistant topographer, being placed in charge of a leveling and barometric party in North Carolina and Tennessee. During 1884–87 he was chief of the topographic service in the plateau region and from 1888 to 1894 in charge of surveys and explorations in Arizona, New Mexico and California. During 1895–97 he planned irrigation works for the Pima Indian reservation, Ariz., and served as hydrographer in charge of government stream measurements. He superintended the hydrographic examinations of the Nicaragua and Panama canal routes during 1898–1901. He was appointed chief engineer of the United States reclamation service in 1906 and in 1914 director of that service, a position he held until June, 1923, when he was asked to resign in order that a business man might be placed in charge of the service. During Mr. Davis' connection with the reclamation service it experienced a remarkable growth in the scope of its operations and in its importance to the development of agriculture. It completed or began construction of twenty-five irrigation projects through which approximately 3,000,000 acres in the arid or semi-arid regions of the West are being converted into rich, fertile farm lands, the most notable of which are the Gunnison tunnel in Colorado, six miles long, the Strawberry tunnel in Utah, four miles long; the Roosevelt dam in Arizona, the Arrowrock in Idaho, the Elephant Butte in New Mexico and the Pathfinder and Shoshone dams in Wyoming, at an approximate total cost of $134,000,000. In 1923 he was technical adviser for the United States before the international arbitration court for pecuniary claims in London, and in the same year was appointed engineer and general manager of the east bay municipal utility district of Oakland, Calif. There he had charge of the survey, design and construction of the Pardee dam and reservoir and Mokelumne aqueduct, ninety-four miles long. In 1929 he accepted the invitation of the Russian soviet government to serve as chief consulting engineer on irrigation for a two-year period.

Mr. Davis was Lyman lecturer on conservation of water resources at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in 1922. He is a member of the Washington Society of Engineers (president, 1907), the American Society of Civil Engineers (president, 1920–21), the Washington Academy of Sciences (vice-president, 1908), and the National Geographic Society. His publications include: "Elevation and Stadia Tables" (1893); "Progress of Stream Measurements" (1897); "Irrigation near Phoenix, Arizona" (1897); "Hydrography of the American Isthmus" (1902); "Water Storage on Salt River, Arizona" (1903); "Irrigation Works Constructed by the United States Government" (1917); and "Irrigation Engineering" (1918), as well as numerous public reports and magazine articles. He was twice married: (1) June 20, 1888, to Elizabeth, daughter of Victor M. Brown of Washington, D. C.; she died Apr. 17, 1917, leaving four children: Rena M., wife of Paul N. Peck; Florence N., wife of Melville P. Easlin; Dorothy M., wife of Philip H. Smith; and Elizabeth A., wife of John A. Smith; and (2) June 19, 1920, to Marie MacNaughton.

AYRES, Leonard Porter, statistician, was born in Niantic, Conn., Sept. 15, 1879, the son of Milan Church Ayres, and his wife Georgiana Gall. He was graduated with the degree of Ph.B. at Boston University in 1902, from which he received the degrees of A.M. in 1909 and Ph.D. in 1910. Following his graduation five years were spent in Porto Rico as teacher and superintendent of schools after which he conducted a study of "retardation" in public schools in the United States for the Russell Sage Foundation to discover why so many pupils were behind the standard grades for their ages. It was a new field of educational study and led to a system of scientific measurement of public school processes and products. In 1908 the Russell Sage Foundation created a department of education and statistics with Mr. Ayres as director and his investigations extended to 250 cities, embraced the progress of children through schools, health and safety of school children, tests and measurement of progress, school surveys, class room methods, spelling and handwriting measurements and vocational training. When war was declared against Germany he became chief of the division of statistics of the Council of National Defense. In this capacity he assembled data concerning the number of ships available for transport purpose, the proportionate space required for cargo and troops, the progress in mobilization and the manufacture of munitions and for a year or more made weekly secret reports on the progress of the war program for the president, the secretary of war and the chief of staff of the army. He was appointed director of the division of statistics of the war industries board and chief statistical officer for the priorities committee and the allies' purchasing commission, and the work of his division so increased in importance that it was incorporated into the military establishment as the statistics branch of the general staff, of which he was made chief with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Mar. 11, 1918. At the request of Gen. Pershing, he went to France in May, 1918, to organize a statistical service for the A. E. F. and as chief statistician of the overseas army, made daily reports to Gen. Pershing of the available fighting men, their location and equipment, losses and the sick rate, shortage in arms and ammunition, etc. In September, 1918, he represented the U. S. army at the supreme war council in Paris. On his return to the United States he was promoted to colonel, made a member of the general staff, and appointed chief of the branch of the general staff administering statistical services. He was chief statistical officer of the American commission to negotiate peace and assisted in drawing up the reparations and economic clauses of the peace treaty. These war services won for him the Distinguished Service medal. Resuming his work at the Russell Sage Foundation, he devised an index number to measure the relative educational efficiency of state school systems and a scale for the measurement of silent reading, formulated additional methods for the statistical measurement of school progress, and conducted an extended inquiry into the cost of public schools with special reference to teachers' salaries. Since 1921, Col. Ayres has been vice-president and chief economist of the Cleveland (O.) Trust Co. Besides his "Laggards in our Schools," he is the author of "Course of study for Schools of San Juan" (1905); "Medical Inspection of Schools" (co-author 1908); "Open Air Schools" (1910); "Seven Great Foundations" (1911); "The Public Schools of Springfield, Ill." (1914); "The Measurement of Spelling Ability" (1916); "Health Work in the Public Schools" (1915); "Organization and Administration" (1915); "Summary of the School Survey of Cleveland, Ohio" (1916); "War with Germany—Statistical Summary" (1919); "Index Number for State School Systems" (1920); "Price Changes and Business Prospects" (1921); "The Automobile Industry and Its Future" (1921); "Business Recovery Following Depression" (1922); "The Nature and Status of Business Research" (1922), and "The Prospects for Building Construction in American Cities" (1922). He is a member of the board of visitors of Boston University, the American Statistical Association (president, 1926), American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Economic Association, National Education Association, and the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. The honorary degree of Doctor of Commercial Science was conferred on him by Boston University in 1923. He is unmarried.

HELLMAN, George Sidney, author, was born in New York, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1878, son of Theodore and Frances (Seligman) Hellman. His father came to America from Munich, Bavaria, in 1856, and was a New York banker; his mother, a daughter of Joseph Seligman (q.v.) the banker, was a woman of literary gifts, and translator of both French and German works. While a student at Columbia University he was editor-in-chief of the Literary Monthly, managing editor of ''Spectator'' and class poet. He was graduated A.B. at Columbia in 1899 and A.M. in 1900. He edited with William A. Bradley, ''East and West,'' a monthly literary magazine, for one year, and during 1900–10 he was associated with Arthur H. Harlow in the art and rare book business in New York city, at the same time being one of the staff reviewers on the New York ''Times'' and on ''The Bookman.'' At various times he was engaged as a specialist to pass upon and procure drawings of old masters and rare manuscripts for the Morgan, Widener, Schiff and other famous private collections. Meanwhile he was able to devote considerable time to authorship, including the writing of poetry, essays on literature and art, and the editing of manuscripts. As a prose writer Mr. Hellman is best known for his critical essays; and, as an editor, for his discovery of, and comments on, the unpublished writings of famous authors. In this field his work relating to Stevenson is especially notable. He is the author of ''The Hudson and Other Poems'' (1909), ''Original Drawings by Old Masters'' (1915), ''The Congress of Berlin and the Jew'' (1917), ''Esther,'' a drama in verse (1917), ''Applied Arts and Education'' (1919), ''Art and the Citizen'' (1919), ''The Way It Ended" (1921) and "Later Essayists" in "Cambridge History of American Literature" (1921). He was editor of ''Letters of Washington Irving to Henry Brevoort'' (1915), ''Letters of Henry Brevoort to Washington Irving'' (1916), ''Mercy Argenteau's Memoirs of Napoleon and the Empire'' (1917), ''Unpublished Poems by Robert Louis Stevenson'' (1917); ''Unpublished Journals of Washington Irving'' (with William P. Trent, 1919), ''Prose Pieces by Robert Louis Stevenson'' (with Henry H. Harper, 1920) and ''Poems by Robert Louis Stevenson'' (with William P. Trent, 1920). His poetry, characterized by imaginative power, lyric beauty and finished scholarship, impresses the reader with its direct human interest. Of his ''The Hudson and Other Poems,'' John Erskine, the critic, wrote: ''In every page is felt the presence of a lover and reader of great books. The most lasting impression of these poems, however, is not of their lyric grace nor of their poetic scholarship; it is their direct human interest. Scattered through the book are a number of verses to or about children, in which the finest tradition of the home finds spontaneous expression." As a director in the army educational commission of the Y. M. C. A. during the European war, Mr. Hellman originated the idea of art instruction for soldiers, and was appointed by Gen. Pershing, director of instruction in fine and applied arts, A. E. F. He was also director of the college of fine and applied arts in the A. E. F. University at Beaune, France, and one of the ten directors in the army educational corps. Under his direction instruction in painting, architecture, sculpture, etching, commercial design and interior decoration was given to thousands of soldiers in the army schools, hospitals and convalescent camps, and in various of the French academies and ateliers. These art courses, given during the armistice period by some of the most distinguished artists and instructors, both French and American, were unprecedented in time of war, aroused the enthusiasm of the American general headquarters and the admiration of the French nation and resulted in a choice of careers in the fine arts by many of the soldiers who attended them.

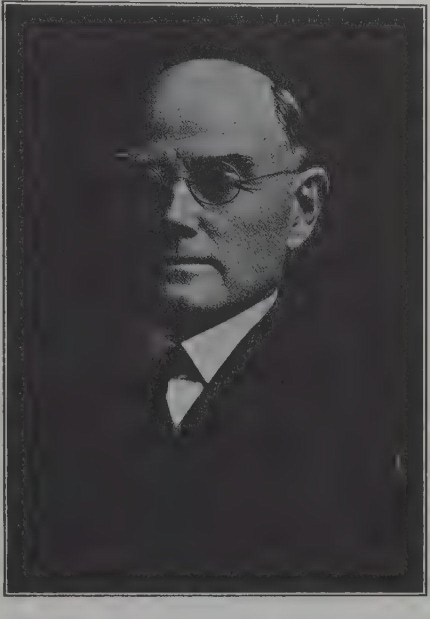
Ninety per cent of the advanced students petitioned to be continued in their studies, in preference to returning to America when, in the summer of 1919, transports were available. Mr. Hellman was chairman of the army committee on French and American relations, which functioned in Burgundy, France in 1919, and on the mayor's committee at Beaune, for a memorial to French and American soldiers who died in the war. In recognition of his services he was decorated by the French government with the "Palmes Académiques" and the rank of "Officier d'Académie." He is a member of the Authors, Columbia University, Bibliophile, Judæans, Grolier, Phi Beta Kappa Alumni, Century Country and Whist clubs. Tennis, reading, rowing and card playing are his favorite forms of diversion. He was married June 2, 1903, to Hilda Emily, daughter of Louis Josephthal of New York, and has two children: Geoffrey Theodore and Rhoda Hellman.

MERTINS, Marshall Louis, clergyman, lecturer and author, was born near Hicks' City, Jackson co., Mo., Dec. 7, 1885, son of Karl Henrich and Mary Elizabeth (Koger) Mertins. His father, who left Posen, Germany, during the revolution of 1848, located in Georgia, and later removed to Missouri where he served four years in the Confederate army. After taking a year's course in the Kansas City Seminary, Marshall L. Mertins was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church in 1906, and during 1906–10 was a student at William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo. He founded the Swope Park Baptist church, Kansas City, Mo., in 1911, and was its pastor for four years, when he accepted a call from the First Church, Nevada, Mo. He devoted much time during these years to evangelistic work, conducting nearly one hundred revival campaigns. During 1916–25 he was a lecturer for Chautauqua and lyceum bureaus, traveling throughout the United States and Canada. His principal lecture subjects are: "The Gold at the Rainbow's End," "Rich Man, Poor Man, Beggar Man, Thief," "Excess Baggage," "Tolstoi: An Intimate Interview," "Builders of Bridges," and "Songs of the Seven Seas." He is the author of "The Woodland Path" (1916); "Blue River Baptists—A History," (1916); "Another Thousand and One Nights" (1917); "When Tolstoi Saw God" (1918); "The Wishing Gate" (1919); "The Sumac Trail" (1919); "The Covered Wagon" (1921); "The Mail Cart Man" (1921); "A Voice Crying in the Wilderness" (1921); "Tales of Kettle's Shop" (1922); "The Wells of Water" (1923), and "The Blue God" (1923), and two plays "The Red-Winged Blackbird" and "The Little Green Stick," besides various poems, stories and special articles contributed to the magazines. He was president during 1912–13 of the Temple Lyceum Bureau, and is now departmental editor of the Lyceum Magazine. In 1915–16 he was secretary and professor Sunday school pedagogy in the Pertle Springs Summer Assembly, and during 1914–16 scout master for the Boy Scouts of America. He is a member of the Missouri Writers' Guild, the International Inner Circle, the Rambler's and Rimer's Club of California, the Woodmen of the World, the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities and the Rotary Club. He finds his chief recreation in ornithology, walking, reading and surf bathing. He was married Sept. 18, 1907, to Lena Lee, daughter of Ellis Holman, of Richmond, Mo. They have three children: Alice Blanche, Virginia Lee, and Sarah Elizabeth Mertins.

SUMMERALL, Charles Pelot, soldier, was born at Lake City, Fla., Mar. 4, 1867, son of Elhanan Bryan and Margaret Cornelia (Pelot) Summerall, grandson of William Summerall, and great-grandson of Henry Summerall, who emigrated from England with his wife, a Spanish lady named Neunez. He received his preliminary education at Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., and was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1892. He was commissioned a second lieutenant and assigned to the 1st infantry and six months later transferred to the 5th artillery. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1899; captain, artillery corps, 1901; assigned to the 3d field artillery in 1907; transferred to the 2d field artillery in the same year; became major in the 3d field artillery in 1911; lieutenant colonel, 1916; colonel, 1917; brigadier general, 1917; major general, 1918. In the years preceding the Spanish-American war he was stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., and at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor. When war was declared he was made aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Pennington, commanding the department of the gulf, and he was engineer officer of that department. He participated in campaigns in the Philippine Islands during 1899–1900, and with the China Relief Expedition (Boxer uprising), 1900–01, being recommended for brevets. In 1902 he located and initiated the project for Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska. He was senior instructor in artillery tactics at the United States Military Academy from 1905 to 1911. In 1913 he located and negotiated the purchase of the military reservation and field artillery training camp at Tobyhanna, Pa. He was lecturer at the Army War College during 1913–17, and he was assistant to the chief of the militia bureau, in charge of field artillery of the National Guard, during 1914–17. In 1916 he became a member of the board to recommend the policy of the government for the manufacture of arms and munitions. He located and negotiated the purchase of military reservations and field artillery training camps at Anniston, Ala., and Monterey, Cal., in 1917. In the same year he served as a member of the military mission to England and France, and on his return was assigned to the 67th field artillery brigade. He was ordered to France in the fall of 1917 and placed in command of the artillery brigade of the 1st division. He was with that division when it was transferred to the Toul sector in January, 1918, and in April when it was sent to the assistance of the French in Picardy where the Germans had opened a tremendous offensive. There was some doubt among the allies as to how an American division would behave in the face of the German fire, but when called upon to take Cantigny the 1st division leaped to the attack and advanced and seized the town. The Germans made desperate efforts to recapture the lost ground, but the Americans met and hurled back all onslaughts for a period of several days. During all the fighting Gen. Summerall's artillery supported the infantry and maintained such a barrage that the division was able to hold its ground. He continued in command of the artillery brigade until July, 1918, when, having been made a major general, he was placed in command of the 1st division, July 17. On the following day Marshal Foch launched his famous Aisne-Marne offensive, in which the 1st and 2d

American divisions, together with the 1st Morocco division (French) were given the place of honor in the thrust toward Soissons. For four days the 1st division pushed ahead in the face of fierce opposition and gained its objectives, although it suffered 8,365 casualties, including sixty per cent. of its officers, but captured 3,400 prisoners and sixty-nine guns, and gained eleven kilometers. After this fighting the 1st was transferred to Lorraine, taking over the Saizerais sector on the west bank of the Moselle. Here Gen. Summerall put his division through three weeks of further training in preparation of the St. Mihiel offensive, which began Sept. 12. The 1st was at the extreme left of the southern line, which had to swing northward and establish contact with the line on the other side of the salient. Owing to its position it had the greatest distance to cover of any of the divisions engaged, but within nineteen hours it advanced fourteen kilometers over rain-soaked ground, encountering a broad area of trenches and barbed-wire entanglements, and established contact with the 26th division, which had advanced from the north. With the junction of these divisions, the salient ceased to exist. The 1st captured 1,200 prisoners in this operation, with a total loss of 588. It was then removed to the theater of the Meuse-Argonne battlefield and entered a critical point of the line Sept. 30. Between Oct. 4 and 11, it advanced seven kilometers over the most difficult terrain, met and overcame elements of eight of the enemy's best divisions, took 1,400 prisoners and captured thirteen field guns, ten trench mortars and numerous machine guns and stores. Its losses amounted to 8,336. For its work in that operation the division was individually cited for the most distinguished service in a general order by Gen. Pershing. On the night the division was relieved from the line Gen. Summerall was assigned to the command of the 5th corps which, as a part of the 1st American army, occupied the center in the advance through the Argonne forest toward the Meuse. In the assault of Nov. 1, the 5th corps led in breaking through the last German organized position. With the 2d and the 89th divisions in line and the 1st division in reserve, the corps advanced more than nine kilometers that day. On November 5, its line was extended to the left by the 1st division, which reached the Meuse river at Mouzon on the 6th and occupied the heights opposite Sedan on the morning of the 7th. To the 5th corps belongs the rather unique distinction of having fired the last shot of the war. It crossed the Meuse east of Beaumont on the night of Nov. 10 and the morning of the 11th, but so rapid was its advance and so difficult the means of communication that it was some time after 11 o'clock, the hour set in the armistice for the cessation of firing, before word could be gotten to all units in the corps that the armistice had been signed. After the armistice, Gen. Summerall commanded successively the 5th corps and the 9th corps in France and the 4th corps in Germany. In July and August, 1919, he was a member of the Interallied commission of generals that was sent to Fiume to investigate the friction between the French and Italian troops at that place. He was then attached to the American commission to negotiate peace, till he returned to America with Gen. Pershing. After Gen. Summerall's return to the United States, he was placed in command of the 1st division at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. For his service in France he was awarded the distinguished service medal with the following citation: "He commanded in turn a brigade of the 1st division in the operations near Montdidier, the 1st division during the Soissons and St. Mihiel offensives and in the early battles of the Argonne-Meuse advance and the 5th army corps in the later battles. In all of these important duties his calm courage, his clear judgment, and his soldierly character had a marked influence in the attainment of the successes of his commands." He received the following decorations: Commander of the Legion of Honor (France); Croix de Guerre with two palms (France); Grand Officer of the Crown (Belgium); Commander of the Crown (Italy), and Military Medal, second class (Panama). He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member of the Army & Navy Club (Washington). He was married Aug. 14, 1901, to Laura, daughter of Brig. Gen. A. Mordecai, ordnance department, at Benicia. Calif., and has one son, Charles Pelot Summerall, Jr.

DENSON, Nimrod Davis, jurist, was born in Russell county, Ala., June 20, 1856, son of Augustus Russell and Elizabeth (Ivey) Denson. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Denson who came from Scotland in 1638 and settled in Isle of Wight county, Va., and from William Denson and his wife Frances ——— the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Mary Brydell; their son William and his wife Amy Small; their son William Denson and his wife Rebecca Eley, who were the grandparents of Nimrod Davis Denson. William Denson (3) served in the revolutionary war in the 10th N. C. regiment, and the judge's father, a native of North Carolina, was a planter. The son received his education in the public schools of Russell county, attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama at Auburn for a



period, and studied law under the preceptorship of his brother, William H. Denson, at La Fayette, Ala. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. He served in the Alabama state senate during 1884–85 and as a member of the lower house during 1888–89. Three years later he became judge of the fifth judicial circuit of Alabama, serving in that capacity until 1904, when he became associate justice of the supreme court of Alabama, resigning in 1909. His opinions are to be found in the twenty-two volumes of Alabama Reports, from 141 to 163. Upon the termination of his service on the bench, he resumed his law practice at La Fayette and since 1913 he has practiced at Opelika, Ala., with his two sons, N. D. Denson, Jr., and John V. Denson, under the firm name of N. D. Denson & Sons. At the national Democratic convention of 1916 he was chairman of the Alabama delegation. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Howard College, East Lake, Ala., in 1907. He was president of the Alabama Baptist Convention of 1906 and was a trustee of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and was a member of the Alabama Commission for a Memorial to the Soldiers of the World War, the national, state and county bar associations, the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias and the University Club of Montgomery, Ala. He was married Dec. 19, 1883, to Carrie E., daughter of John M. Vernon of Cusseta, Ala., and has four children: John V.; Nimrod Davis; Mary E., wife of Y. G. Samford; and Felia Denson, wife of B. R. Hine.

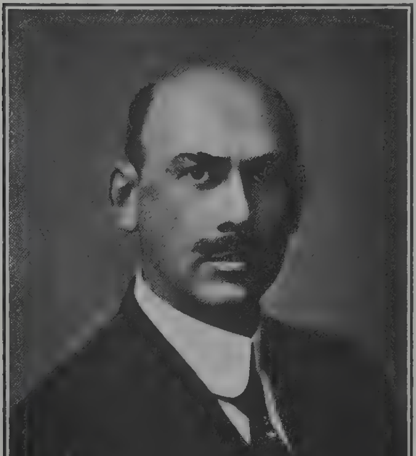
ASTOR, Nancy Witcher Langhorne Shaw (Viscountess Astor), member of the English house of commons, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1879, the daughter of Chiswell Dabney and Nancy Witcher (Keene) Langhorne. The earliest representative of the family in this country, Lieut. John Langhorne, who came from "Port Valn," Pembroke co., Wales, in 1673, and settled in Warwick county, Va., was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses during 1675–76, and captain of Horse in 1681. He married Anne Wade, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife, Mary Beverley; their son William and his wife, Elizabeth Scarisbrick; their son John Scarisbrick and his wife, Elizabeth Langhorne; their son Henry Scarisbrick and his wife, Frances Steptoe; and their son John Scarisbrick and his wife, Elizabeth Dabney, who were the grandparents of Nancy Witcher Langhorne. She was educated privately, and married as a debutante of eighteen to Robert Gould Shaw, 2nd, of Boston, whom she divorced in 1903. She first visited England for the purpose of hunting, and hunted regularly with the best known packs in the country. Her ready wit and vivid personality won her many friends in English society, and on May 3, 1906, she was married to Maj. Waldorf Astor (later Viscount Astor) of Cliveden, England. She had been interested in philanthropic work since the age of fifteen, beginning with Virginian mountain missionaries. In England, and especially in Plymouth, which Maj. Astor represented for ten years in the house of commons, she has been personally associated with social welfare work of all kinds, especially for sailors, and for mothers and children. She took part in the movement for day nurseries and for pure milk, and from the beginning maintained a personal touch with the working people who form the bulk of the electors in her district. She came into greatest prominence, however, in 1919, when she was invited to contest the seat in the house of commons vacated by her husband, when he succeeded to the peerage at the death of his father, William Waldorf Astor. She ran as a Coalition Unionist candidate, and throughout her campaign excited much interest. She sparred deftly with her opponents and hecklers, and displayed keen wit and political acumen, and bore with good nature the gibes and taunts against a woman pioneer in politics. She defeated both the Liberal and Labour candidates, and was returned by a majority of 5,203. At the general election in 1922 she retained her seat by a majority of over 3,000 in spite of having an independent conservative as well as a labor candidate against her. At the general election in December, 1923, she increased her poll and defeated her labor opponent by 2,676. She has stated her political point of view as follows: "I am striving to take into public life what any man gets from his mother and most men get from their wives, if they choose wisely. Women are young at politics, but they are old at suffering. It is my honest and convinced belief that there are some questions, vital and international, which women see with a more unclouded vision than men—questions which only women will fight for. Let men see that we desire a better, safer and cleaner world for our children and their children, and that we believe that it is only by doing our bit, by facing unclean things with cleanliness, by facing wrongs with right, by going fearlessly into all things that may be disagreeable, that we will somehow make this a little better world. If only we, the newcomers of political life, can keep that greater vision of bigger things before us, then the world will become more

the sort of place one dreams of, and less the kind of nightmare, one dreams in.'' Her sense of religion and her faith in the Bible are very strong and she is a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist. She is loyal to her friends, no matter of what station, and sincere and democratic in spirit, with a rare appreciation of principles and character. By her second marriage she had five children: William Waldorf, Francis David Langhorne, Michael Langhorne, John Jacob and Nancy Phyllis Louise Astor. During her parliamentary career, she was especially connected with legislation affecting women and children, although she spoke also on labor and industrial questions, on naval policy and methods, and on all aspects of social reform. She promoted the formation in England of a consultative committee, representing sixty or seventy of the most influential organizations of women in the country, for discussion of policy and for mutual political education. In the first three years she introduced three bills, one seeking to remove the medieval legal presumption that a married woman acts under the coercion of her husband; one for the popular control of the liquor trade through a system of local referendum; one for the exclusion of young people under eighteen from public bars for the purpose of consuming intoxicating liquor. She was associated with the demand for women police, for legislation based on the recognition of an equal moral standard for men and women, for penal and lunacy reform, for increased educational facilities, for better housing and health services. She was a firm supporter of the League of Nations, both in its political and humanitarian aspects. In the general elections of October, 1924, which restored the conservatives to power in overwhelming force, she was returned to parliament by the Sutton division of Plymouth with a decisive majority over her labor opponent.

WHEELER, Burton Kendall, U. S. senator, was born at Hudson, Mass., Feb. 27, 1882, the son of Asa Leonard and Mary Elizabeth (Tyler) Wheeler. He was graduated at the Hudson High School in 1900 and took a business college course after which he was employed as a stenographer in Boston, Mass. Having determined to make the law his profession he worked his way through the University of Michigan law school, where he was graduated in 1905. He began his career at the bar at Butte, Mont., and soon demonstrated his ability as a lawyer by winning a number of damage suits against mining companies operating in the state. In 1910 he was elected a member of the Montana house of representatives from Silver Bow county, on the Democratic ticket. While serving in that body he distinguished himself by his advocacy of various progressive measures and by challenging the political power of the mining companies in his support of Thomas J. Walsh as a candidate for the U. S. senate. In 1913, through the influence of Sen. Walsh, he was appointed U. S. district attorney for Montana, in which position he was called upon to prosecute some of the leading politicians of the state, both Republicans and Democrats, on charges of graft and corruption in office. He voluntarily resigned as district attorney in 1918 while the subject of his reappointment was under consideration, fearing that his well-known antagonism to the copper mining companies was jeopardizing Sen. Walsh's chances of reëlection. In 1922 he received the Democratic nomination for U. S. senator and was elected by the largest majority ever given a Democrat in Montana. In the senate he aligned himself generally with what became known as the progressive farm "bloc" and although one of the youngest men in the chamber, speedily attained a place of influence and power in its deliberations. Of the noteworthy legislative proposals which engaged the attention of congress during 1923–24 he favored the soldiers' bonus, emergency relief for farmers, repeal of the Esch-Cummins railroad law and drastic reductions in freight rates, he advocated American recognition of the Soviet government of Russia, and opposed the tax reduction plan offered by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. His most conspicuous work, however, has been in connection with congressional investigations of various departments of the government. He was the author of the senate resolution, under which an extended investigation of the department of justice took place in 1924, and as a member of the senate committee of inquiry, was its chief interrogator. In July, 1924, having refused to support the Democratic nominee for president, John W. Davis, on the ground that he was a "Wall Street" candidate, he was nominated for vice-president on an independent ticket by the conference for Progressive political action, which had nominated Sen. La Follette of Wisconsin for president. He bolted the Democratic party in accepting the nomination and in his campaign speeches denounced both parties, defended the child labor amendment to the constitution, urged a further amendment curbing the power of the courts, and assailed the Ku Klux Klan and the Dawes plan for the payment of German reparations. His activities in investigating the department of justice and in the presidential campaign produced a Republican charge, which was taken up by the de-

partment, that as a member of a Montana law firm who acted for an oil concern he accepted a fee for appearing before a government department in relation to oil land leases while holding a federal office, thus acting contrary to law. The department also obtained an indictment against him charging that he conspired illegally to obtain the use of government oil and gas lands in Montana, but the government could not sustain its case, the jury instantly acquitting him. Sen. Wheeler's rapid rise to prominence in public life has been due to his own unaided efforts. An able lawyer and advocate, courageous in maintaining his convictions, he has become one of the most prominent champions of the rights of the laboring classes in America. He is a member of the Methodist church and of the Masonic fraternity. He was married Sept. 7, 1907, to Lulu M. White of Albany, Ill., and they have five children.

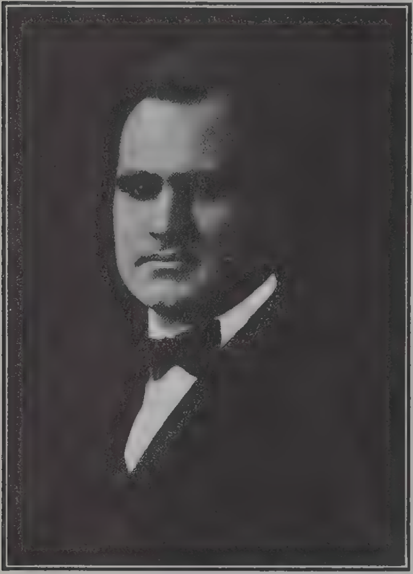
GODDARD, Robert Hutchings, scientist, was born in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 5, 1882, son of Nahum Danford and Fannie Louise (Hoyt) Goddard, and a descendant of William Goddard, who came from London, England in 1665, and settled at Watertown, Mass., the line of descent being traced from William Goddard and his wife Elizabeth Miles through their son Benjamin and his wife Mary Kidder; their son Samuel and his wife Catherine Parks; their son Danford, 2d, and his wife Elvira C. Goddard, and their son Nahum Parks and his wife Mary Pease Upham, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. He was graduated B.S. at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1908 and A.M. at Clark University in 1910, receiving the Ph.D. degree from the latter in 1911. He was an honorary fellow in physics at Clark in 1911–12, research instructor in physics at Princeton in 1912–13, and returned to Clark University as instructor in physics in 1914, becoming in turn assistant professor, associate professor, professor and director of the physical laboratories. Prof. Goddard's special researches have resulted in several valuable contributions to the science of physics. He made what is believed to be the first suggestion of gyro-stabilizer for airplanes in 1907, a form of stabilizer that has since proved effective and been generally adopted. His experimental work in electricity began in 1908 on the coherer for receiving wireless messages. He discovered that the resistance of loosely powdered substances gradually changed while the electric current was passing, increasing in some cases and decreasing in others, and remaining permanently different in the direction in which the current passed from the resistance in the reverse direction. Even more curious, was the spontaneous falling of resistance of freshly powdered barium sulphide, whether the current was flowing or not. These results did not explain the crystal rectifiers, or detectors, in use at the time in radio receiving apparatus and as a thesis for the degree of philosophy at Clark University he undertook to solve this problem, showing that with pure elements and metals, there was no rectification unless oxygen or air was present. He found, in fact, that when filings of pure metal were produced in a vacuum and made to form a coherer, most, if not all, of the peculiarities previously observed with coherers and powders in air, disappeared. Another problem which engaged his attention had to do with the electrical properties of an insulator, such as glass; and in 1912 he developed the theory of the multiple-charge rocket for the attainment of high altitudes. The record ascents for observations with kites, airplanes, manned balloons, balloons with instruments and free or pilot balloons are, respectively, 4.5, 6.8, 21.7 and 24.3 miles. But kites, airplanes and balloons depend upon air for support; his experiments with the rocket demonstrated that the presence of air is not necessary for reaction and Prof. Goddard believes that the region beyond the earth's atmosphere may be thus reached where the gravitational fields of the earth and moon balance. He has been engaged in recent years in an attempt to construct a rocket which would reach an altitude of at least fifty miles and within a delicately adjusted automatic lock chamber bring back to earth a sample of the air at that height. Much of Prof. Goddard's work in this direction has been carried on at Mt. Wilson observatory, in California, under a grant from the Smithsonian Institution. He is a frequent contributor to scientific journals, is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a fellow of the American Geographical Society and a member of the American Physical Society and the American Meteorological Society. He was married June 21, 1924, to Esther Christine Kisk of Worcester, Mass.



KILBY, Clinton Maury, physicist, was born in Suffolk, Va., Nov. 1, 1874, son of Wallace and Margaret Alexowina (Tynes) Kilby; grandson of John Richardson and Martha Jane Louisa (Smith) Kilby; great-grandson of Turpin and Martha (Glazebrook) Kilby, and great-great-grandson of John Kilby, who was an officer under Paul Jones on the "Bon Homme Richard." Clinton M. Kilby was educated at the Suffolk Military Academy and Randolph-Macon College. He was instructor in mathematics at the latter during 1894–96, and was graduated A.M. in 1896. He was principal of public schools for two years, and was master of mathematics and physics at the Woodberry Forest School from 1898 to 1905. Meanwhile he took post-graduate courses at the University of Chicago and Columbia University, and received the degree of Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1909. He was assistant lecturer in physics at Johns Hopkins, 1908–09; instructor in physics at Lehigh University, 1909–10, and since 1910 has been professor of physics and astronomy at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va. His scientific research work consists of the redetermination of wave lengths of the arc and spark lines of titanium, manganese and vanadium, and also the effect of self-induction and capacity on wave lengths. He is the author of "Laboratory Manual of Physics" (1912), "The Constellations" (1918), and "Definitions and Fundamentals of Physics" (1921). He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the American Physical Society, the National Institute of Inventors (governor), and the Phi Delta Theta and Gamma Alpha fraternities. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married June 11, 1912, to Jean McDonald, daughter of Samuel Cecil Graham, lawyer and judge of Tazewell, Va.

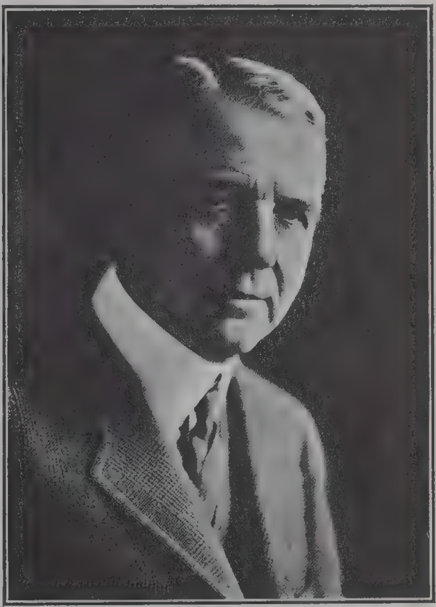
PUELICHER, John Huegin, banker, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 26, 1869, son of John and Mary (Huegin) Puelicher. His father, who was a tanner, emigrated from Muenster-Maifeldt, Coblenz, Germany, and settled at Newburgh, N. Y. After clerking for three years in various commercial lines, the son entered the service of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank at the age of sixteen. When that institution suspended in 1893 he took a position as discount clerk in the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee, becoming assistant cashier in 1905, cashier in 1906, vice-president and cashier in 1914, and president in 1920. This bank has capital stock and surplus of $2,250,000, and deposits exceeding $23,000,000. In 1902 he founded the Milwaukee chapter of the American Institute of Banking, of which he was vice-president during 1902–03, and president 1903–05. He was secretary of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association, 1905–07, and vice-president in 1907–08. He was the first chairman of the state bank section of the American Bankers' Association, in which capacity he presided over the joint meeting of an executive committee of the state bank section and a committee of the Federal Reserve Board to pass on the amendments to the Federal Reserve Act, which became law in July, 1918. He was a member of the executive council, and a special railroad committee of the American Bankers' Association. In October, 1921, he was elected first vice-president of the American Bankers' Association, and in 1922–23 he was its president. He was president of the Association for Public Play and Social Education, in 1910, and president of the Milwaukee school board in 1911. He is chairman of the executive committee and treasurer of the Wisconsin Colleges Associated; treasurer of the Public School Improvement Association of Wisconsin; treasurer of the Americanization Council of Milwaukee; treasurer of the Building and Endowment Fund of Marquette University, Milwaukee; and a trustee of its school of medicine, of which he is also treasurer, and a trustee of Milwaukee-Downer College. In 1910–11 he was a trustee of the Milwaukee Public Library and of the Milwaukee Public Museum, and is (1921) treasurer of the American Constitutional League, an educational movement in behalf of the ideals of Americanism. During the war, he was a member of the Wisconsin liberty loan executive committee, state director for war savings for Wisconsin and savings director for the seventh federal reserve district. Besides being interested in various philanthropic organizations, he is a member of the executive committee of the Milwaukee chapter of the American Red Cross, joint treasurer of the Armenian-Near East, Austrian-Vienna, and Serbian relief fund, treasurer of the Austrian-Vienna relief fund, and treasurer of Wisconsin's Share American-Jewish Relief Non-Sectarian Appeal Fund, and a member of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, and trustee and treasurer of the gratuity fund of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. He is a 32d degree Mason, is a member of the American Philatelic Society, Wisconsin State Historical Society, Milwaukee Art Institute and the City, Milwaukee, and Milwaukee Athletic clubs of Milwaukee. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Beloit College in 1922. He was married Aug. 29, 1892, to Matilda, daughter of Henry O. R. Seifert of Milwaukee, and has four children: Gertrude, Albert, Elsa, and Dorothy Puelicher.

JEFFRIES, Zay, metallurgical engineer, was born at Willow Lake, S. D., Apr. 22, 1888, son of Johnston and Florence (Sutton) Jeffries. His father, a native of Illinois, was a publisher, rancher and real estate operator. The son received his preliminary education in public schools, including the Pierre (S. D.) high school. He was graduated at the South Dakota School of Mines in 1910 with the degree B.S. and took the degree of Met. E. there in 1914. He began his professional career in 1910 as manager for the Ideal Mining Co., Custer, S. D., and in the following year became instructor in metallurgy in the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O. He remained in that relation until 1916, when he was raised to the rank of assistant professor at that institution. He retired from the faculty in 1917, when he was made research director in the Lynite Laboratories of the Aluminum Castings Co., Cleveland, O., and consulting metallurgist of the National Lamp Works of the General Electric Co., in which capacity he still continues. Since 1920, he has also headed the Cleveland section of the research bureau of the Aluminum Co. of America. In that year he was lecturer on non-ferrous metals and their alloys at Harvard University. While connected with the Case School of Applied Science he performed consulting and experimental work in metallography for the Aluminum Castings Co., the Electric Railway Improvement Co., the Cleveland Steel Tool Co., the W. S. Tyler Co., the Lincoln Electric Co. and the Cleveland wire division of the General Electric Co. He was active in metallurgical investigations for the United States government during the European war. He was a member of the section on metallurgy of the National Research Council, chairman of a committee of the National Research Council which investigated the improvement of metals by treatment at blue heat, member of the sub-committee on light alloys of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and a member of the electric welding committee and the research subcommittee on welding of the United States Shipping Board (Emergency Fleet Corporation), and the National Research Council. His principal war work, however, was in connection with the manufacture of aluminum castings for Liberty motors and other aircraft motors. He has added particularly to the knowledge on Tungsten, grain growth in metals, the effect of temperature, deformation, grain size and the rate of loading on the mechanical properties of metals, and aluminum alloys. He has published numerous papers, among which are "Proximate Analysis by Areas" ("Case Mining Quarterly," 1913); "Notes on Gran-Annular Electric Furnace" ("Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering," 1914); "Determination of Grain-size in Metals" (American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1915); "Grain-growth Phenomena in Metals" (American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1916); "The Effect of Great Hydrostatic Pressure on the Physical Properties of Metals" (Institute of Metals, Great Britain, 1917); "The Amorphous Metal Hypothesis and Equi-Cohesive Temperatures" (American Institute of Metals, 1917); "Grain-size Determination and Standardization" ("Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering," 1917); "Grain-size Measurements" (ibid., 1918); "Metallography and the War" (ibid., 1918); "The Effect of Temperature, Deformation and Grain-size on the Mechanical Properties of Metals" (American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1919); "The Heat Treatment of Aluminum Alloy Castings" "Bulletin American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, 1919); "Physical Changes in Iron and Steel Below the Thermal Critical Range" (American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, 1920), and "Aluminum Alloy Castings"("Mechanical Engineering," 1920). Prof. Jeffries received the degree of D.Sc. from Harvard University in 1918. His favorite pursuit is the interpretation of research; his chief recreation consists in golf. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and of the executive committee of the institute of metals division of that body; the American Physical Society, the Franklin Institute, the Faraday Society, the Cleveland Engineering Society, the American Society for Testing Materials, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the Institute of Metals of Great Britain and is a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts. He was married Dec. 27, 1911, to Frances, daughter of John F. Schrader, a lawyer of Rapid City, S. D. They have one child: Betty Jeffries.



WARREN, Charles Beecher, lawyer, was born at Bay City, Mich., Apr. 10, 1870, son of Robert L. and Caroline (Beecher) Warren. His father, a graduate of the University of Michigan, founded, owned and edited newspapers in Bay City, Saginaw and Ann Arbor, Michigan, served in the Federal army in the civil war. The son was educated at Albion College and at the University of Michigan, being graduated Ph.B. at the latter in 1891, having specialized in history, philosophy and constitutional law, and being the first editor-in-chief of "The Inlander," the university magazine founded by his class. He studied law under Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit, was graduated at Detroit Law School in 1893, and for four years was attached to Mr. Dickinson's firm. In 1897 he became a partner in the firm of Dickinson, Warren & Warren, one of the largest law firms in Detroit, and in 1900 he organized, with John C. Shaw and William B. Cady, the firm of Shaw, Warren & Cady. Upon the death of Mr. Shaw in 1911 he became head of the firm, which is now Warren, Cady, Hill & Hamblen. Mr. Warren is an authority on international law. In 1896, at the age of twenty-six, he was associate counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea controversy with Great Britain; he was one of the attorneys for the United States in the North Atlantic fisheries dispute with the British government in 1909, making one of the oral arguments in that connection before the Hague tribunal in 1910. During the war with Germany he entered the U. S. army as major in the reserve corps, judge advocate general's department (April, 1917), serving as chief of staff to Gen. E. W. Crowder, provost marshal general. In this capacity he rendered able service in organizing the selective service law machinery and in preparing and administering the regulations under which 24,234,021 men were registered and 2,810,296 were inducted into the military service. He was promoted lieutenant colonel on Feb. 13, 1918; colonel in the national army on July 19, 1918, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the president, with the following citation: "For especially meritorious and distinguished service to the government in connection with the administration of the Selective Service law during the war. In all of his varied and important duties he displayed unselfish devotion, tireless energy and extraordinary executive ability." Mr. Warren has served his party as delegate to Republican national conventions and as member from Michigan on the Republican national committee from 1912 to 1920. Of this body he was a member of the executive committee and chairman of the sub-committee which revised the procedure of the party organization and reapportioned the representation of the southern states in future conventions. President Harding appointed him U. S. ambassador to Japan in June, 1921, and he discharged his duties at Tokio with ability and distinction. His term of office included the period of the Washington conference on the limitation of armaments and the last and most important of his negotiations resulted in the abandonment of the Lansing-Ishii agreement of 1917, in which the United States recognized Japan's interests in the Far East. He resigned his post in March, 1923, and in the following May Pres. Harding sent him and John Barton Payne to Mexico as special commissioners to represent the United States in the negotiations with Pres. Obregon of Mexico, to reëstablish formal relations between the two countries. Following the recognition of the Mexican government by the United States, Pres. Coolidge appointed Mr. Warren ambassador to Mexico in February, 1924. He is a member of the American Society of International Law, the Michigan and Detroit bar associations, the Phi Beta Kappa, the University Club (New York), the Metropolitan Club (Washington, D. C.), the University, Detroit and Country clubs (Detroit). He is a director of the National Bank of Commerce of Detroit and in 1914 and 1915 was president of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan in 1916. He was married Dec. 2, 1902, to Helen Hunt, daughter of Charles Wetmore, of Detroit, Mich., and has four sons: Wetmore, Charles B., Jr., Robert and John Buel Warren.

HOPKINS, Louis Jay, merchant, was born in Parkman, Geauga co., O., Nov. 14, 1863, son of William Ezra and Margaret (Pool) Hopkins. His first American ancestor was John Hopkins, an Englishman who came to Cambridge, Mass., in 1635 and settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1636. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Stephen and his wife, Dorcas Bronson; their son Ebenezer and his wife Susannah Messenger; their son Nehemiah and his wife Tryphena Smith; their son Mathew and his wife Mercy Mead; and their son William Agustus and his wife Ruinda Dunn, who were the grandparents of Louis Jay Hopkins. After a public school education Mr. Hopkins began his business career in partnership with George C. Swallow, dealing in iron and lumber at Duluth, Minn., under the firm name of Swallow & Hopkins. His firm, operating both iron mines and lumber mills, grew in volume and prestige until at the height of its career it was doing an annual business of $4,500,000. Mr. Hopkins removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1907, and when his partner died in 1917 he retired from active business. During the Free silver campaign of 1896 he wrote the political editorials of the Duluth "News-Tribune" in support of sound money. He has made a careful study of industrial economics and sociology, and is generally recognized as an authority on those subjects. Because of his wide knowledge in this field and his familiarity with the iron and lumber industries, he was invited to serve on the War Industries Board during the war with Germany as an assistant in the conservation division. He was in Washington in this capacity from early in 1918, until the armistice was signed. His services, largely of an advisory character, were without compensation and consisted chiefly in forecasting industrial conditions as a result of the European war. He is a fellow of the Royal Economic Society of London, England, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Anthropological Association, American Genetic Association, the Chicago Art Institute (life), the Field Museum of Chicago (life), the Union League Club of Chicago, the Old Elm Club of Fort Sheridan, Ill., the Indian Hill Club of Winnetka, Ill., and the Kitchi Gammi Club of Duluth, Minn. Since 1900 Mr. Hopkins has maintained



a winter home in St. Augustine, Fla. In that city he is a member of the St. Augustine Golf, Country and Yacht clubs, and he is also a member of the Florida Country Club of Jacksonville and the Old Guard Club of Palm Beach. Politically he is an Independent, and he attends the Unitarian church. He was married Feb. 15, 1893, to Mary E., daughter of Henry C. Smith of New Haven, Conn., and has two daughters: Ruth, who married Thomas L. Shackford of St. Augustine, and Jean, who married Robert P. Lamont, Jr., of Larkspur, Colo.

TUTT, Charles Leaming, promoter, was born at Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 9, 1889, son of Charles Leaming and Josephine (Thayer) Tutt, and grandson of Charles Pendleton and Rebecca Waln (Leaming) Tutt. His paternal grandfather was a distinguished planter and physician of "Locust Hill," Loudoun co., Va. His maternal grandfather was Judge Martin Russell Thayer (q.v.), jurist and member of congress. and his father was one of the first citizens of Colorado Springs. Engaging in many large mining enterprises in that town and adjacent territory, he became a conspicuous figure in the west. The son received his education in the public schools of his native city; at St. George's School, Newport, R. I.; and at the Thacher School, Nordhoff, Calif., being graduated at the latter in 1906. For two years he was associated with the Takilma (Ore.) Smelting & Mining Co., and then engaged in the real estate business at Colorado Springs, Colo. He is president of the Beaver Park Land & Water Co., the Beaver, Penrose & Northern Railroad Co., the Beaver Park Land & Irrigation Co., and the Beaver Fruit & Preserving Co.; secretary and treasurer of the Grand River Valley Railroad Co., the Grand Junction Electric, Gas & Manufacturing Co., and the Broadmoor Hotel Co.; and a director in the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, the Colorado Title & Trust Co., Colorado Springs; the Colorado Midland Railroad Co., the Garden City Sugar & Land Co., and the Granite Gold Mining Co. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; vice-president and treasurer of the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club; vice-president of the El Paso Club; secretary and treasurer of the Cooking Club, and a member of the Broadmoor Golf and Winter Night clubs (Colorado Springs), Rocky Mountain Club (New York city), and the San Diego (Calif.) Yacht Club. He finds his chief recreation in yachting and golf. During the world war he served as captain in the United States army. He was married Aug. 17, 1909, to Eleanor, daughter of John Lees Armit, of Colorado Springs. They have four children: Charles Leaming, Jr.; William Thayer; Russell Thayer; and Josephine Thayer Tutt.

BURRITT, Arthur Grinnell, mining engineer and geologist, was born at Honesdale, Pa., Mar. 26, 1860, son of Ely and Charlotte Cornelia (Hawkins) Burritt, and a descendant of William Burritt, who came from England to Boston in 1632, through William's son Stephen and his wife Sarah Nichols; their son Peleg and his wife Sarah Bennett; their son Peleg and his wife Elizabeth Blackleach; their son Blackleach and his first wife Martha Welles, and their son Blackleach and his wife Sarah Hubbell, who were the grandparents of Arthur G. Burritt. His father served throughout the civil war. At the age of twelve the son drove mules in the Lackawanna coal mine, and the following year began the study of geology, during his leisure hours. In 1878 he transferred to the oil fields at Bradford, Pa., and for eight years was successively employed as rig builder, tool dresser and driller in Bradford, Warren and McKean counties. In 1886 he became a contractor and drilled oil and gas wells in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and near Salt Lake City, Utah, where he removed in 1892. In Madison, Henry, Delaware and Rush counties, Ind., he made the unsurpassed record of drilling 147 gas wells and but two dry holes in what proved to be one of the greatest gas belts uncovered in America. He took up construction engineering in 1895, put in pipe lines for water systems in Utah and Colorado, and in 1897 became superintendent of construction for the Telluride Power Co., which operated in Utah, Colorado and Montana. His work in Utah awakened his interest in metalliferous mining, and in 1905 he made mining engineering and geological examinations his permanent work. In 1885 he had traced the Trenton limestone, which is the oil bearing structure of the great Lima (O.) field, and in the following year the great anticline which traverses West Virginia. In 1903 he examined districts in Alberta, Can. In 1911 he worked out the anticline that since has become the Burkburnett and Caddo fields in northern Texas, the great flexure which extends from southern to northern Texas. He also investigated in that state the Stephens county region and the Desdemona field, and the Le Barge-Big Piney fields of Lincoln county, Wyo. He was among the first to recognize the possibilities of the Eureka-Nevada mine and has since been consulting engineer for the operating company at Eureka, Nev. He was associated with Charles A. Lux of Syracuse, N. Y., in the development of 6,400 acres of oil land in Wyoming, and several thousand acres in Utah. As superintendent of construction for the installation of the second hydro-electric plant on the upper Provo river, at Provo, Utah, and for the construction of flumes and pipe lines for the Ames station in San Miguel county, Colo., he has contributed to the development of hydro-electric power. He is a member of the American Mining Congress. Politically he is a Republican, and his religious affiliation is with the Mormon church. He was twice married (1) Nov. 28, 1886, to Ida L., daughter of James Ogden, of Lima, O.; they were divorced in 1897, and (2) at Salt Lake City, Utah, May 8, 1903, to Nellie Vilate, daughter of Samuel Woolley, of Grantsville, Utah, by whom he has one child: Leanora Burritt.

CALHOUN, Clarence Crittenden, lawyer, was born in Daviess county, Ky., Sept. 13, 1863, son of John Ralph and Margaret Noah (Bosley) Calhoun. John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, was a member of this family. His earliest known paternal American ancestor was George Calhoun (spelled also Calhoon), of Lancaster county, Pa., who removed to Kentucky in 1781; his wife was Susannah Cotton, and their son Samuel Calhoun and his wife Ann Knight were the grandparents of Clarence Crittenden Calhoun. George Calhoun was captured and raised by an Indian chieftain until retaken at the age of seven by white settlers. He served in the war of the revolution as lieutenant, and as a first lieutenant under Gen. George Rogers Clark in the wars against the Indians. Rev. Samuel Calhoun, grandfather of our subject, was a pioneer preacher of western Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee. Clarence Crittenden Calhoun attended the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., and holds the degree of Master of Diplomacy from George Washington University, Washington, D. C. During his senior year and for five years thereafter at the State University of Kentucky he was principal of the commercial department. In 1896 he was admitted to the Kentucky bar and began the practice of law at Lexington, Ky. Since 1902 he has been in Washington, D. C., where his practice extends to all departments of the federal government, the courts of the District of Columbia, the federal courts of the United States including the supreme court and international tribunals. He is associate counsel on the Lusitania cases. His best known work was in connection with the civil war and Spanish-American war claims of Kentucky against the federal government. The state which had brought suit unsuccessfully many times asked him to collect only $1,600, but he presented long forgotten evidence and settled the claims for over $1,500,000. He won a wide reputation in these cases and subsequently was employed to represent fifteen other states in litigation before the federal government, and in every instance was successful. For the Spanish-American war he organized and was captain of company C, second regiment, Kentucky volunteer infantry. Immediately following the assassination of Gov. Goebel in 1900 Mr. Calhoun took the only company of soldiers to Frankfort that responded to Gov. Beckham's call to end the dual government. His force of sixty-five held out for three months against 2,000 men fully armed and equipped with cannon and Gatling guns, until these opposing mountain forces turned over the camp and state buildings to him. He mustered the men out of the mountain army and returned their arms and equipment to Frankfort, a delicate and perilous mission. He ranked as captain in the Kentucky state guard. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Kentucky Historical Society, Sons of the Revolution, Metropolitan, Chevy Chase and City clubs, Washington, and Filson Club, Louisville, Ky. He was an organizer and first vice-president of the Patterson Literary Society of the University of Kentucky, and the Intercollegiate Oratorical Association of Kentucky; president (1916–17) of the Southern Society of Washington, D. C.; president (1918–22) of the Southern Industrial Educational Association, and vice-president of St. Andrews Society, Washington, and is a 32nd degree Mason. He is a director in leading financial institutions of Washington and a trustee of the National Training School for Boys. Mr. Calhoun finds his chief recreation in literary pursuits, also in fencing, boxing, swimming, hunting and fishing. He is known for his integrity, his loyalty, his determination, his keen sense of justice, and his unlimited energy. He was married at Princeton, N. J., July 13, 1918, to Daisy O'Donovan (Breaux) daughter of Cornelius McCarthy Moore Donovan O'Donovan of Philadelphia, Pa.

RANKIN, William Hector, advertising executive, was born at New Albany, Ind., Feb. 18, 1878, son of Hector and Jessie (Whitson) Rankin. His father came from Scotland to the United States in 1867, having served as a captain in the British army in the Crimean war. William Hector Rankin received his education in the public schools, and entered the newspaper and advertising business in his native state. He was associated with the Indianapolis "Star," 1903–05; with the Bobbs-Merrill Co., publishers, of Indianapolis, 1905–07; with the Street Railway Advertising Co., Chicago, 1907–08; and with the Mahin Advertising Co. of that city during 1908–16. In the latter year, with Wilbur D. Nesbit and Her-

man A. Groth, he purchased the latter concern and reorganized it as the William H. Rankin Co., of which he has since been president. During the European war he was a dominant factor in many activities for the government, particularly in the advertising of the Red Cross and Liberty Loans, and in training-camp work. The greatest factor in the success of the Smileage Movement, which was inaugurated to provide entertainment for the men of the U. S. armed forces, was the "Smileage Advertiser," created by him. It is widely considered one of the best worked-out advertising campaigns ever organized. Newspapers from coast to coast reproduced the editorials and stories from "Smileage Advertiser," and its cartoon prize contest secured nation-wide publicity. The committee on public information, through its division of advertising, used "Smileage Advertiser" as a model to show what could be done for the government to secure coöperation of advertisers, newspapers and magazines. As chairman of the advertising committee of the Liberty Loan, Chicago district, Mr. Rankin also suggested a way to raise approximately $100,000 to advertise Liberty loan bonds. He planned the advertising bulletin in connection with the selective service act, which was of inestimable value in winning a favorable public opinion concerning conscription. His activities were acknowledged in high tributes paid to him by Gen. E. H. Crowder, the provost marshal, George Creel, head of the bureau of public information, Val Fisher, head of the British information bureau. As an advertising specialist and executive he is known for his persistency and efficiency, and his agency is classed as one of the two or three leading concerns of its kind in America. Mr. Rankin is a member of the Indiana Society of Chicago; the Sphinx and Manhattan clubs, New York city; the Mid-Day, Advertising, Skokie Country, Chicago Athletic, Chicago Yacht, and Forty clubs, Chicago. He finds his chief recreation in golf. He was married Apr. 4, 1905, to Roberta Harriet, daughter of Edward Lisk, of Hudson, N. Y., and they had five children: Robert Hector, Frances Harriet, William H., Jr.; Charles Welch, and Mary Elizabeth Rankin.

FARNELL, Frederic James, psychiatrist, was born in Providence, R. I., Jan. 14, 1885, son of George and Mary Elizabeth (Topham) Farnell. He was educated at the English & Classical School and in the public schools of Providence, and was graduated M.D. at Cornell University Medical School in 1908. Thereafter he was interne and assistant physician at the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane; assistant physician in the department of neurology, Cornell Medical College, and assistant physician at the New York Neurological Hospital. Since 1911 he has practiced his profession in Providence, and was formerly assistant neurologist of the Rhode Island General Hospital; neuro-pathologist of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, and neuro-serologist at the Rhode Island State Hospital for Mental Diseases. He is psychiatrist to the Providence public schools; director of the psychiatric school clinic, department of education and health; visiting neuro-psychiatrist of the Providence City Hospital; consultant psychiatrist at the State Hospital for Mental Diseases, Sophia Little Home for Wayward Girls, and Jewish Orphanage and consultant neuropsychiatrist at St. Joseph's Hospital, Sociological Psychiatrist of the Civic League, Newport, R. I. He is president of the New York Psychoanalytic Society; has been secretary since 1916 of the Rhode Island Society for Mental Hygiene; is a fellow of the American College of Physicians; member of the American Psychoanalytic Society, International Psycho-analytic Society, American Social Hygiene Association; associate editor and collaborator, "Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases," member of the advisory board of the National Association for the Study and Treatment of Exceptional Children, the National Society for the Study of Epilepsy, American Society for Criminology and Criminal Law, New England Psychiatric Society, New York Neurological Society, Boston Society for Neurology and Psychiatry; Association for the Study of Internal Secretions, Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, Providence Medical Society and Rhode Island State Medical Society. Widely known as a psychiatrist, Dr. Farnell has devoted his entire time to psychopathology and neuro-psychiatry and is the author of many articles and contributions to medical journals and magazines upon neurology, psychopathology and psychiatry. He finds his chief recreation in literary studies, especially those pertaining to psychopathology. Politically he is a Republican and in religion a Protestant. He was married Dec. 23, 1909, to Jessie, daughter of James Worrell, landscape gardener, of New York city, and has two children: F. Richard and Marjorie E. Farnell.

WILSON, Harry Bruce, educator, was born at Frankfort, Ind., July 26, 1874, son of Edward Bruce and Mary Elizabeth (Norris) Wilson, and grandson of George Mitchell and Lucinda (Kent) Wilson. He was graduated at Indiana University in 1905 and received the A.M. degree from Columbia University in 1910. He began his professional career as a teacher in the district schools of Clinton county, Ind.; was principal of the Salem (Ind.) high school during 1895–97, superintendent of schools there from the latter year until 1902. He was city superintendent of schools at Franklin, Ind., 1902–07, at Decatur, Ill., 1907–13, and at Topeka, Kans., 1913–18. Since the latter year he has been superintendent of schools at Berkeley, Calif., and lecturer in education at the state university. Dr. Wilson has made a careful study of the science of pedagogics and is an advocate of the elimination of all useless and obsolete features from the school system. He has taught or lectured on the subject of education in summer session schools in widely separated parts of the country, including the University of Oklahoma, where he was a member of the faculty in 1914 and 1916; Teachers' College, Kirkville, Mo., in 1914, 1915 and 1918; the University of Kansas in 1915 and 1917; the University of Nebraska in 1918; Teachers' College, Greeley, Colo., in 1918 and 1920; the University of California in 1919 and 1920, the Teachers' College of Columbia University in 1921. He is the author of the "Motivation of School Work," with his brother, Guy Mitchell Wilson (1916); "Training Pupils to Study" (1917), and the "Redirection of High School Instruction," with Dr. Herbert G. Lull (1920), and is an occasional contributor to educational journals. Of "Motivation of School Work," the Boston "Journal of Education" wrote: "While the book is a theory elucidated and illuminated, it is more than that. It is as practical as the multiplication table. It presents the theory vividly from the standpoint of psychology and applies it most sensibly to the motivation of reading, language, composition, history, geography, arithmetic and other subjects." In 1917, Washburn College of Topeka, Kans., conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Dr. Wilson has been associated with many educational societies and special committees engaged in research along educational lines. He headed the Town and City Superintendents' Association of Indiana in 1905, the Central Illinois Teachers' Association in 1911–12, the department of elementary education of the National Education Association in 1911–12, the bay section of the California State Teachers' Association in 1919–20, and the National Society for the Study of Education in 1920–21. Since 1912 he has been chairman also of a committee from the department of superintendence of the National Education Association to report on economy in time in elementary education. Other educational organizations to which he belongs include the National Council of Education and the California Council of Education. Aside from his professional activities he is vice-president and director of the Industrial Loan & Investment Co. of Oakland, Calif. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Commonwealth Club of California and the Berkeley, Faculty and Rotary clubs of Berkeley. He was married June 10, 1896, to Ella Maude, daughter of William Barnes, of Michigantown, Ind., and has two children: Dean Bruce and Harriet Maud Wilson.

SCOTT, Frank Augustus, manufacturer, was born in Cleveland, O., Mar. 22, 1873, son of Robert Crozier and Sarah Ann (Warr) Scott, and a descendant of Robert Scott, who emigrated from Scotland in 1745 and settled in Virginia, where many of his descendants still live. He received his early education in the Cleveland public schools but the death of his father while he was still a boy obliged him to obtain regular employment to help support the family. He worked for a time as a messenger boy and next as a railway freight solicitor, in the meantime studying at night under the direction of Prof. John H. Dynes, of Western Reserve University. He was appointed assistant secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce in 1895 and secretary in 1898, continuing in that position until 1905. In that position he became intimately acquainted with the most important questions of municipal welfare and was active in the solution of various civic problems and in the development of new and improved methods of civic work. For six years he was chairman of the chamber's military committee. The energy, enthusiasm and sound judgment which he exhibited in this work led to his election as secretary and treasurer of the Superior Savings & Trust Co. of Cleveland, of which he was vice-president in 1908–09. While continuing in that position he served for one year as receiver of the Municipal Traction Co. and then became secretary and treasurer of the Warner & Swasey Co., manufacturers of machine tools and astronomical instruments. He was elected vice-president of the company in 1917 and its president in 1922. Shortly before the United States declared war against Germany (in March, 1917), he was called to Washington by the Council of National Defense to serve as chairman of the munitions standards board, a body composed of technical experts and created to coöperate with the war and navy departments in establishing standards for the manufacture of munitions of war. In March, 1917, this board was superseded by the general munitions board, of which Mr. Scott was also chairman. Its duties were to assist the war and navy departments in acquiring raw materials and manufacturing plants to meet their requirements and to exercise sufficient supervision over the distribution of government orders to prevent competition in buying between the two departments and among the several purchasing agencies. After war was declared and war buying began to produce shortages of various commodities, great price fluctuations and the rapid expansion of numerous industries, the need for an organization with wider powers was recognized and thus on July 28, 1917, the Council of National Defense created the War Industries Board to supersede the General Munitions Board. Of this new body Mr. Scott was made chairman, the other members being Bernard M. Baruch, Robert S. Brookings, Robert S. Lovett, Hugh A. Frayne, Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce and Rear Adm. F. F. Fletcher (qq.v.). (For details of work of War Industries Board see sketch of Bernard M. Baruch). Mr. Scott applied himself to the duties of the board with the greatest energy and industry, working practically night and day for months helping to organize the country for war. His constitution however, was unable to stand the terrific strain and in October, 1917, his health became so impaired that he was forced to resign as chairman of the War Industries Board and to withdraw from further participation in war activities. Mr. Scott is a director of the Cleveland Trust Co., the Union Trust Co. and the White Sewing Machine Co., all of Cleveland. He was treasurer of the Lakeside hospital from 1906 to 1920 and since the latter year has been vice-president of the Board of Trustees, and since 1918 a trustee of the Western Reserve University. He is a manager of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and president of the Cleveland Engineering Society. He is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. In recognition of his excellent war services he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by Pres. Wilson in 1919. He was twice married (1) Dec. 16, 1896, to Bertha B., daughter of John H. Dynes, of Cleveland; Mrs. Scott died in 1909 and he was married (2) Sept. 27, 1911, to Faith A., daughter of the Rev. J. G. Fraser, of Cleveland. His children are: Katharine B., Chester B., Eleanor L., Faith Elizabeth and Malcolm Fraser Scott.

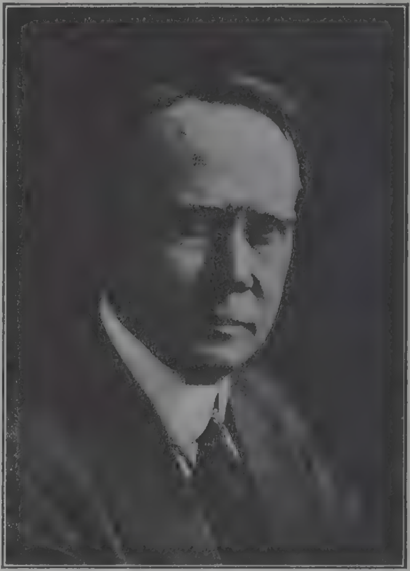
THOMPSON, Robert John, author and manufacturer, was born at La Porte City, Ia., Oct. 15, 1867, son of Francis May and Eliza (Harden) Thompson, and a descendant of John Thompson, who came from Scotland about the middle of the 18th century and settled in Connecticut. His father, a native of Ohio, was a lieutenant in the Federal army during the civil war and was wounded at Vicksburg and Pea Ridge. The son studied law in the office of Gov. Horace Boies of Iowa. He taught school during 1883–85; was U. S. railway postal clerk during 1885–91; member of the editorial staff of the Chicago "Times" in 1892–93, and at various times organizer and secretary of public commissions, state and national, such as the Illinois state commission to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, 1895–97, of which he was secretary. He was a diplomatic envoy of Pres. McKinley to France in 1900, and secretary and director of the Lafayette Monument Commission (1898–1909), having originated the plan of a momument to Lafayette in Paris, the cost to be contributed by American school children; $150,000 was raised for the work, of which $20,000 was returned to subscribers when the monument was completed. He was American consul at Hanover, Germany, during 1906–12; at Sheffield, England, in 1912–13, and at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, during 1913–15. He resigned the latter post to be free to address the American people on the subject of the European war, and to expose, particularly, the attitude of Germany in the conflict. He is the inventor of an automatic recording home safe (patented Apr. 26, 1904), designed to hold coins of various denominations and register the amount of the contents on indicators stamped on the metal case. It is furnished to depositors of a bank without a key. When sufficient funds have been accumulated in the safe it is returned to the bank, which by means of a master key, opens the safe, removes the contents, and deposits the sum to the account of the owner. He is president of the Automatic Recording Safe Co. of Chicago, which he organized to manufacture and market the new invention. Within a fifteen-year period, the Automatic Recording Safe Company's sales approximated $3,000,000 in the United States, and more than $1,000,000,000 in savings have been deposited in banks by users of the safe. It has proved to be one of the most important factors in the modern development of savings bank business, and the Thompson bank is also being used in Canada, South America, China, and England. A similar invention of Mr. Thompson is the library home safe, a savings bank in the form of a leather-bound book. Mr. Thompson has taken a deep interest in psychical reading and research. He is a member of the American Society for Psychical Research, and he compiled "The Proofs of Life After Death—A Twentieth Century Symposium," (1901). He also compiled a collection of quotations from addresses and messages of Theodore Roosevelt entitled "A Square Deal for Every Man" (1904), and published a series of letters addressed to the secretary of state entitled "England and Germany in the War" (1915). He is an officer of the Legion of Honor, a member of the Institut Psychologique Internationale, the Authors' Club of London, and the Press Club of Chicago. He was twice mar-

ried: (1) June 27, 1885, to Martha, daughter of P. A. Leimer, a German sculptor, at Waterloo, Ia., and (2) July 30, 1913, to Madeleine Muriel, daughter of Charles S. Stevenson of the British consular service.

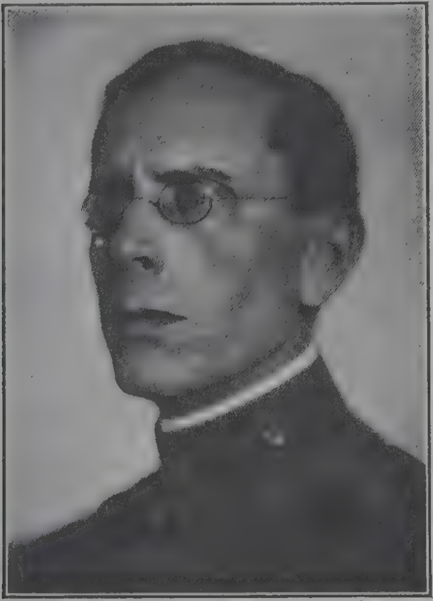
POLLOCK, Channing, dramatist, was born in Washington, D. C., Mar. 4, 1880, son of Alexander L. and Verona (Larkin) Pollock. His father an Austrian by birth was editor of various newspapers, particularly of the Omaha "World-Herald" and the Salt Lake City "Times." The son received a public school education, studied at the Polytechnic in Prague and the Bethel Military Academy, Warrenton, Va., and tutored in Salvador, where his father was consul-general. He began writing in his teens, was a dramatic critic for the Washington "Post" in 1898 and for the Washington "Times" in 1899–1900, contributing also to that journal a series of weekly stories of the theatre afterward republished as "Stage Stories" (1901). Theatrical publicity work in New York followed as press representative for William A. Brady and the Shubert brothers. While publishing "The Show," a theatrical magazine, he began his career as a playwright and continued to write on the drama and its technique as dramatic critic for the "Dramatic Mirror," "Ainslee's," "Smith's," "Smart Set" and the "Green Book" magazines. His first important play was a stage version of Frank Norris's "The Pit," produced in 1900. Other dramatizations were "In the Bishop's Carriage" (1902), "The Secret Orchard" (1907), "The Traitor" (1908), "The Inner Shrine" (1909) and "Roads of Destiny" (1918). His collaborated work included "Clothes," with Avery Hopwood (1906); a succession of plays with Rennold Wolf, "The Red Widow" (1911), "Hell" (1911), "My Best Girl" (1912), "The Beauty Shop" (1913), "Her Little Highness" (1913), "A Perfect Lady" (1914), "Ziegfeld Follies of 1915," "The Grass Widow" (1917), "The Crowded Hour," with Edgar Selwyn (1918). Along with these productions came a variety of plays of which he was sole author, "A Game of Hearts" (1900), "Napoleon the Great" (1901), "The Little Gray Lady" (1903); 'Such a Little Queen" (1909); and "Ziegfeld Follies of 1921." Mr. Pollock's subsequent plays achieved the widest note and established his reputation as a popular dramatist. "The Sign on the Door," produced in New York in 1919 and in London in 1921, also attracted large audiences in Paris, Vienna, Madrid, Amsterdam and other foreign cities. A greater success followed with the production of "The Fool" (1922), based on the perennial theme of a sham and pallid Christianity doing duty as a religion in contemporary life, which introduced a Christ-like figure, the "fool," who sought to live as Jesus would have lived. Although the manuscript was rejected by thirty-one managers "The Fool" led every other attraction in New York city for nearly fifty weeks; the movie rights were sold for $150,000; it was presented on the road by five companies and is still being acted and read. Irrespective of its strong popular appeal, it was viewed as honestly provocative and while sensationally effective sustained a genuine sincerity throughout. "The Enemy" (1925) achieved a similar fame at home and abroad, due to the author's skillful treatment of its theme, which echoed the World war and showed that the real enemy in the conflict was not the soldier in hostile uniform but hate. In 1928 he wrote and himself produced "Mr. Moneypenny," which, though a financial failure, was regarded by some critics as his best work. A dramatist of great fertility, Mr. Pollock up to 1930 has written, as sole or joint author, twenty-six full-length plays, all produced, and a number published in other languages; also of numerous vaudeville sketches, motion picture scenarios, besides three books, "Behold the Man" (1900), "Stage Stories" (1901) and "Footlights–Fore and Aft" (1909). He has lectured on the drama at schools and universities and on the public platform. As a leading protagonist of a more wholesome drama in the campaign against the production of vicious plays that arose coincidental with the great success of "The Fool," Mr. Pollock also appeared in the pulpits of more than 300 churches, including synagogues, and greatly stimulated the growth of church influence over the theatre. While "The Fool" was appearing in Boston he was presented with the freedom of the city and a tree was planted in his honor in Poet's Row on Boston Common. He is a director of the Church and Drama Association, the Authors League of America, and of the British Society of Authors; vice-chairman of the American Arbitration Association; and a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, French Society of Dramatic Authors, Society of American Dramatists and Composers, and the Authors Club of New York. He was married, Aug. 9, 1906, to Anna, daughter of Edward Marble, of New York city, and has a daughter, Helen Pollock.

GILLIN, John Lewis, sociologist, was born at Hudson, Ia., Oct. 12, 1871, son of Samuel Brallier and Anna Louisa (Straley) Gillin, grandson of John and Elizabeth (Brallier) Gallin, and great-grandson of John and Frances Gillin, who emigrated to the United States from Ireland about 1825 and settled near Ebensburg, Pa. He entered the Upper Iowa University at Fayette in 1891, was ordained in the ministry of the Brethren church in 1893, received the B.Litt. degree from the university in 1894, and was graduated A.B. at Iowa (now Grinnell) College in 1895. For six years thereafter he was pastor of the Brethren church in Waterloo, Ia. Continuing his studies at the Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University, N. Y., he obtained the B.D. and M.A. degrees respectively of these institutions in 1904. In 1905 he went to Ashland (O.) College as professor of social sciences, and was its president in 1906. In that year he also won his doctorate from Columbia. A period of five years followed as assistant, associate and full professor of sociology at the Iowa State University (1907–12). He then joined the faculty of the University of Wisconsin as associate professor of sociology, besides serving as secretary of the department of general information and welfare of the university's extension division, in connection with which he originated and organized the first community institutes. He was advanced to the full professorship in 1918 and has since occupied that chair. In 1917 he assisted in making a recreation survey of Cleveland, O., the result thereof being the formation of playground and community centre programs. Prof. Gillin's published studies in sociology began with "A History of Legislation for the Relief of the Poor in Iowa" (1914), followed by "Outlines of Sociology" (1915), written jointly with Prof. Frank W. Blackmar, and revised and reissued eight years later; "Wholesome Citizens and Spare Time" (1918); "Poverty and Dependency" (1922), in which he examined comprehensively the nature of the problems of poverty and pauperism and the conditions under which dependency developed; and "Criminology and Penology" (1926), another scientific analysis of a sociological problem and a chief source-book in this field. Prof. Gillin is also editor of the "Social Workers' Library," a series of books intended to be informative on the practical side of social welfare activities as distinct from social science. His aptitue for assembling, classifying and assimilating facts in great volume, his orderly presentation and interpretation of them and his lucid conclusions have made his chief works recognized for their educative value by numerous universities and colleges, which have adopted them as authentic texts in their sociological courses. He has made studies of the extent and cost of crime, probation and parole of offenders in the state of Wisconsin, and has advocated that the functions of criminal courts be limited to ascertaining the guilt or innocence of accused persons while the treatment of the convicted be committed to a board of experts. In the World war period he was director of civilian relief, in the central division of the American Red Cross, and in 1921–1922 was national education director of the American Red Cross at Washington, D. C. Prof. Gillin was a member of the Madison police commission in 1926-27; in 1926 chairman of a sub-committee of the Social Science Research Council in a preliminary survey of the sources of information on the operation of the prohibition act, and was chairman of the advisory committee on the study of crime of the same council in 1927. He is a member of the American Sociological Society (president, 1925–26), American Association for the Advancement of Science and American Association of University Professors, University Club of Madison, and attends the Brethren church. He was married, May 18, 1897, to Etta, daughter of Philip Shaffner of Hudson, Ia., and has one son, John Philip, and an adopted daughter, Dorothea Gillin.

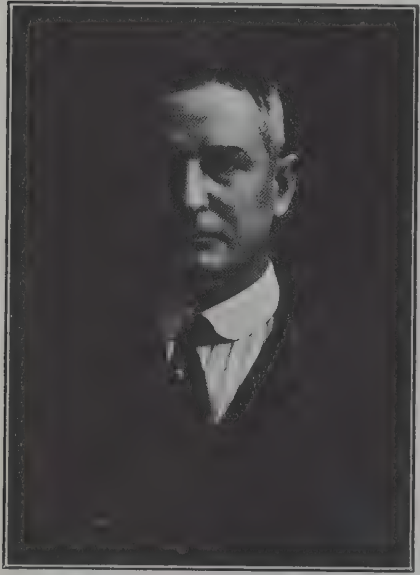
WINTER, Charles Edwin, jurist and author, was born at Muscatine, Ia., Sept. 13, 1870, son of William and Marie Wilhelmine (Fiegenbaum) Winter, and grandson of Frederick and Anna (Kruegemeyer) Winter. His father, a native of Germany, served in company B, 3rd Mo. regiment of mounted infantry, in the Mexican war. Subsequently for a quarter of a century (1857–82) he was a Methodist minister in Chicago, elsewhere in Illinois and in Iowa. Charles Edwin Winter became a student at Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, and was graduated at Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Neb., in 1892 with the degree of Ph.B. He studied law at Omaha, Neb., and was admitted to the bar in 1895, beginning practice at Omaha. During 1896–1900 he served as clerk of the county court, but in 1902 migrated to the then new copper mining fields of Carbon county, Wyo., and was engaged in independent practice at Grand Encampment until 1913, when he settled at Casper, Wyo. In the latter year, upon the creation of the new 6th judicial district of Wyoming, Gov. Joseph M. Carey appointed him judge in that district, and in 1914 he was elected to that post, without opposition, for a six-year term. During this period he sat, when called, as a member of the supreme court of Wyoming. He resigned from the bench in 1919 to reengage in private practice, which now extends to all local and federal courts, including the United States supreme court. He distinguished himself also in other fields of endeavor. In 1907 he wrote the state song, "Wyoming," and he is the author of two novels of western life, "Grandon of Sierra" (1907), and "Ben Warman" (1917). He was president of the executive council of the Boy Scouts, chairman for Natrona county of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, the Casper Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic order and the Masonic Club of Casper. He headed the Nebraska League of Republican clubs during 1898–1900, was alternate delegate from Wyoming to the Republican national convention of 1908 and Progressive nominee for congress in 1912. He was elected to congress on the Republican ticket in 1922, again in 1924 and 1926. He finds his chief recreation in writing, lecturing and mountaineering. He was twice married: (1) at Omaha, Neb., June 11, 1896, to Augusta Pitman, daughter of Thomas Hutchinson, a sea captain of San Francisco; she died in 1913, and he was married (2) at Spokane, Wash., Feb. 23, 1915, to Alice R., daughter of Daniel Maltby, a farmer of Hilbert, Wis. They have three children: Stanley Thacher, Warren Hutchinson and Franklin Charles Winter.



VAN SCHAICK, John, Jr., clergyman and Red Cross commissioner, was born at Cobleskill, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1873, son of John and Frances E. (Shaver) Van Schaick. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Stephen Van Schaick, who came from Utrecht, Holland, in 1665. He was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1894, with the degree of A.B., and was principal of Sharon Springs (N. Y.) Union Free School and Academy during 1894–96, and professor of English and history in the College of Emporia (Kans.) during 1897–1898. He became assistant pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity (Universalist), New York city in 1898, and two years later was ordained to the ministry of the Universalist church. From 1900 to 1918 he was pastor of the Church of Our Father, Washington, D. C., and during this period served in other capacities. In 1914 he was appointed by President Wilson member of the board of public charities, and in 1916 he was made member of the board of education. His initial service during the European war was that of member of the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1915, when he visited Germany, northern Belgium and Holland. He became a representative of Holland for the Commission, actively assisted the Dutch government in the care of a million Belgian refugees, and acted as agent of the Commission of Relief for Belgium in unloading and distributing cargoes of clothing for Belgians. In June, 1917, he again went to Europe as a member of the original Commission of the Red Cross. This Commission was given four specific duties by the U. S. government: (1) to convey sympathy and good will to our allies; (2) to assist in the war relief among allied armies and civilian populations; (3) to strengthen allied resistance and prevent German victory before the arrival of our troops, and (4) to organize machinery for the assistance of the American expeditionary forces when they should arrive. In September, 1917, he was made deputy commissioner for Belgium, subsequently served as acting commissioner, and finally as commissioner. He maintained the most cordial relations with the Belgian government. He assisted in the work of providing for sick and wounded soldiers; furnishing food and other necessities to the soldiers in action; aiding children and refugees in the zone of occupation. Upon the signing of the armistice he was honored by the king of Belgium with the rank of officer of the Order of Leopold with military decoration and palm. He held successive rank of captain, major and lieutenant colonel in the American expeditionary forces, and of inspector, deputy commissioner, and commissioner in the American Red Cross. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from St. Lawrence University in 1910 and from Union College in 1919. For his foreign service he received the medal of the University of Brussels and the honorary degree of M.D. from the University of Liege in 1919. Mr. Van Schaick is a member of the National Conference of Social Work; National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality; National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis; National Education Association; American Historical Association; and the Associated Charities Association; the Tuberculosis Association, the Miner Fund for Education of Colored Youth, and the summer outings committee of the Citizens' Relief Association (Washington, D. C.). He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Psi Upsilon fraternity, the Century Club of New York and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. He finds his chief recreation in mountain climbing, motoring and gardening. He was married July 1, 1909, to Julia Asenath, daughter of Benjamin F. Romaine, of New York city. She was permitted to accompany her husband abroad during the war, and served as nurse's aid in French hospitals for American wounded, and as translator for the Commission for Belgium of the American Red Cross. She was decorated by the Queen of the Belgians with the Order of Elizabeth.



SHALER, Millard King, mining engineer, was born in Ellsworth, Kan., July 26, 1880, son of Charles Christian and Elizabeth (King) Shaler and grandson of David and Martha Shaler. He was graduated at Kansas University in 1901 and at the engineering school of that institution three years later with the degree of B.S. in mining engineering. He was employed on the U. S. geological survey during 1901–02, and again during 1904–07, as geologist. After spending two years in the Belgian Congo as geologist with the Ste. Internationale Forestière et Minière du Congo, he assisted in a geological examination of the Chino Copper Co. in 1910, and then went back to the Congo as chief engineer for the same organization. Since 1912, except for the period of the European war, he has been manager for that company in Brussels, maintaining offices during the war in London. The Ste. Internationale Forestière et Minière du Congo was organized by King Leopold II of Belgium and Thomas F. Ryan, the American financier, in 1906, and the Ryan, Whitney and Guggenheim families are at present shareholders with the Belgian crown. Mr. Shaler was in Brussels at the outbreak of the European war, and was called upon by Brand Whitlock, U. S. minister, to aid in the work of repatriating Americans in Brussels. That accomplished, he was delegated by the executive committee to the Belgian Comité Central to purchase from abroad some 2,500 tons of wheat, rice, beans and peas for the starving Belgian civilians whose lands had been overrun and ravaged by the German troops. Calling upon Gen. von Lüttwitz, the German governor at Brussels, for the necessary permission, he was assured that food purchased abroad for the Belgians would be immune from seizure by the German army. Thereupon he proceeded to Holland, armed with a passport from von Lüttwitz and a credit for 500,000 francs, but was arrested in Liége and made to stand trial before a military court before his passport was verified. Upon reaching Rotterdam, he was informed by the Dutch minister of foreign affairs that in view of the limited food supplies in Holland, the government would prefer that Mr. Shaler make his purchases in England. In London, where he undertook to establish a subcommittee for the Belgian relief organization, he was informed that the London Board of Trade would permit no shipments to be made to Belgium unless the food was sent by the American ambassador in London to the American minister in Brussels and its distribution supervised by authority of the latter, a precaution deemed necessary to prevent the food falling in the hands of the Germans. The Washington authorities then obtained from Ambassador Gerard in Berlin the German government's confirmation of the assurances made by its representatives in Brussels and on Oct. 19 Ambassadors Page and Whitlock were instructed to take part in the relief work, which proceeded thenceforth without interruption. The first cargoes of food Shaler purchased arrived in Rotterdam on November 1st and 2nd, and were delivered in Brussels forty-eight hours later. It soon developed that the Comité Central alone would be unable to administer the work of relief and an international organization was proposed which resulted in the formation of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Oct. 22, 1914. It was Mr. Shaler who suggested that Herbert Hoover (q.v.), who had been taking part in the negotiations, be chosen to head the relief work and Shaler, as one of its secretaries with offices in London, served with the commission until the end of the war. During October-November, 1914, he was active in directing publicity for the relief of Belgium through his contacts with American correspondents in London. He was active also in organizing shipping facilities in Rotterdam for the speedy conveyance of food from London to Brussels and in the establishment of coöperation between the London organization and the Comité Central. He remained in London as the executive head of the office until the spring of 1919, taking charge of the voluntary contributions received from Great Britain and the overseas Dominions, which totaled more than $15,500,000, and arranging for the sale of Belgian lace in London and New York, thereby maintaining this important industry and actually saving the lives of some 20,000 lace makers. Upon the entrance of the United States in the European war and the consequent reorganization of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, necessitated by the establishment of the food administration in Washington, Mr. Shaler assumed the duties of Edgar Sengier, who had been in charge of the financial dealings with the Belgian government. During the war he also served the U. S. bureau of mines as consulting engineer, keeping the bureau informed concerning developments in the mining industry in Great Britain and western Europe. Returning to Brussels after the war, he was one of the two representatives in Belgium of the Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation, Inc. This foundation, together with its coöperating agency, the Foundation Universitaire of Belgium, was made possible by the existence of a large surplus of funds in the hands of the commission at the end of the war. Indeed, the commission, besides its outright grant of 55,000,000 francs to the "Foundation," distributed 95,000,000 francs to the universities of Brussels, Louvain, Ghent and Liége, and the School of Mines and Metallurgy at Mons and the Colonial School at Antwerp. The foundations have as their mutual end the strengthening of intellectual bonds between Belgium and America by means of exchange fellowships for Belgian and American students and research workers, a system of visiting professorships between Belgian and American universities, and special investigations leading to the advancement of economic education and scientific and social ideas in Belgium and for the exchange of such ideas between the two countries. The "Foundation" is also making loans and subsidies to Belgians for the continuation of studies; grants to Belgian scientific associations and subsidies to Belgian scientific periodicals and for the publication of volumes in various branches of scholarship; fellowships for Belgian students in other countries of Europe, and exchange professorships between Belgian and French, English and Swiss universities. For his work during the war, France made Mr. Shaler a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and Belgium an Officer of the Order of the Crown. He is a member of the Geological Society of America, the Geological Society of Belgium, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the Society of Geological Engineers of America, the Société des Ingenieurs et Industrielles Belges and the Beta Theta Pi and the Sigma Xi fraternities. He was married Oct. 2, 1912, to Mary Eleanor, daughter of Amos Daniel Johnson, of Kansas City, Mo., and has three children: James Lane, Elizabeth King, and Amos Johnson Shaler.

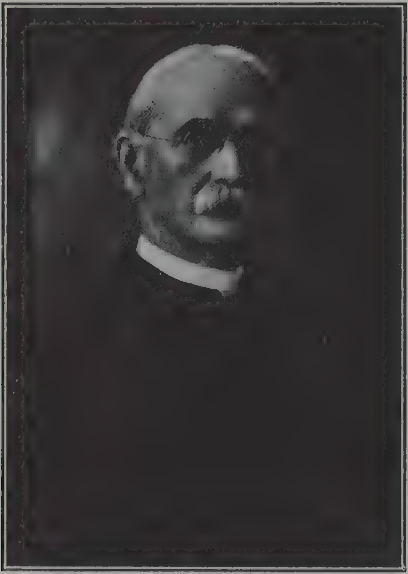


WALKER, William Hultz, chemical engineer, was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., Apr. 7, 1869, son of David H. and Anne (Blair) Walker. After being graduated at the Pennsylvania State College with the degree of B.S. in 1890, he continued his scientific studies at the University of Göttingen, Germany, receiving the degrees M.A. and Ph.D. in 1892. He spent two years at the Pennsylvania State College as instructor in chemistry, and accepted a similar position at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he remained until 1900 when, resigning his position at the Institute, he formed a partnership with Mr. Arthur D. Little (q.v.), a consulting chemical engineer of Boston, under the firm name of Little & Walker, and began a general engineering practice. Five years of direct application of sciences to the chemical industry impressed Dr. Walker with the opportunity for the development of a collegiate course of study which would produce men who would be chemical engineers and bear the same relationship to industries based on the utilization of chemical forces that the mechanical and electrical engineers hold to mechanical and electrical forces, respectively. Hence, in 1905 he returned to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as professor of chemical engineering and began the organization of the department of chemical engineering which has grown to be, under his direction, second in size only to that of mechanical engineering and in importance, as measured by the demands for its graduates, to none. In 1907 he established the Research Laboratory of applied chemistry, which has been productive of much closer relationship between the Institute and the industrial life of the community. In collaboration with Mr. Little, as chairman of the visiting committee of the Institute Corporation for the departments of chemistry and chemical engineering, he established in 1916, the School of Chemical Engineering Practice, which, by its success, has proven these important principles in chemical engineering education: (1) that selected students from the senior class can profit much by six months' intensive work in a carefully selected group of industries; (2) that the chemical factory can be used as a large-scale chemical engineering laboratory for the study of plant and process, without interfering with production in either quality or quantity; (3) that the advantages accruing to the manufacturing company from the results of this scientific study more than compensate for any inconvenience or expense entailed; and (4) that such coöperative educational effort is productive of the greatest good to both parties concerned. In January, 1920, following the death of Pres. Maclaurin, Dr. Walker was asked to give up his teaching work and assume the duties of chairman of the administrative committee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and director of the newly established division of industrial coöperation and research which as an outgrowth of its activities the Institute had established Jan. 1, 1920. The new division is engaged in the study of manufacturing problems encountered by industrial establishments throughout the country and the application of scientific knowledge to their solution. Dr. Walker was director of this division until January, 1921, when he resigned. In addition to these engagements, he carried on an extensive private practice in chemical engineering. He made a special study of the chemistry of cellulose and in collaboration with Arthur D. Little and Harry S. Mark, he invented, in 1905, a method of manufacturing artificial silk from cellulose acetate which produced a silk fibre not affected by water and is being marketed in a large way under the trade name, "lustron silk." Other patents relating to the esters of cellulose were granted and methods of waterproofing fabrics thereby perfected. He investigated the utilization of waste sulphite liquor from the manufacture of cellulose fibre and the recovery of turpentine from waste wood. He has devoted considerable attention to the subjects of electrochemistry, electrolysis of brine, methods of preventing the corrosion of iron and steel and the annealing of sterling silver to avoid deterioration. In 1908 he was awarded the Nichols gold medal by the American Chemical Society for his original work on the prevention of corrosion of iron and steel. During the war against Germany he was in charge of the construction and operation of the war department's poison gas plant at Edgewood, Md., the largest by far in existence. In the early months of the war he was in direct charge of all efforts looking to the large-scale production of helium for use in army balloons. It was at his suggestion that, for purposes of secrecy as a war measure, the name "argon" was substituted for helium and the three helium recovery plants constructed by the government were known as "argon" plants. In December, 1917, the chemical service section was created by the war department and Dr. Walker placed in charge with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In February, 1918, he was transferred to the ordnance department with promotion to the rank of colonel, and in this capacity the building of the great poison plant at Edgewood came under his direction. In July, 1918, the Edgewood plant and its personnel became part of the newly created chemical warfare service. Like all other war enterprises of the government it was projected upon a gigantic scale. Ground was broken in November, 1917, and the work progressed so rapidly that when the armistice was signed many portions were complete and were producing deadly war gases at the rate of 200 tons a day, or from three to four times as much as the daily production of all other belligerents, combined. Col. Walker's part in this undertaking was described by one of his associates as follows: "He literally invented this factory, while it was in process of being built. There is nothing like it anywhere else in the world, and it had to be created and operated as we went along. The French and the British both sent their best experts to assist us but they stayed to get pointers to take back to their own governments." It cost $40,000,000 and covered 300 acres of ground, but each unit was separate from its neighbors to prevent possible explosions. It contained 558 buildings, in which 7,000 soldiers and 2,000 civilians were engaged in manufacturing the poison clouds which were to be sent over the armies, camps and fortified cities of Germany. His enterprise and ability in completing the plant so quickly and in bringing it to such a high state of efficiency was considered one of the most remarkable accomplishments of the war and won for him the award of the Distinguished Service Medal. For many years he was an associate editor of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" and he has contributed a large number of scientific articles to this and other periodicals. He received the degree of D.Sc. from the University of Pittsburgh in 1915. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society (president of the Eastern section, 1904), the American Electro-Chemical Society (president, 1910–11), the Society of Chemical Industry of London, the American Iron and Steel Institute, the American Society for Testing Materials, and the Technology, St. Botolph and Engineers' clubs of Boston. At the fifth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, held in Berlin in 1903, he was elected vice-president. He was married Sept. 15, 1896, to Isabel, daughter of Benjamin S. Luther, of Boston, Mass., and has one son: Jonathan Luther Walker.

MOOTS, Charles William, surgeon, was born at Bellefontaine, O., June 27, 1869, son of Conrad and Eleanor (Strayer) Moots. He attended college at Ohio Northern University in 1890–91 and in 1892 matriculated in the medical department of the University of Cincinnati, receiving the degree of M.D. from this institution in 1895. He began the practice of his profession in a small city in northwestern Ohio. After numerous post-graduate courses in several of the larger clinics in this country, he settled in Toledo, O. in 1905, limiting his practice to gynecology and abdominal surgery. During this same year he was given an honorary degree of B.S. by the Ohio Northern University. He was professor of anatomy and clinical surgery in the Toledo Medical College during 1908–14, with the exception of one year when engaged in taking post-graduate work at the University of Vienna. Volunteering his services at the beginning of the war with Germany, he organized a naval hospital unit consisting of five professional specialists, eleven nurses, and twenty laymen, and on Jan. 1, 1918 he was assigned with this unit to duty on the hospital ship "Mercy" with the rank of lieutenant commander. He remained on the "Mercy" as surgeon-in-chief throughout the period of the war. The "Mercy" was attached to the Atlantic fleet until Oct. 30, 1918, after which she did ambulance duty, returning wounded soldiers to the United States. While on the "Mercy" he made a record of not losing a single patient upon whom he operated. Dr. Moots is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Association of Gynecologists and Obstetricians, the Ohio State Medical Association, and the Academy of Medicine of Toledo and Lucas counties, being president of the last in 1912. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a trustee of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Toledo and Toledo Yacht clubs, and of all the Masonic bodies. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Moots is known for his energy and determination, and he early won first rank among Toledo's surgeons. He was married Jan. 5, 1895 to Margaret, daughter of Rev. Caleb Hill, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman of Prospect, O.

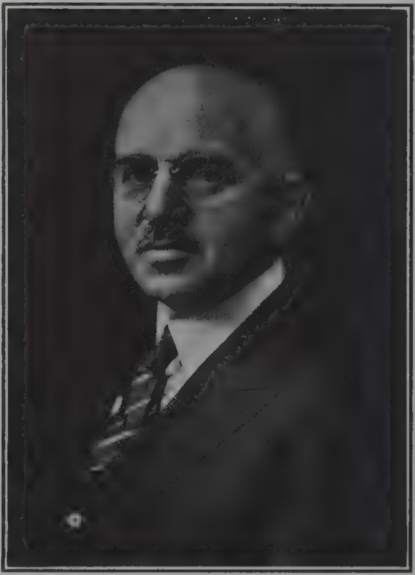
GERARD, James Watson, jurist and diplomat, was born in Geneseo, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1867, son of James Watson and Jennie (Angel) Gerard. His father (q.v.) was a distinguished lawyer and author and his mother was the daughter of Benjamin F. Angel (q.v.), U. S. minister to Norway and Sweden during Pres. Buchanan's administration. He was graduated at Columbia University in 1890, and after taking an additional year's course in political science at Columbia, received the degree of M.A. in 1891. He was graduated at the New York Law School in 1892 with the degree of LL.B. and, upon his admission to the bar of New York, entered the law offices of Bowers & Sands, a firm established by his grandfather, of which he was made a partner in 1899. His rare ability and personality were promptly recognized and he became the trusted counselor and attorney of many large corporations and financial institutions. Among the celebrated cases in which he was successful was that of Gusthal vs. William L. Strong, mayor of New York, involving the validity of the Kingsbridge franchise granted to the Third Avenue Railroad Co., and the right of the city to grant franchises for a period exceeding twenty-five years. He was one of the attorneys for the Press Publishing Co. (New York "World") in its celebrated suit against the Ramapo Water Co., in which the complainant sought to prevent the issuance of a franchise to the water company, and he was also retained by the Rice Institute of Texas as an associate of William Hornblower to protect the estate of William Marsh Rice against the claims of Albert T. Patrick, who murdered Rice, one of the most notable contests in American legal history. He served in the N. Y. national guard more than ten years, entering as a private in the 7th regiment and rising to the rank of major of the first brigade staff. He has long been active in politics and for a time was chairman of the New York Democratic campaign committee. In 1907 he was the Democratic candidate for the state supreme bench and was elected. As a member of that tribunal he ruled with an equity, wisdom and fairness which gave him national distinction as an upright, able and learned judge. He had served but five and one-half years of his fourteen-year term when Pres. Wilson offered him, in 1913, the ambassadorship to Germany, a position which he accepted and which he filled with distinction. He sailed for Berlin in September, 1913, and during the first nine months of his service in the German capital he handled a number of important diplomatic problems. He succeeded in preventing Germany from recognizing the Mexican dictator Huerta, and in mitigating German discriminations against American merchandise. He sought to have Germany ratify an arbitration treaty proposed by Secretary of State Bryan, but failed. When the European war began his position became one of the most difficult that an American diplomat ever faced. Not only were his duties as the U. S. ambassador enormously multiplied, but he was also entrusted with the interests of Great Britain, Japan, Serbia, Roumania and San Marino. Civilians of these and other nations, caught in Germany by the maelstrom of war, turned to him to extricate them from their trying position. Thousands of American tourists, unable to realize on their drafts and letters of credit and with most of the avenues of travel closed to them, crowded the embassy while hundreds of telegrams seeking information or advice poured in from all over the world. He requisitioned from his government a warship with sufficient gold to meet the unusual requirements; made arrangements with the Bank of Dresden to cash drafts and checks of Americans when stamped with his seal, and procured special trains to carry Americans to Holland. He was untiring in his efforts to secure more humane treatment of prisoners in German camps, who were subjected to much neglect and abuse. His protests and appeals to the authorities were unheeded until he appealed to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, saying: "If I cannot get an answer to my proposition about prisoners, I will take a chair and sit in front of your palace in the street until I receive an answer." He personally visited the prison camps in all parts of Germany; purchased blankets, clothing and food for the needy; contributed from his personal purse for the care of the sick, and arranged with the British government for the payment of regular allowances and the shipment of supplies. This work of mercy was everywhere opposed by the German authorities and finally the distribution of clothing to prisoners was forbidden on the peculiar ground that it was the duty of Germany to provide her prisoners with clothing. As one of the chairmen of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, Mr. Gerard had much to do in Berlin in arranging for the safe passage of supply ships, and he was one of the organizers of a similar relief commission for Poland, but was powerless to do much because of Germany's attitude upon the food problem. At all times he defended American rights with great courage and vigor, tact and resourcefulness. The spirit in which he met attacks upon himself and his country is illustrated in his reply to Zimmerman, the German foreign secretary, to the effect that America had 500,000 lamp-posts on which to hang the 500,000 German reservists in America who, Zimmerman had predicted, would rise against the United States in the event of war with Germany. The direct cause of the United States' entry into the European war was Germany's resumption of indiscriminate submarine warfare despite her solemn promise to the contrary. Formal notice was served upon Mr. Gerard by Secretary of Foreign Affairs Zimmerman, Jan. 31, 1917. On Feb. 3 diplomatic relations with Germany were severed, and on Feb. 5 Mr. Gerard demanded his passports. A spirit of hostility against America was now manifested among both the government officials and the people and he was subjected to various indignities such as only Germany was capable of inflicting. He was plotted against, libeled and ridiculed, and every movement was watched by German spies. His passports were withheld on various pretexts; he was denied all telegraphic, telephonic and mail privileges, and it was finally demanded of him that he sign a document reaffirming the treaty of 1799 between Germany and the United States, with various additional clauses favorable to Germany in case of war. His answer was characteristic. He replied that a contract with a prisoner under duress is invalid; that moreover he had not the authority of an ambassador to sign for the United States, and even if he had he would stay there "until hell freezes over" before he would put his name to such a paper. When German officials found that their policy of coercion was futile, Mr. Gerard was permitted to leave the country. He retired from diplomatic service July 17, 1917, and upon his return to New York city resumed the practice of law in association with John M. Bowers. Following the death of Mr. Bowers, the firm became Scott, Gerard & Bowers. During the war he participated in many patriotic and philanthropic movements and made numerous addresses throughout the country in behalf of the allies. In 1920 he was one of the leading candidates of the Democratic party for nomination to the presidency, and in the campaign of that year he was chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic national campaign committee. In 1922 recognition of Mr. Gerard's services to French prisoners of war was accorded by Premier Poincaré in the award of the star of the grand officer of the Legion of Honor. His experiences and observations as ambassador are recorded in "My Four Years in Germany" (1917) and "Face to Face with Kaiserism" (1918). The former, especially, is a valuable historical contribution because of the authenticity of content and frankness of presentation. The book is a keenly intelligent and notably impartial statement of fact and an illuminating exposition of the treachery and duplicity of German diplomacy, vividly disclosing the true character of the German government. Mr. Gerard is a member of the New York State Bar Association, New York City Bar Association, Sons of the American Revolution, and numerous clubs of New York city. He is extensively interested in mining and ranch management, and is fond of all out-of-door sports. He is a member of the Episcopal church and maintains a number of philanthropies, one of his benefactions being the summer resort for boys at Rockland Lake, N. Y. Mr. Gerard was married in June, 1901, to Mary A., daughter of Marcus Daly (q.v.), of Montana and New York. Mrs. Gerard labored with her husband to aid American and British refugees in Berlin and was active in numerous war charities. Her tact and graceful hospitality made her a favorite figure in Berlin society.

HITE, Lewis Field, clergyman and educator, was born at "Belle Vue," near Middletown, Frederick co., Va., Aug. 1, 1852, son of Hugh Holmes and Ann Randolph (Meade) Hite, grand-



son of Isaac and Ann Tunstall (Maury) Hite, great-grandson of Isaac and Eleanor (Eltinge) Hite, and great-great-grandson of Hans Joist (Jost) Heydt, who emigrated from Strassburg, Alsace, France, in 1710 with his wife, Anna Maria Dubois, and sixteen families, whom he brought over in his own ships, the schooner "Friendship" and the brigantine "Swift." He first went to Kingston, N. Y.; in 1715 he located on the present site of Germantown, Pa., and afterward bought lands on the Schuylkill river. While at York, Pa., he obtained from the government of Virginia a grant of 140,000 acres on which he built a homestead and located other members of his colony and his family at various points in old Frederick county. Lewis F. Hite was educated at the Plains Academy, in Fauquier county, Va., the University of Virginia and the graduate school of philosophy, Harvard University. In 1879–80 he conducted the Washington Academy, Rappahannock co., Va.; in 1881–82, was an instructor in Winchester (Va.) Academy, and during 1884–90 was a member of the faculty of Urbana (O.) University. His theological studies were pursued at the New Church Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. (1890–92). He attended lectures at the University of Heidelberg and at the University of Paris (1910–11). Since 1893 he has been professor of philosophy in the New Church Theological School. He is a minister of the Church of New Jerusalem; chairman of the committee on education of its general convention; editor-in-chief of the "New Church Review" and secretary of the New Church Evidence Society. He is president of the Swedenborg Scientific Association and the New England Alumni Association of the University of Virginia, member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Philosophical Association, and the New Church, Southern, and Economic clubs of Boston. His paper, "Ultimate Reality," read before the International Swedenborg Congress, London, 1910, was published in the Transactions of the congress (The Swedenborg Society, London). He has also written various articles in "The New Church Review," "New Jerusalem Magazine," the "New Church Messenger," and "The New Church Quarterly" (London). In 1902 Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of A.M. Prof. Hite was married July 19, 1893, to Abbe Bailey, daughter of John Henry James, of Urbana, O., and has two children: Harriet James; and Hugh Maury Hite.

DEMUTH, Leopold, manufacturer, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, Apr. 25, 1872, son of Zacharias and Caroline (Berman) Demuth. He received his education in a high school of his native country and passed his examinations for service in the German army. He emigrated to the United States in 1887, and began his business career in the employ of the pipe-manufacturing company of William Demuth & Co., which had been established by his half-brother, William Demuth (1835–1911) in 1862. Mr. Leopold Demuth learned all the details of the manufacturing department of the business in the company's factory at Richmond Hill, Long Island, and in 1911 became president of the corporation. The Demuth Co., which was successful from the outset, continued to develop until it became the largest concern of its kind in the United States, manufacturing smoking-pipes of all descriptions and smokers' articles. For the welfare of his factory hands, who number 1,000, and to prevent labor disputes, Mr. Demuth put into operation in April, 1916, the "industrial democracy" plan devised by John Leitch, a business engineer. The system is modeled upon the United States constitution. A cabinet composed of the executives of the company, a senate, including



the foremen and the heads of all departments, and a house of representatives consisting of men and women elected by the workers themselves constitute the "government." These bodies operate under a constitution and by-laws; a bill must be passed by every branch of the administration to become a law. Through this plan all matters of factory policy, disputes and labor questions are settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Although the cabinet possesses the veto power, it has not yet exercised it, no occasion for such action having arisen. At the outset some of the workers received the idea rather coldly, while others viewed it with more or less suspicion. The interest of all was aroused, however, when soon after the installation of the plan it was explained to them that if by reason of any coöperation induced by this plan, there was a saving in the cost of production, such saving would be divided equally between the company and the workers. When the corporation was able to announce as the first dividend a bonus of six and a half per cent. for a two weeks' period, the workers became enthusiastic in their endeavors to make the experiment a success. Also, all employees were insured to the amount of their yearly earnings, one-half of the premiums being deducted from their wages, and the other half paid by the company. The plan was introduced not in fear of labor trouble, but because it appeared to Mr. Demuth the wise and liberal as well as the paying policy. He prefers the industrial democracy plan to any profit-sharing system, believing that the average workman does not understand the variation of the percentage of profit and that he should not be made to suffer from any loss connected with sales, finance or raw merchandise investments, all of which are beyond his control. As a concrete example of the benefit of industrial democracy, the working hours were at first reduced from fifty-three to fifty hours a week, production increasing eight per cent.; and subsequently a forty-four hour working schedule was inaugurated. In connection with the board of education of Brooklyn, the company established English-speaking classes. Mr. Demuth is a member of the Economic Club of New York and the Woodmere Country Club of Long Island. He was married Apr. 18, 1906, to Dora F., daughter of Solomon L. Holzman, manufacturer of New York city, and has three children: Edwin L.; Richard H.; and Eleanor C. Demuth.

SMITH, Francis Marion, financier, miner and philanthropist, was born at Richmond, Wis., Feb. 2, 1846, son of Henry Grovier and Charlotte (Paul) Smith, grandson of Abram Smith, an officer in the war of 1812, and great-grandson of Jeremiah Smith. His father was a pioneer farmer in Wisconsin, having driven overland from Rochester, N. Y., to Richmond, Wis., in 1843. The son completed his education at Milton College, Wisconsin. In April, 1867, filled with the spirit of adventure and love of outdoor life, he went West, following mining camps from Montana to Idaho, then to Nevada and California, engaging in nearly every vocation pertaining to mining and at the same time prospecting for a good mine. While cutting timber for the Columbus (Nev.) mines in 1872, he discovered Teel's marsh to be rich in borax, and after encountering many difficulties and delays succeeded in securing enough locations to practically control the borax market for a long period of years. At that time borax was little used except by blacksmiths and druggists, and its cost was forty cents per ounce. Early in the 70's he organized the Pacific Coast Borax Co., to develop the new industry and was its first president. Through his operations at Teel's marsh, which was afterward extended to Death Valley, borax became an important article of commerce, and, by reason of the reduction in price, a household staple of universal use. To facilitiate its marketing, he introduced "the twenty mule team" to haul borax from Death Valley to Mojave, a distance of 164 miles, and a picture which as a trademark became familiar to the inhabitants of every civilized country. To Mr. Smith the new industry proved a source of great wealth, which he employed in many ways for public utility development. Settling in Oakland, Calif., he merged all the street car lines of Alameda and Contra Costa counties, including the cities of Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, Emeryville, Albany, Richmond and Hayward, into one great traction system which later embraced the ferry lines to San Francisco, known as the Key Route. The system was operated by the United Properties Co. of California, incorporated in 1910 with a capital of $200,000,000, and has been of immense value to the traveling public by its direct connections, up-to-date equipment, improved service, and shorter time schedules. In connection with the street railway and ferry system, Mr. Smith purchased and opened up large tracts of land for residential and industrial uses in the hillsides surrounding the East Bay cities. One of his notable successes in his continued search for the treasures underground was the West End Consolidated Mining Co., which was organized in 1906 to operate mines in Tonopah, Nev., and of which he was the first president. In 1921 he acquired control of a newly discovered deposit of Colemanite, which is the base for borax in Clark county in Nevada, and turned the property over to the West End Chemical Co., of which he was

also president. While fortune favored his business enterprises, Mr. Smith has not been satisfied with the mere accumulation of wealth. As he has prospered, he has sought to share his prosperity with many of his former associates whom he had passed in the race of life, with his community and with his fellow-men in general. His charities have been bestowed with generous hand. With his first wife he established the Mary R. Smith Trust in 1901 to maintain and perpetuate a Home for Friendless Girls, in Oakland. The trust is administered by a board of trustees of women of the First Congregational church, Mr. Smith's second wife being president of the board and intensely interested in the work. The home consists of a number of cottages, where orphan girls are lodged, fed, clothed and educated, and given a right start in life. He was for a number of years one of the trustees of Mills College, the only women's college in the West, in the Oakland hills. Aside from his business and charitable activities, he has taken an active interest in out-door sports, and for many years has been a devotee of yachting. With his sloop ''Effort'' he won the cup offered by King Edward VII in the national race which was run in August, 1906, off Newport, R. I. He has also interested himself in politics, and was one of the Republican electors from California in 1904 and 1908. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the following clubs: New York Yacht, Union League (N. Y.), Pacific Union (San Francisco), and Claremont Country (Oakland). He was twice married, first, July 14, 1875, to Mary R., daughter of William Thompson of New Jersey; she died Jan. 1, 1905, and he was married the second time, Jan. 23, 1907, to Evelyn K., daughter of Felix Draper Ellis and Kate Grainger Ellis. The children of this marriage are: Mary Evelyn, Charlotte Dorothy, Mildred Alberta, and Francis Marion, Jr.

HOAR, Roger Sherman, lawyer and inventor, was born at Waltham, Mass., Apr. 8, 1887, son of Sherman and Caroline Prescott (Wood) Hoar, and grandson of Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar (q.v.), who was attorney-general under U. S. Grant and brother of Sen. George Frisbee Hoar (q.v.). His father was a member of congress and U. S. attorney for Massachusetts. The son prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and in 1908 was graduated with the A.B. degree at Harvard, where he also studied law at the university's law school. In 1910 he passed the required examination for admission to the Massachusetts bar, and the following year began the active practice of his profession in the office of Justice Louis D. Brandeis in Boston. Meantime he was elected to the state senate, serving there while continuing his studies at the Harvard law school, from which he was graduated with the LL.B. degree in 1911. With Judd Dewey he formed the Boston law firm of Hoar & Dewey in 1913, served as assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts in 1914, was a member of the advisory commission of the state constitutional convention in 1917–18, and in the latter year ended his Boston law partnership upon enlisting in the U. S. coast artillery to take part in the European war. He was detailed to Ft. Monroe, Va., where he served as instructor in the coast artillery school with the rank of second lieutenant, becoming first lieutenant in September, 1918. The following year he was attached to the technical staff of the ordnance department at Washington, D. C., and later had charge of experiments in ballistics at the ordnance proving ground at Aberdeen, Md., for a year. He was commissioned as a captain in the regular army in July, 1920, and soon after was detailed to Harvard for advanced studies. He resigned from the army in September, 1921, with the rank of captain, O.R.C., and in the same year received the degree of A.M. in mathematics from Harvard, and joined the Bucyrus Co. of South Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of excavating machinery, as assistant to the secretary. He is the inventor of the polaris attachment for north determination in artillery operations, for which the war department made a patent application, and also devised the system of coördinates which became the official basis for American ballistics. He likewise exercised his inventive gifts in originating several astronomical tables, mathematical formulae and new methods of military surveying, in addition to a number of improvements in excavating machinery. In 1924 he was promoted to major, O. R. C. He is the author of "Constitution Conventions, their nature, powers and limitations" (1917); "The Tariff Manual" (1911); "A Course in Exterior Ballistics" (1920), and numerous articles in technical magazines, and short stories with a scientific tinge. Mr. Hoar is a member of the various bar associations, the Mathematical Association of America, the American Mathematical Society, and the Masonic fraternity. He was married June 25, 1913, to Elva Stuart, daughter of Benjamin Warren Pease, a contractor and builder of Edgartown, Mass. He has three children: Caroline Prescott, Sherman and Benjamin Stuart Hoar.

RUSBY, Henry Hurd, physician and botanist, was born at Franklin, N. J., Apr. 26, 1855, son of John and Abigail Emeline (Holmes) Rusby, and grandson of Leonard Rusby, who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Bloomfield, N. J., in 1821. His wife was Elizabeth Redman. John Rusby, a man of great ability and fine character, was an ardent abolitionist and prohibitionist and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. At the age of fifteen years the son became interested in the study and collection of the flowering plants of his neighborhood, and by 1876 had made a very complete collection of the local flora which was exhibited and awarded a medal at the Centennial Exposition. He attended the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass., and the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, N. J., and taught school for a number of years in New Jersey and Massachusetts. During this period of study and teaching, his botanical collection, field-study and classification had engaged every moment which he could be spared from other duties. In 1880 he became agent of the Smithsonian Institution in the Southwest, spending the seasons of 1880–81 in New Mexico and Arizona. Here he made large and valuable collections, the sale of which enabled him to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the autumn of 1882. In 1883 he became associated with Parke, Davis & Co., returning to Arizona for the purpose of investigating its medicinal flora. Upon his return the company offered to purchase his herbarium to afford him the means of completing his medical studies, and to retain his services as botanist after his graduation. This herbarium was then very extensive, and has since become one of the most valuable in the country. After spending his second year at the University Medical College he was graduated in 1884, leaving at once for Detroit as botanist with Parke, Davis & Co. In 1885 and 1886 he was sent to South America to collect drugs and medicinal plants, very large collections of which were made in Bolivia, Chile and Brazil. In 1888 Dr. Rusby was called to the chair of botany and materia medica in the department of pharmacy, Columbia University, later becoming dean of the faculty, and for a period of five years (1897–1902), he served as professor of materia medica in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In 1896 Dr. Rusby went again to South America, as botanist and physician to the Orinoco Exploration and Colonization Company, an organization having important relations to the famous Manoa controversy, which for a time threatened to result in war between the United States and England. On this occasion he explored the botanical resources of many thousands of acres of forest near the mouth of the Orinoco river, granted to the company by the Venezuelan government. In 1908, 1910, and 1912 he made three journeys of exploration in Mexico, for the investigation of a reputed new source of supply of rubber, in which the Mexican government, as well as private capital, was interested. In 1917 he visited South America for the third time, conducting an expedition into the mountains of the Republic of Colombia in search of new supplies of quinine barks. In 1921–22 he made his fourth visit, participating with Dr. Orlando E. White in the Mulford Biological Exploration of the Andean ranges of Bolivia. The expedition was one of continuous hardship and danger, starting from the divide of Quime-Cruz on the eastern cordillera of the Andes, at an altitude of 15,500 feet, proceeding to Canyamina, thence along the Bopi river with its perilous rapids to Huachi, and by the Beni river, over the last half of the Andes to Rurrenabaque at the base of the last foot-hill. The flora observed, recorded, and represented by a large collection of specimens, included trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants, ferns, mosses, grasses, orchis, and cacti. A special study of medicinal plants was made and collections of bark and herbarium specimens were gathered from identical trees, with the purpose of making it possible to distinguish genuine from spurious barks appearing on the drug market. In addition to his work as college professor and dean, and his contributions as explorer, Dr. Rusby assisted in bringing about at least three vital reforms for pharmacy. The first of these was in connection with the standardization of drugs and medicines by chemical assay to insure their activity and uniformity. He was one of the leaders in this movement at the pharmacopoeia convention of 1890, when it was finally adopted after strenuous opposition, by a majority of one vote. It has since become the basic principle in pharmacopoeia making in every civilized country. The second of these reforms was the purification of drug supplies in the United States by the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906), for which he labored strenuously. He successfully combated the conspiracy of commercial and governmental personnel against Dr. Harvey Wiley, and aided in securing his vindication from the charges preferred against him, and the retirement of his enemies. The third vital accomplishment was the elevation of the standards of educational preparation and qualification in the pharmaceutical profession. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century less than 20 per cent of the pharmacists of the United States had received any professional school training, entering only as apprentices in drug stores. As leader in the movement to raise the requirement for practice, Dr. Rusby has encountered bitter opposition but the reform has progressed steadily, until now sixteen states are requiring all applicants for licenses to complete a prescribed course of study in an approved institution. He has thus aided in placing pharmacy among the learned professions. Dr. Rusby is the author of "Essentials of Pharmacognosy" (1895); "Morphology and Histology of Plants" (1899); "Materia Medica" in Buck's "Reference Handbook of Medical Science" (1899); "National Standard Dispensatory" (1905); "Wild Vegetable Foods of the United States" (1906); "Fifty Years of Materia Medica" (1907); "Manual of Botany" (1911); "Three Hundred New Specimens of Plants from South America" (1920); "Guide to the Economic Collections of the New York Botanical Garden" (1921); "New Genera and Species of Plants of the Mulford Exploration" (1927); and "Properties and Uses of Drugs" (1930). He was a member of the revision committee of the seventh, eighth and ninth revisions of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, and member of the revision committee of the National Formulary. Dr. Rusby was chairman of the commission of the Pan-American Medical Congress for the study of American Medicinal flora; expert in drug products in the bureau of chemistry, U. S. department of agriculture (1907–09), and pharmacognosist in the same bureau (1910–17). He is honorary curator of the Economic Museum of the New York Botanical Garden, having served as chairman of the board of scientific directors (1908–17) and member of the board of managers. He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association (president, 1909–10); corresponding member of

the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; honorary member of the Institute Medico Nacional of Mexico, and member of the Torrey Botanical Club, which he served as president for many years. In recognition of his extensive botanical researches and especially for the discovery of a number of important medicinal plants in South America, Dr. Rusby was awarded the fourth Remington honor medal, an honor accorded to the individual who has accomplished most for American pharmacy. He was married Oct. 5, 1887, to Margaretta S., daughter of Samuel Hanna of Franklin, N. J., and had three children: Ruth, wife of Maximilian C. von Hoegen; Constance, wife of William A. Couper, and Marguerite Rusby.

HARRISON, Byron Patton, U. S. senator, was born at Crystal Springs, Miss., Aug. 29, 1881, son of Robert A. and Anna (Patton) Harrison, and grandson of Benjamin Harrison, who moved from Virginia to Mississippi in the nineteenth century and settled near Crystal Springs. Robert A. Harrison was a volunteer in the Confederate army, and took part in some of the bloodiest engagements of the civil war, being wounded several times. The son, after finishing his high school course, attended Louisiana State University, where he paid his way by serving as waiter in the mess hall. He left before graduating and began the study of law, but the problem of earning money to support him during his law studies became a pressing one and he obtained a position as school teacher in Greene county, Miss., which he held for three years, teaching school by day and reading law by night. He was principal of the school at Leakesville, Greene county, when he was admitted to the bar in 1902 and at once opened a law office at Leakesville. In 1904 the legislature redistricted the state and a new district was created containing Greene county. Harrison ran for the office of district attorney, and being elected, removed to Gulfport, which became his permanent home. After serving as district attorney for six years, he was elected to the national congress from the sixth district, in 1910, and served continuously as a member of the house for four terms. During that period, he was a member of the committees on foreign affairs and on rules, and aided in the passage of a number of progressive legislative measures, among them the Federal Reserve Act and the Farm Loan Act. In 1918 considerable opposition developed in the Mississippi to the reëlection of Senator Vardaman, who for a number of years had been the supreme political factor in the state. This opposition was strengthened by a letter from President Wilson, in which he condemned Vardaman's record as a senator, particularly during the war. Gov. Noel was also a candidate for the nomination. Friends of Represenative Harrison, believing that he could win the nomination, which was equivalent to election in a state overwhelmingly Democratic, induced him to enter the contest. In one of the most aggressive political campaigns Mississippi ever had, he defeated both his opponents and took his seat in the U. S. senate, March 4, 1919, being one of the youngest members of that body. He was reelected to the senate in 1924, carrying every county in the state over his opponent, former Governor Earl Brewer. He is recognized as one of the leaders of his party, not only in the senate but throughout the nation. In 1924 he was selected as temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention, and delivered the keynote speech at Madison square garden. He is at present (1930) a member of the finance, foreign relations and rules committees of the senate. Though his baptismal names are Byron Patton he prefers to use the one by which he has always been known by his friends—"Pat." A member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he is also a member of the Masons, Woodmen of the World, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Elks. He was married, Jan. 19, 1905, to Mary Edwena, daughter of Hugh McInnis, of Leakesville, Miss. They have three children.

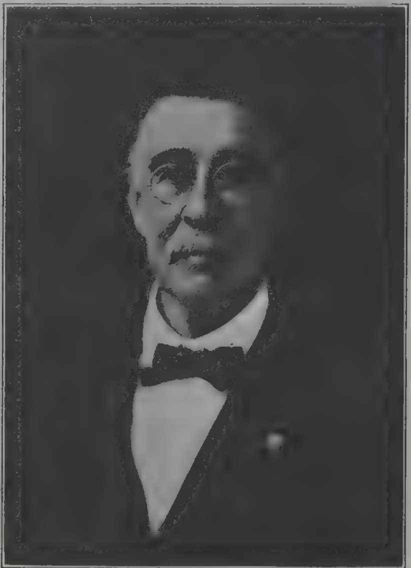
ALEXANDER, Hartley Burr, educator and author, was born at Lincoln, Neb., Apr. 9, 1873, son of George Sherman and Abigail Gifford (Smith) Alexander and grandson of Ira and Frances Congdon (Sherman) Alexander, of New England ancestry. His father, a native of Rhode Island, was a Methodist clergyman and edited the Syracuse (Neb.) "Journal," one of the early newspapers of Nebraska. The son learned the printing trade and later attended the University of Nebraska, where he was graduated A.B. in 1897. He held fellowships at both the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University, receiving the Ph.D. degree from the latter in 1901. For several years he engaged in writing and editorial work for the "New International Encyclopedia" and "Webster's New International Dictionary," and in this period began his long series of contributions to literary and scientific publications. He held the chair of philosophy at the University of Nebraska during 1908–27, and since then has been professor of that subject at Scripps College, Claremont, Calif. Prof. Alexander has been a prolific and diverse author, his writings thus far are "Problem of Metaphysics" (1902); "Mid-Earth Life" (1906); "Poetry and the Individual" (1907), a philosophical analysis of the problems of aesthetics; "Odes on the Generations of Man" (1910); "The Mystery of Life: a Pawnee Ceremony" (1913); "Liberty and Democracy," a volume of collected war-time essays (1918); "Letters to Teachers" (1919); "Nature and Human Nature," philosophical essays (1923); "Odes and Lyrics" (1923); "Manito Masks," a volume of dramas on Indian themes (1925); "L'Art et la Philosphie des Indiens" (1926), lectures delivered at the Sorbonne, Paris, in 1925; "The Monumental Sculpture of the Nebraska Capital" (1926); "God's Drum" (1927); "Truth and the Faith," an interpretation of Christianity (1929); numerous articles in the "Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics," and the volumes on North American and Latin-American mythology in the series, "Mythology of All Races" (1916 and 1920). He is also the author of several plays and pageants, especially a series picturing the history and ideals of the prairie country, including the Lincoln pageants of 1915, 1916 and 1917, and may be counted among the pioneers of this art in the Middle West. He has lectured extensively on Indian art and on architecture, and in the latter field is author of the symbology and inscription programs of the Nebraska state capital, Los Angeles public library, and other buildings, and of a group of publications in this field. Prof. Alexander was president of the Western Philosophical Association in 1917, of the American Philosophical Association in 1919, and of the Pacific division of the latter in 1929. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Société des Américanistes de Paris, the archaeological institute of the School of American Research at Santa Fe (where he has lectured on Indian mythology, and is a director), and of the American Institute of Architects (honorary). He was awarded the Butler medal by Columbia University in 1917. Dr. Alexander was married, July 15, 1908, to Nelly King, daughter of N. K. Griggs, of Lincoln, Neb., and has one child, Hubert Griggs Alexander.

BYNNER (bĭn′-ẽr), **Witter**, author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1881, the son of Thomas Edgarton and Annie Louise (Brewer) Bynner, grandson of Edwin and Caroline (Edgarton) Bynner and great-grandson of John and Eliza (Bailey) Bynner, who came to this country from London, Eng., in 1832 and settled at Granville, O. His father was a civil engineer. The son was educated at the Brookline (Mass.) high school and was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1902. He was assistant editor of "McClure's Magazine" during 1902–05, editor in 1905, literary adviser to Small, Maynard & Co. during 1907–15, and instructor of English, Students' Army Training Corps at the University of California in 1918–19. Since 1903 he has been a contributor to magazines and since 1910 a lecturer on poetry and kindred subjects. He is the author of "Young Harvard" (1907); "Tiger," a play (1913); "The Little King," a play (1914); "The New World," a poem (1915); "Iphigenia in Tauris," a translation (1915); "Grenstone Poems" (1917); "A Canticle of Praise" (1919); "The Beloved Stranger," poems (1919); "A Canticle of Pan" (1920); "Pins for Wings," under the pseudonym, Emanuel Morgan (1920); "A Book of Plays" (1922); "A Book of Love," a translation from Charles Vildrac, poems (1923); "Carvan," poems (1925); "Cake," a play (1926); "The Persistence of Poetry" (1929); "Indian Earth" (1929); and "The Jade Mountain," a translation with Dr. Klang Kang-hu of Chinese poems of the T'ang Dynasty, 600–900 A.D. (1929), which Eunice Tietjens in "Poetry" called the most satisfactory volume of translations, not only from the Chinese, but from any Oriental language. The poet devoted eleven years (including a year in China) to his Chinese translations. He is also co-author, with Arthur Davison Ficke, under the pseudonyms Emanuel Morgan and Anne Knish, of "Spectra" (1916) and with Julia Ellsworth Ford, of "Snickerty Nick" (1919). "The New York Tribune" called Mr. Bynner "the ablest handler of pure English among American poets and the one most surely visited by pure inspiration." A lyrist by nature, he has preserved throughout the expanding volume of his verse a bouyancy of spirit, a perennial youthfulness and an unflagging love of life. Though radical by nature he has never broken away from poetic traditions. He has not hesitated however to express his political views at the proper moment. In the World war period he was an avowed pacifist and chose to be expelled from the University of California's faculty by daring to espouse conscientious objectors; later he was a stout defender of Sacco and Vanzetti. He is a continuous source of inspiration to young college poets, of whose work he has been a warm and friendly arbiter and encourager, and has given prizes to the more promising. He is a member of the Poetry Society of America (president, 1920–21), the Players', Harvard, MacDowell and Authors clubs, and of the Poets of New York city.

HERSEY, Mayo Dyer, physicist, was born in Pawtuxet, R. I., Aug. 30, 1886, son of George Milbank and Alice Stafford (Budlong) Hersey, and a descendant of William Hersey, who came over from Hingham, England, and settled at Hingham, Mass., in 1635. From William Hersey and his wife Elizabeth the line is traced through their son John and his wife Sarah; their son Daniel and his wife Mary May; their son Jonathan and his wife Sarah Whiton; their son Jonathan and his wife Margaret Tower; their son Henry Johnson and his wife Sophia Foss Littlewood, and their son Joseph Odell Bogart and his wife Mary Knowles Dyer, who were the grandparents of Mayo D. Hersey. His father, George M. Hersey, was long engaged in Y. M. C. A. work and as consultant to various philanthropic organizations. The son was graduated at the Hartford (Conn.) high school in 1904, at Colorado College A.B. in 1907, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology S.B. in 1910, completing his work as a student in 1909. During 1909–10 he was an assistant in physics at the latter institution. He received the degree of M.A. from Olivet (Mich.) College in 1910, and in 1915–16 he was a Whiting fellow in physics at Harvard. From 1910 to 1920 he was physicist in the U. S. bureau of standards, Washington, D. C. For several years before the United States entered the European war he had been engaged in experimental work in connection with aëronautic instruments, and early in 1917 he organized the aëronautic instruments section of the bureau of standards, which he conducted until he left the government service in 1920. The section coöperated closely with the aëronautic

divisions of the army and navy and with the national advisory committee for aëronautics in the development, improvement and testing of aëronautic instruments, and nearly every such device adopted as standard by the army and navy during the war was based on specifications originating in the bureau of standards. Prof. Hersey personally studied and perfected altimeters and barographs for recording the altitude of airplanes, while other members of the section under his supervision were engaged in developing a rate-of-climb indicator, a gyro-stabilizer, automatic recording devices, a centrifugal tachometer, and oxygen equipment for the aviator. Apparatus was designed and constructed for reproducing in the laboratory flight conditions, such as vibration, low temperatures, and low atmosphere pressures, for the purpose of adequately testing airplane instruments, resulting in the detection and correction of errors of construction. There were many other lines of research in which the experts were engaged, and during the last year of the war 578 tests were made on aëronautic measuring and regulating instruments submitted from outside sources. In addition, the section gave specialized training to the army instrument inspectors and conducted a school of aëronautic instruments for navigation officers of the navy. Not the least of its accomplishments was the work which it did in helping to build up the American instrument industry. In August, 1918, he was sent by the government on a special mission to England, France and Italy in connection with aëronautic instruments, with special authority from the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy to arrange a mutual exchange of technical information and to observe at first hand the conditions under which aëronautic instruments were being used in practical military and naval operations. Prof. Hersey was a member of the aërodynamics committee of the national advisory committee for aëronautics, secretary of the committee on instruments of the International Aircraft Standards Board, and a member of the subcommittee on lubrication research of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. In 1920 he became professor of properties of matter, department of physics, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in 1922 he accepted an appointment as physicist in charge of the physical laboratory of the U. S. bureau of mines experiment station at Pittsburgh, Pa. His published papers are: "Constants of Cables" ("Electrical World," 1910); "Theory of Errors with Reference to Economy of Time" (British Association Report, 1913); "Theory of Lubrication" (American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1915); "Theory of the Stiffness of Elastic Systems" (Washington Academy of Sciences, 1916); "Theory of Viscosimeters and Effect of Pressure on Viscosity" (ibid); "Aëronautic Instruments" (American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1920); and "Theory of Air Speed Indicators" (First International Congress on Aërial Navigation, Paris, 1921). He is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Cosmos Club, and the Philosophical Society of Washington, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Physical Society (fellow), and the Washington Academy of Sciences. He was married June 24, 1922, to Frances Lester, daughter of Edgar Morris Warner, a teacher of English, and author.

ROSE, Rufus Edwards, agricultural engineer and chemist, was born in New Orleans, La., Mar. 19, 1847, son of Alfred James and Albina Stanhope (Johnson) Rose, grandson of John and Eliza (Pancoast) Rose and great-grandson of John Rose, of English parentage, who was superintendent of public works in the department



of L'Orient, France, and who was employed in the Washington navy yard during 1815–26. John Rose, Jr., also an engineer came to the United States from France in 1804. Alfred James Rose, his father, was likewise a mechanical engineer, who served in the civil war as chief engineer of the Federal gunboat "Diana," and subsequently commander of the transport "Dick Fulton." During 1865–66, at New Orleans, La., he erected the first factory in the United States for the making of artificial ice, an invention of Dr. John Gorrie (q.v.), of Apalachicola, Fla. Rufus Edwards Rose served in the federal army during the first years of the civil war and was mustered out with his regiment July 8, 1863. During 1862–64 he studied physics, chemistry and pharmacy, at the Dolbear Technical and Commercial College, New Orleans, and later entered the service of the McAnn Iron Works of that city, as assistant constructor of sugar mills in Louisiana. During 1877–81 he was superintendent of the Louisiana Land Reclamation Co. From the latter year until 1886, he had charge of the construction of dredges and canals in the drainage of the Florida everglades, as resident engineer of the Disston Everglade Drainage Co., of Philadelphia. During the ensuing three years he established and directed the Disston-St. Cloud Sugar Co., and in 1889 he organized and became general manager and superintendent of the Florida Standard Pebble Phosphate Co. Since 1900 he has been state chemist of Florida. He is author of the brochures, "The Sugar Industry of Florida;" "Everglades of Florida;" "Drainage of Farm Lands," and of other papers pertaining to physics, agricultural subjects, fertilizers, etc. During his professional career, Mr. Rose has made a number of valuable inventions, the most useful of which are the application of a centrifugal pump to harbor dredging (1871); a cellular, inflated life preserver (1878); adaptation of steam plows to swamp lands (1881); a centrifugal dredging machine for canals for reclaiming swamp lands (1884), and phosphate mining and washing apparatus (1889). He is president of the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials and honorary president of the Southeastern States Association of Food and Drug Officials, and a member of the National Joint Comittee on Definitions and Standards for Food and Drug Products, Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, Southeastern Cane Growers' Association, Southern Association of Agricultural Workers (past president), the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, Past Exalted Ruler, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was twice married: (1) Mar. 20, 1871, to Emiline, daughter of Harry Sahl, a sea-captain of New Orleans, La.; she died in 1892 leaving two children, Alfred Henry and Ruby Edwards, wife of H. J. Rogers, of De Funiak Springs, Fla.; (2) July 18, 1894, to Mary Anna, daughter of Isaac Morgan of Philadelphia, Pa., by whom he has two children: Muriel Mary and Rufus Edwards Rose, Jr., midshipman, U. S. navy.

GILBREATH, Sidney Gordon, educator, was born in Monroe county, Tenn., Apr. 13, 1869, son of James Asbury and Elizabeth (Brunner) Gilbreath, grandson of John Fisher Gilbreath and his wife Isabella Edington, and great-grandson of Hugh Gilbreath who came from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, John F. Gilbreath, was a clergyman and one of the founders of Hiwassee College, East Tennessee. Sidney G. Gilbreath attended the public school until 1886, when he began teaching in the public schools of his native state for four years. In 1891 he was graduated at Hiwassee College and was elected county superintendent of the public schools of Monroe county, serving in that capacity until June, 1895, when he was appointed as state superintendent of public instruction for a term of two years. During 1897–99 he served as president of Hiwassee College and under his administration the membership was almost doubled and the institution established a state teacher's training school. In addition to his educational work, Mr. Gilbreath found time to study law by himself and was admitted to the bar in 1891. From 1899 to 1902 he was professor of physiology and school hygiene, and during 1902–03 professor of school administration in Peabody Normal College, Nashville, Tenn. From 1903 to 1910 he was superintendent of schools at Chattanooga, Tenn., and since 1910 he has served as president of the East Tennessee State Normal School at Johnson City. He was a member of the State (Tenn.) Board of Education during 1895–99, president of the State Teachers Association in 1898, president of the Public School Officers' Association in 1910 and of the Southern Conference for Education and Industry in 1916–17. The honorary degree of Ph.B. was conferred upon him in 1893 by Hartford College, Hartford, Ky. He was married Feb. 9, 1893, to Norma Lavinia, daughter of Charles Fairfax Henley of Monroe county, Tenn. Mrs. Gilbreath, an accomplished musician, is descended from Gov. Alexander Spottswood of Virginia and from the Washingtons and Lees. There are six children of this union: Grace Elizabeth, wife of Walter E. Thornton, Lynchburg, Va.; Francis Henley; Mildred Brunner, wife of Frank Goodall Lee, Chattanooga, Tenn., Norma Lavinia; Sidney Gordon and Evelyn Edington Gilbreath.

CRAFT, Clarence Christian, magnetician and physician, was born at Gaston, S. C., Sept. 28, 1880, son of David Elmore and Mary Louisa (Richter) Craft. He was graduated at The Citadel (the military college of South Carolina) at Charleston with the degree of B.S. in 1902, and at night college of medicine of George Washington University with the degree M.D. seven years later. He was a student at the Post-Graduate Medical College and Hospital in New York city during 1917–18. He took part in the United States coast and geodetic survey aboard the U. S. S. "Patterson" during 1903–05, assisting in making soundings for the army and navy cable from Cape Flattery to Sitka, Alaska, in the summer of 1903. The subsequent summer he was engaged in surveying the harbor of Kiska, Aleutian Islands and, during 1904–05, he participated in the survey of the Hawaiian Islands. He was computer of the department of terrestrial magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., 1905–09, studying medicine at night and making magnetic surveys of various states during his vacations from medical college during 1905–07. In 1908 he made the magnetic survey of Greenland, Baffin's land and Labrador for the Carnegie Institution, and acted as magnetic observer of Com. Peary's auxiliary ship "Erik," in the same year. He was surgeon and magnetic observer aboard the yacht "Carnegie," from December, 1912, to January, 1914, since which time he has been engaged in the exclusive practice of medicine and surgery. For the next two years he was in the public health service at Florence, S. C., and surgeon of the school ship "Newport" during 1916–18. He resumed private practice in the latter year and for the greater part of three years was located at Poston, S. C. Since 1921 he has been health officer for Florence, S. C., and consulting bacteriologist of the Saunders Memorial Hospital of that city; and since 1923 director of its laboratories. He specializes in public health work and bacteriology, and study and experimentation in the latter subject afford him his chief recreation. He is a member of the Society of American Bacteriologists, the American Public Health Association and the Explorers' Club of New York city. He was married Dec. 6, 1911, to Charlotte Mayo Thomas of Washington, D. C., and had two children: Hume Richter and Warren Frederick Craft.

JILLSON, Willard Rouse, geologist and author, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., May 28, 1890, son of Willard Rogers and Anna Delle (Bailey) Jillson, and a descendant of James Jillson, who came from Leicestershire, England, about 1650, and settled at Attleboro, Mass.; the line being traced through his son James and his wife Susannah Alverson; their son James and his wife Mary Day; their son James and his wife Amy Whipple; their son Samuel Haight and his wife Eliza Jewell, and their son Robert Dalzell and his wife Grace Meloy Rogers, who were the grandparents of our subject. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm at Onondaga Hill. He was graduated at Syracuse University in 1912 with the degree B.S., and at the University of Washington, Seattle, in 1915, with the degree M.S. He was a graduate fellow in geology at the University of Chicago in 1915–16, and at Yale in 1916–17. While at Syracuse high school, he was editor-in-chief of the school monthly "The Recorder," and at Syracuse University he was a reporter and later editor-in-chief of the "Daily Orange," also serving during these years as high school and college reporter for the Syracuse "Herald." In 1913 he was editor of "The Syracusan," the university alumni monthly. At Syracuse he was a member of the Glee and Instrumental clubs, Tambourine and Bones, Senior Council, and president of his class in 1911. Following his graduation from Syracuse he wrote advertising for two years for A. E. Nettleton Co. of Syracuse, and Pathé Frères of Jersey City and returned to his professional studies in 1914. It was while serving as instructor in geology at the University of Washington in 1915 that he was employed as one of a party of engineers by the U. S. Geological Survey to map Mt. St. Helens in Washington. In 1916 he was petroleum geologist, engaged in mapping the Osage Nation for the Carter Oil Co. of Oklahoma, and subsequently he was geologist with Dorsey Hager, in oil and gas mapping in Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and Kentucky. In 1917 Dr. Jillson began an independent practice as a consulting petroleum geologist at Prestonsburg, Floyd co., Ky., and has ever since specialized in that work throughout the southern Appalachian region, being recognized as an authority on problems relating to the geology of oil and gas in Kentucky. In 1918 he was engaged in oil and gas evaluation by the U. S. treasury department. He was assistant professor of geology in the University of Kentucky in 1918–19, and in the latter year was appointed by Gov. Stanley (Dem.) state geologist of Kentucky, the youngest man ever appointed to that post in the state. In 1920 he was reappointed by Gov. Morrow (Rep.) director and state geologist of the (sixth) Kentucky geological survey, this being the first instance in the history of the state when the state geologist was reappointed by the governor of a differing political party. In 1917–18 he was vice-president and director of the Big Sandy Oil Co., and is now the owner of extensive oil and gas and coal properties in Kentucky. During 1910–13 he was a member of Troop D, 1st N. Y. cavalry, national guard. Dr. Jillson is a fellow of the American Geographical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Geographic Society, and a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Association of American State Geologists, American Mining Congress, the Southwestern Geological Society, the Kentucky Academy of Science, and the Sons of the American Revolution; and the Delta Kappa Epsilon, Theta Nu Epsilon, and Gamma Alpha fraternities. The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon him by Syracuse University in 1921. He is the author of "Oil and Gas Resources of Kentucky" (1919); "Geology and Coals of Stinking Creek, Knox County, Ky." (1919); "Contributions to Kentucky Geology" (1920); "Songs and Satires," verse (1920); "Economic Papers on Kentucky Geology" (1921); "Production of Eastern Kentucky Crude Oils" (1921); "Edwin P. Morrow—Kentuckian," a biography (1921); "Oil Field Stratigraphy of Kentucky" (1921); "The Sixth Geological Survey" (1921); "Conservation of Natural Gas in Kentucky" (1922); "The Coal Industry in Kentucky" (1922) and "Geological Research in Kentucky" (1923), besides over one hundred technical papers and reports on geology oil, gas, coal, fluorspar, etc. He was married Sept. 10, 1917, to Oriole Marie, daughter of Louis Henry Gormley of Prestonsburg, Ky., and has two children: Oriole Frederica and Willard Rogers Jillson, 2nd; and an adopted daughter, Marie Gormley Jillson.

BROOKINGS, Robert Somers, merchant, was born in Cecil county, Md., Jan. 22, 1850, son of Dr. Richard and Mary (Carter) Brookings. At seventeen he began his business career as a clerk with the firm of Cupples & Marston, manufacturers and jobbers of woodenware, St. Louis, Mo. His industry and executive ability, both as a clerk and traveling salesman, so impressed his employers that in 1872 when the firm was reorganized as Samuel Cupples & Co., he was made a partner. His intense energy, keen perceptions and comprehensive grasp of business methods began at once to make their impress upon the company's business and it expanded rapidly. New lines of manufacture were suggested, new appliances introduced, new inventions utilized and before many years it had become the largest of its kind in the world, the actual volume of its trade equalling that of all other woodenware houses in the United States combined. In 1882 the enterprise was incorporated as the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Co. with Samuel Cupples, president and Mr. Brookings vice-president and general manager, a position he retained until his retirement in 1896. An enterprise of great magnitude which evidenced in striking manner his genius as a financier, was the founding of "Cupples' Station" in St. Louis, by Mr. Brookings and Mr. Cupples. (For details see Cupples, Samuel). In 1900 Cupples' Station was turned over by its founders as an endowment to Washington University in St. Louis. Large as have been his business interests and exacting as have been his duties in connection therewith, he has participated actively in all movements designed to promote the cause of popular education, to improve social and moral conditions and to provide for the poor and unfortunate of St. Louis through benevolent institutions. Keenly appreciating the educational facilities of large libraries, he has been for many years one of the most active supporters of the St. Louis Mercantile Library and it was chiefly due to his work that the library association was enabled to erect the large office building which it now occupies. Washington University has been another object of his great solicitude and it is largely through his efforts that in recent years it has taken a prominent place among the educational institutions of the country. His interest in the school and efforts on its behalf led to his election in November, 1895, as president of the board of trustees and as such he still continues to serve. In this capacity, not only through generous gifts from his own fortune, but by his success in enlisting the interest of his friends and other citizens, he practically refounded the university, transferred it to a new site, erected new buildings of the highest class and equipment, raised the endowment to over $12,000,000, reorganized the medical school and equipped it out of his own funds with a thoroughly modern plant, placing this school and its group of hospital buildings in the forefront of institutions of its kind in the United States. Mr. Brookings has always taken an active interest in efforts to promote musical culture in St. Louis and for fifteen years (1882–97) was president of the Choral Symphony Society. He was appointed a member of the war industries board by Pres. Wilson, Aug. 1, 1917, who named Bernard Baruch (q.v.) commissioner of raw materials, Mr. Brookings commissioner of finished products and Judge Robert S. Lovett (q.v.) commissioner of priorities, their chief duty being to advise the established purchasing agencies of the government with respect to the procurement of war supplies. Mr. Brookings' wide experience in the commercial field was an invaluable asset to the government in the production and purchase of the clothing, munitions and arms needed by the army and navy. Soon after the organization of the War Industries Board two other important agencies were created—the Allied Purchasing Commission, of which Mr. Brookings was a member and the Price Fixing Committee of which he was chairman. The Allied Purchasing Commission was established in consequence of agreements between the United States and the allies whereby the former was to make large loans to the latter upon condition that the money should be spent in this country and under the direction of a special American commission. The duties of the commission were not only to see that the money was expended in this country, but that the orders were placed in such manner as to avoid competitive buying and to secure maximum production, the prices to be paid being the same as those paid by the U. S. government. The commission thus supervised purchases for the allies that aggregated more than $9,000,000,000. The Price-Fixing Committee which was under no authority except that of the president, was composed of the chairmen of the War Industries Board, Fuel Administration, Tariff Commission, and Federal Trade Commission, representatives of the army, navy, labor and agriculture and Mr. Brookings, chairman. As most of the members had important duties in connection with their respective boards, it devolved upon the chairman to take the initiative in all its actions and he thus became the chief factor in the fixing of prices. In this manner he determined what the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy should pay for all war purchases in this country, except food and fuel, a volume of business aggregating nearly $30,000,000,000. In most cases prices were fixed by voluntary agreement with representatives of the industry concerned, but in a few instances it was necessary for the president to issue proclamations fixing prices in order to bring the necessary pressure upon all engaged in the industries. His experiences during the war convinced Mr. Brookings that there was room for great improvement in governmental administration at Washington and that there were numerous vital problems in connection therewith which must be solved. He therefore took a hand in founding the Institute for Government Research at Washington, an unofficial non-partisan organization whose chief purpose is to increase the efficiency and economy of the national business administration. In 1918 he was elected chairman with William F. Willoughby director, and since then he has raised the funds necessary for carrying on its work by personal appeal to individuals and business interests throughout the country. The institute's work led Mr. Brookings to perceive the need of organizing another permanent body of trained experts in Washington with a larger aim of studying the world's basic economic problems, and with the object of forming such a body he secured funds for endowing it from the Carnegie Corporation of New York city. The result was the foundation in 1922 of the Institute of Economics, of which he became president, and for housing which he gave an office building of eight stories in Washington. The Carnegie Corporation provided an endowment of $1,650,000 for establishing and maintaining the institute, and in committing its administration to its trustees surrendered all control over the institute on the sole condition that the trustees conduct it without regard to the special interests of any group in the body politic, either political, social or economic. Mr. Brookings next founded in Washington a graduate school expressly for the teaching of economics and government, in which he recognized an educational requirement that must first be met for the development of specialists capable of coping with the world's larger problems and their solution. It was established in 1923 at Washington University, St. Louis, and to its endowment he contributed $1,000,000. It did not successfully function as an adjunct of that institution, and in 1924 was reincorporated separately as the Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government. He obtained further endowment funds for its maintenance from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Foundation, George Eastman and others, and is president of its board of trustees. Mr. Brookings is also a trustee of the Carnegie Institution and Carnegie Peace Foundation, a regent of the Smithsonian Institution and vice-president of the American Economic Association. He occupies an unusual and conspicuous place in American social and economic life through the wide range of his activities on behalf of the public welfare, especially in providing channels for a better grasp of the economic and governmental problems. The honors conferred upon him include the U. S. Distinguished Service Medal, the honorary degree of A.M. of Yale (1899), and those of LL.D. of the University of Missouri (1902) and of Harvard (1920). He is also an officer of the French Legion of Honor and a commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy. He is unmarried.

TRAMMELL, Park, governor of Florida and U. S. senator, was born in Macon county, Ala., Apr. 9, 1876, son of John Washington and Ida E. (Park) Trammell. The family removed to Polk county, Fla., in 1879, where his father was county treasurer in 1884–85; representative for three terms in the state legislature from 1888 to 1893 and superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane from 1893 to 1901. Park Trammell attended the village schools, worked on the farm, learned to set type in a local newspaper office and worked as clerk and bookkeeper in stores in Lakeland and Tampa, Fla. In 1894 he entered the U. S. customs service as marine clerk at Tampa, and remained in that position until the Spanish-American war when he was engaged in the quartermaster's service in Tampa. After the war he began his studies at Vanderbilt University and Lebanon Law School of Cumberland University, and was graduated at the latter institution with the degree of LL.B. in 1899. Returning to Lakeland, he was admitted to the bar and began his practice against extreme financial adversities. He was elected mayor of Lakeland at the age of twenty-three years, and reëlected in 1901. Having gained prominence by his advocacy of reforms, he was elected representative to the state legislature in 1902, and senator two years later, becoming president of the senate. The reform measures which he sponsored as legislator include the establishment of rural schools upon the same basis as urban schools, free libraries and vocational training schools; discontinuance of private sales of public lands, and opening all sales to the highest bidder in lots of 320 acres and more; protection of Florida fruit and vegetable growers against unfair practices of commission merchants; regulation of freight and express rates; law requiring prompt settlement of claims for loss of freight and express; law requiring railroads to pay excise taxes based upon mileage operated; state prohibition of the liquor traffic; employers' liability; law regulating insurance; abolition of the convict lease system, and provision of fire protection for jails. Mr. Trammell was elected attorney general in 1908, and governor of Florida in 1912. As his term was about to expire in 1916, he entered the campaign for election to the U. S. senate upon the following issues: freedom of the press and of religion; farm loans; extension of agricultural experimental work; direct aid from the national government for public roads; liberal appropriations for river and harbor improvements; abolition of watered stock from public service corporations; laws requiring insurance companies to invest a portion of their earnings in the states from which their business comes; repeal of the railroad land grant laws; vigilance against extension of monopoly and finance domination; restriction of immigration; submission of the national prohibition amendment to the states for ratification; extension of the parcels post; an adequate American merchant marine, and a reasonable program of preparedness for national defense. Gov. Trammell was elected U. S. senator in 1916 for the six-year term and reëlected in 1922. In the senate he voted for certain of the reservations to the League of Nations; supported the Knox peace resolution, the four power pact, American admission into the International court, and the bill providing appropriations for waterway improvements, was active in support of federal aid for good roads, author of a number of tax reduction measures and bills providing financial relief for the farmers, and opposed the Republican tariff, the transportation act and the large appropriations for army and navy. He was married Nov. 21, 1900, to Virginia, daughter of Thomas C. Darby of Lakeland, Fla.

ANDERSON, Robert Gordon, author, was born at Somerville, N. J., Apr. 18, 1881, son of William Wallace and Mary Louise (Davis) Anderson, and grandson of Alexander Gordon Anderson, a native of Scotland and an officer in the Gordon Highlanders who fought in the Mexican war after coming to the United States. After studying for two years at New York University he joined the city staff of the New York "Commercial Advertiser." He has contributed to leading newspapers and magazines, written feature photoplays, and has acted as sales and promotion manager and literary adviser for several leading publishers. He has been associated with G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, as literary adviser since 1915. He is the author of "The Cross of Fire" (a war novel, 1918); "Not Taps but Reveille" (1918); "The Little Chap" (1919); "Leader of Men" (1920); "Seven O'Clock Stories" (juvenile) (1920); "Isle of Seven Moons," a novel (1922); and "Half-Past Seven Stories" (1922), (juvenile). Mr. Anderson collaborated on and helped to promote Arthur Guy Empey's popular war story, "Over the Top." Of

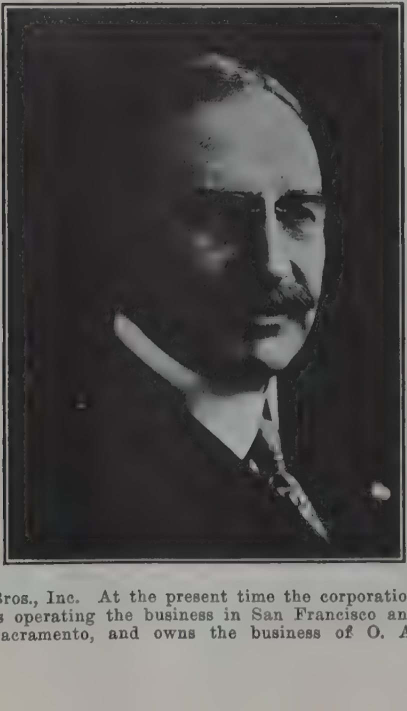
his "Not Taps, but Reveille" the New York "Tribune" wrote: "Mr. Anderson has enriched the enduring literature of our race with noble thoughts expressed in fitting phrases, and he has enriched also the spiritual life of the nation and of the world with a message so timely, so comforting, and so inspiring as to seem indeed divinely sent." The Philadelphia "Ledger" declared that Mr. Anderson told the story of "The Little Chap" with "such simplicity and restraint that he has made it a work of art." While of his "Leader of Men" the Brooklyn "Eagle" said: "It is doubtful if any of the Roosevelt books possess the intimacy of treatment, the strength of philosophy, the admirable broadness of 'Leader of Men'." He is a member of the Delta Phi fraternity and the Authors' League of America. He finds his chief recreation in travel, nature study, reading, music and walking. He was married June 6, 1911, to Marion, daughter of George H. Blake, of Jersey City, N. J., and has three children: Jean, Malcolm Gordon, and Margot Anderson.

RANDALL, Wyatt William, chemist and educator, was born at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 10, 1867, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Philpot (Blanchard) Randall; grandson of John and Deborah (Knapp) Randall, and great-grandson of Thomas and Jane (Davis) Randall, who came from Maidstone, Kent, England, about 1710, and settled in Westmoreland county, Va. John Randall, his grandfather, was an architect, merchant, and quartermaster of Maryland troops during the revolutionary war, and his father was a lawyer, banker, member of congress, and attorney general of Maryland. Wyatt W. Randall was graduated at St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1884, with the degree of A.B., and after pursuing post-graduate work in that college during 1884–85, he received the degree of Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1890. He joined the faculty of Johns Hopkins University as lecture assistant during 1889–90, laboratory assistant during 1890–92, and associate in chemistry from 1892 to 1898, a period which included research work at University College, London, in 1895. He was science master of the Lawrenceville (N. J.) school during 1898–1900; professor of chemistry in the Jacob Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md., 1900–01, and headmaster of the Mackenzie School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., 1901–10. Since 1911 he has been chemist to the Maryland state board of health. Since 1918 he has been a member of the joint committee on definitions and standards, and in addition to serving in these state offices, Prof. Randall is associate in biochemistry at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. He is author of "Chemical Experiments" with Prof. Ira Remsen, 4th edition (1895); "The Expansion of Gases by Heat" (1901); monographs and various papers on chemical subjects, especially in physical and analytical chemistry, and contributions to the "American Chemical Journal" and the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society (London). He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in his political affiliations a Republican. He finds his chief recreation in travel, architecture, the study of prints, tennis and boating. He was married at Catonsville, Md., June 23, 1898, to Eliza Pendleton, daughter of Frederick M. Colston, Baltimore, Md.

GILDERSLEEVE, Virginia Crocheron, educator, was born in New York city, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1877, daughter of Henry Alger (q.v.) and Virginia (Crocheron) Gildersleeve, granddaughter of Smith James and Rachel (Alger) Gildersleeve, and descendant of Richard Gildersleeve, who came from Suffolk, England, in 1636, and settled at Hempstead, L. I., N. Y. Henry Alger Gildersleeve, her father, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., served as captain and major during the civil war and was brevetted lieutenant colonel. He was judge of the court of general sessions during 1876–89; judge of the superior court, 1891–94, and justice of the supreme court of New York from the latter year until his resignation in 1909. Virginia C. Gildersleeve received her preliminary education at the Brearley School, New York city, and was graduated at Barnard College (Columbia University) in 1899 with the degree of A.B., receiving from that institution the degree of A.M. in 1900. She joined the faculty of Barnard College as instructor in English, in 1900, and spent the following year in graduate study, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1908. Returning to Barnard, she was instructor from 1908 to 1910; assistant professor, 1910–11, and professor and dean 1911 to date. Prior to her appointment as dean, she served as secretary of the faculty of Barnard College and as one of the original members of the committee on instruction. She is a director of the Brearley School and the Misses Masters' School. She is author of "Government Regulation of the Elizabethan Drama" (1908), and articles contributed to literary journals. Dean Gildersleeve is chairman of the committee on international relations of the American Association of University Women; and member of the Modern Language Association of America; Classical Association of the Atlantic States; Public Education Association; Phi Beta Kappa Society; College Settlement Association; Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority; National Institute of

Social Sciences; National Civic Federation; Women's University, Barnard, Cosmopolitan and Women's City clubs (New York). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon her by Rutgers College in 1916.

HALE, Marshal, merchant, was born at Schoolcraft, Mich., Feb. 14, 1866, son of Marshal and Prudence Tenant (Dyckman) Hale. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Hale, a native of King's Walden, Hertfordshire, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Newburyport, Mass., and the line of descent from Thomas Hale is traced through his son Thomas and the latter's wife Mary Hutchinson; their son Joseph and his wife Mary Watson; their son Ambrose and his wife Joanna Dodge; their son Ambrose and his wife Mercy Daley and their son Jacob Hale and his wife Roccina Beebe, who were the grandparents of Marshal Hale. His father was a merchant. He was graduated at the University (now College) of the Pacific, San Jose, Calif., in 1886, with the degree B.S., and entered into business with Hale Bros. & Co., of Sacramento, Calif., the same year. He became a member of the firm in 1887 and was its New York representative during 1890–95. Upon his return to California he was appointed vice-president and general manager of Hale Bros., Inc., in which position he still continues. The original store was opened in San Jose in 1876 by his brother, O. A. Hale, and his father, under the name of O. A. Hale & Co., and two years later, under the name of Hale Bros. & Co. The firm began business with headquarters at Sacramento and stores in four other towns in California. The business was incorporated in 1892 as Hale Brothers, Incorporated and was re-incorporated in 1903 as Hale Bros., Inc. At the present time the corporation is operating the business in San Francisco and Sacramento, and owns the business of O. A. Hale & Co., San Jose. Mr. Hale has an interest in the Oakland business and in the J. M. Hale Co., of Los Angeles. He is also a director of the Residential Development Co. He was active in American Red Cross work during the European war, serving as head of the San Francisco chapter when the United States entered the war. Upon the general reorganization of the Red Cross at this time, he was made manager of the Pacific division in which capacity he had charge of the work in California, Nevada and Arizona. Subsequently, with the sub-division into nine zones of Red Cross work in France, he was appointed manager of the South-intermediate zone and sailed to assume his new task in June, 1918. The northern border of his department was immediately south of Beaune, included Vichy, Château Guyon and Royat in the west and extended to the eastern border of France, including Evian and Grenoble. For a time he was in charge of the repatriation of Frenchmen who had been held in Germany. These came back through Switzerland, around Lake Geneva, were welcomed back into France at Evian and then assigned to different parts of France. These repatriates who were scattered all through the South-intermediate zone were cared for by Red Cross representatives in all the principal centers where supplies were distributed and the refugee families aided in other ways. Besides these were the combatant wounded to look after in Vichy. All the hotels were requisitioned by the United States army for hospitals. Preparations were made to adequately house and care for 25,000 patients and at the signing of the armistice they were looking after 17,000 in Vichy alone. There were also base hospitals at Royat and Château Guyon; an officers' training camp was being constructed at Lyons, and an aviation camp had already been established at Aultnut. On Thanksgiving Day, 1918, the organization which Mr. Hale headed furnished 35,000 turkey dinners to wounded soldiers, base hospital staffs and others connected with various Red Cross activities in the zone. He served throughout this period, until the signing of the armistice, with the rank of major. In 1911 Gov. Johnson appointed him president of the board of harbor commissioners, San Francisco. During 1907–17 he was president of Hahnemann Hospital and of the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific, San Francisco. He is a member of the Bohemian, the Commonwealth, the Presidio Golf and the Ad clubs of San Francisco. Politically he is a Republican. He finds his chief recreation in golf. He was married Jan. 19, 1898 to Mae, daughter of R. C. Miller, a merchant of San Francisco and has two children: Marshal, Jr., and Randolph Miller Hale.



BASSETT, George Barclay, hydraulic engineer, was born at Ballston, Saratoga co., N. Y., June 17, 1861, son of Charles Ralph and Elvira (Rogers) Bassett, and a descendant of William Bassett, who came to America from England in 1621. From the latter and his third wife Elizabeth (probably Tilden) the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Mary Burt; their son William and his wife Rachel Willison; their son William and his wife Abigail Bourne; their son Elisha and his wife Ruhama Jennings; their son Lot and his wife Deborah Howes; and their son Francis and his wife Mehitable Ford, who were the grandparents of George B. Bassett. The latter's father was in the wholesale jewelry business in New York for many years. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and Watertown, N. Y. and spent one year studying hydraulics and bridge building at Sheffield scientific school, Yale University. He also studied engineering in the office of Frank A. Hinds, civil engineer, water commissioner and city engineer at Watertown, N. Y., in 1879–86, during which time and later he was assistant or chief engineer in the design or construction of some 53 public water systems. During 1886–92, in partnership with his brother, Edward Murray Bassett, under the firm name of Bassett Bros., engineers and contractors, with offices in Buffalo, N. Y., he designed and built water works in a number of cities and towns in New York state. In 1892 this partnership was dissolved and George B. Bassett formed the Buffalo Meter Co. to manufacture meters for measuring water and other liquids. He secured his first patent on such a meter, July 11, 1893, and has since had issued to him more than twenty patents for improvements on this meter and for meters of other types. The meter for which the first patent was issued has been standardized by the company, however, and under the trade names of American and New Niagara water meters, forms the bulk of the company's output. This meter is of the disc type which consists of a single disc piston, working in a stationary chamber, and transmitting its motion through a gear train to register on a dial. In addition to its water meters the company manufactures devices for measuring gasoline and other liquids. The Buffalo Meter Co. is capitalized at $750,000 and its annual sales amount to approximately the same amount. Mr. Bassett has been president and general manager of the company since its establishment. He has been actively identified with civic affairs in Buffalo and is a member of the city planning commission, and the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy (life), and a director of the Children's Aid Society, the Y.M.C.A., and of the Millard Fillmore Hospital (chairman, building committee). He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Waterworks Association, Engineering Society of Western New York (president, 1908–..), and the Engineering Society of Buffalo (president, 1918–19). His clubs are the Rotary, Buffalo, Buffalo Athletic, Buffalo Canoe and Mercer. He is a ruling elder in the Westminster Presbyterian church. Mr. Bassett was married, Jan. 8, 1890, to Anna, daughter of Dr. Charles M. Kingman, physician and surgeon, of Palmyra, N. Y. and has two sons, Charles Kingman and Robert Sturtevant Bassett.

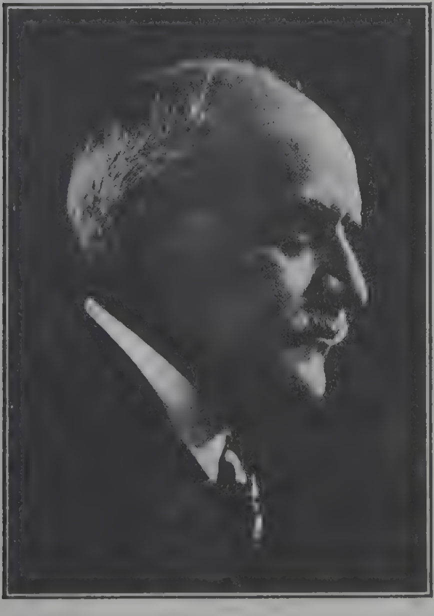
ALFORD, Leon Pratt, engineer, was born at Simsbury, Conn., Jan. 3, 1877, son of Emerson and Sarah Merriam (Pratt) Alford, and a descendant of Benedict Alford, who emigrated from Southampton, England, to Windsor colony, Conn., in 1634, and commanded the military forces of the colony of Connecticut in the Pequot Indian War. From Benedict Alford the line is through Josiah, Josiah, Pelatiah, Samuel, Daniel M. and Emerson Alford. His father was both manufacturer and farmer; superintendent of the Collins Axe Company of Collinsville, Conn., and one of the first in Connecticut to grow tobacco. Leon Alford was graduated B.S. in engineering at the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute in 1896 and received the M.E. degree from his alma mater in 1905. For ten years after leaving college he was connected with the shoe machinery industry, participating in a series of mergers and consolidations which resulted in the formation of the United Shoe Machinery Co. in 1902. He was successively shop foreman with the McKay Metallic Fastening Association, 1896–99, production superintendent for the McKay Shoe Machinery Co., 1899–1902, and mechanical engineer for the United Shoe Machinery Co., 1902–07. As chief mechanical engineer of the principal plant of the United Shoe Machinery Corp. at Beverly, Mass., in 1907, he was one of the engineers responsible for the first use of reenforced concrete in super-structure work. The prevailing system of supporting ceiling fixtures is based on one of his patents. In 1907 Mr. Alford entered the field of technical journalism and was editor-in-chief of the "American Machinist," during 1911-17, editor of "Industrial Management," 1917–20, "Management Engineering," 1921–23, and "Manufacturing Industries," 1923–28. Since 1929 he has been consulting editor for "Factory & Industrial Management" and, since 1925, vice-president of the Ronald Press Co., New York city, publishers of technical and business books. Mr. Alford is the author of "Bearings and Their Lubrication" (1912); "Artillery and Artillery Ammunition" (1917), and "Laws of Management Applied to Manufacturing" (1928), and was editor of "Management's Handbook" (1924, German edition, 1929). He helped prepare a series of reports for the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Engineering Council. These include "Waste in Industry," which was the basis of Herbert Hoover's program while secretary of commerce in eliminating wasteful methods in American industry, and "The Twelve Hour Shift in Industry." In collaboration with Joshua Egre Hannum Mr. Alford wrote "A Basis for Evaluating Manufacturing Operation" (1928), suggesting a new unit in evaluating manufacturing operations, the "kilo-man-hour," representing the productive value of 1,000 men working one hour each. As a uniform basis for measuring products, capital and equipment in any industry, it aroused the interest of industrial engineers throughout the world and has been adopted by a number of large industrial organizations. Mr. Alford also prepared a report on "Technical Changes in Industry" for the Engineering Council in 1929, which was published by the National Bureau of Economic Research as a part of its study under the title of "Recent Economic Changes." During the World war he was chairman of the war labor board for the eleventh district of New Jersey. He was one of the organizers of the American Engineering Council and is now its vice-president. He is president of the Institute of Management and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Society of Industrial Engineers, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, National Association of Cost Accountants, American Management Association, Instytut Naukowej Organizacji and the honorary scientific fraternity, Sigma Xi. He was the first recipient of the Melville medal (1927) given by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for his paper "Laws of Manufacturing Management." His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married at Winchester, Mass., Jan. 1, 1900, to Grace Agnes, daughter of Isaac Whitney Hutchins, of Templeton, Mass., and they have one son, Ralph Irving Alford, M. D.

SCHWEPPE, Charles Hodgdon, banker, was born in Alton, Ill., Nov. 18, 1880, son of William Eugene and Eva (Jewett) Schweppe, grandson of John and Pamela (Poynter) Schweppe, and great-grandson of John Schweppe, a native of Germany, who settled in Virginia about 1818. His father was a wholesale merchant in St. Louis, Mo. After completing his preparatory education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Mr. Schweppe entered Harvard College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1902. On leaving college he entered the employ of Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers, Boston, Mass., who, in 1905, sent him to Chicago, Ill., to open a western office. He served as Chicago manager until Jan. 1, 1913, when he was admitted as a partner in the firm. In addition to this connection, Mr. Schweppe is a director of the Lee, Higginson Trust Co., Boston, and of the Illinois Merchants' Trust Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., Fairbanks, Morse & Co., the Simmons Co., and the Union Refrigerator Transit Co., all of Chicago, and the 35–41 Broad Street Corporation, New York city. He has been actively interested in philanthropic and educational work in Chicago, having been president of St. Luke's Hospital in that city, and a trustee of Northwestern University, the Old People's Home and the Home for the Friendless, of Chicago, and the Ferry Hall School for Girls, Lake Forest, Ill. He is a member of the University, Harvard, Racquet, Saddle and Cycle, Attic and Midday clubs, Chicago; the Old Elm, Onwentsia and Shore Acres Country clubs; the Harvard, Racquet and Recess clubs, of New York city. He is a vestryman in Grace Episcopal Church, Chicago. His favorite recreations are riding, golf and tennis. Mr. Schweppe was married, Feb. 22, 1913, to Laura, daughter of John G. Shedd (q.v.), president of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. They have two children: Jean Shedd and John Shedd Schweppe.

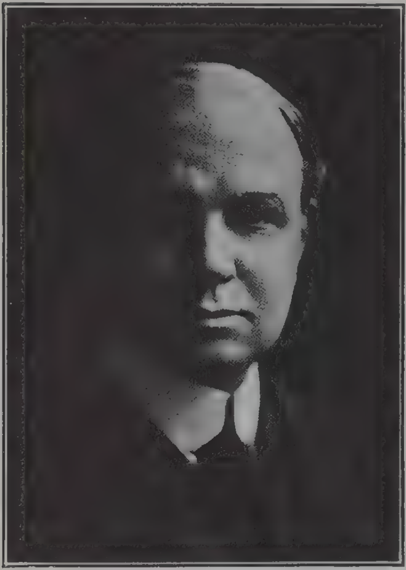
MOORE, Mrs. Philip North (Eva Perry), clubwoman, was born in Rockford, Ill., July 24, 1852, daughter of Seely and Elizabeth (Benedict) Perry, granddaughter of Ezra and Anna (Ball) Perry, and great granddaughter of Peter Perry, a native of Wales, who came to America in the eighteenth century, settled in Rhode Island and was a soldier in the revolutionary army. Eva Perry was graduated at Vassar College in 1873, and for three years (1876–79) studied abroad, dividing her time between Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Holland and Italy. Following her marriage in 1879, she lived in Colorado, Kentucky and Missouri, and traveled extensively in the United States, Alaska, Panama, Canada and Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Moore settled in St. Louis, Mo., in 1889, and that date marks the beginning of her activities in local philanthropies and in club life. She early became identified with the St. Louis Training School for Nurses and the Provident Association of St. Louis, having been chairman of the district nursing work of the latter since its inception; and she was one of the founders of the Musical Club of St. Louis and the St. Louis Symphony Society. In 1890 she became a charter member and subsequently president of the Wednesday Club of St. Louis. Joining the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, she was elected to various offices in that body, and served as its president during 1901-05. She was an early member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs which was organized in 1890, and was one of the leaders in the management of its affairs, having served as corresponding secretary from 1894 to 1898, treasurer during 1898–1900, vice-president 1904–08, and president 1908–12. The General Federation is composed of women's clubs throughout the world banded together for educational, philanthropic, literary, artistic and scientific culture, its work being under the direction of departments devoted to art, civics, public, household economics, industrial and social conditions, civil service reform, conservation, Americanization and legislation, each department having as chairman women who by education and practice are especially fitted for the particular field covered by the committee. Mrs. Moore was one of the leaders under whose direction the General Federation entered into broad fields of social service hitherto unknown to women's organizations. During her administration as president she extended the work of the organization in many new directions, bending her efforts especially to forming a closer relation between clubwomen and the educational forces of the country. In 1914 she was made honorary president and two years later she became president of the National Council of women of the United States, which includes thirty-six national organizations and has a membership of 10,000,000. She was elected vice-president of the International Council, an organization of councils of thirty nations, at the

quinquennial meeting in Christiania, Norway, in 1920. She is a woman of exceptional executive ability, a finished parliamentarian, and an efficient and enthusiastic worker. With a charming personality, remarkable poise, and an extensive knowledge of affairs both domestic and foreign, she has won a host of friends and is one of the best-known clubwomen in America. Besides the organizations mentioned above, Mrs. Moore was a member of the superior jury of award of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904, being the first woman to be accorded such recognition. She was vice-president of the American Peace Society in 1912; a member of the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace, a member of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, a director of the National Civic Federation, and a member of United States International Committee of the Pan-American Scientific Congress which convened in Lima, Peru, in 1924. She was married at Rockford, Ill., Nov. 6, 1879, to Philip North Moore, a mining engineer, and has two children: Elizabeth, special agent of the Public Health Service, and Perry North Moore, engineer.

GUILD, Courtenay, editor and publisher, was born in Roxbury (Boston), Mass., Dec. 6, 1863, son of Curtis (q.v.) and Sarah Crocker (Cobb) Guild. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Guild, who came from England in 1636 and settled at Dedham, Mass. His wife was Elizabeth Crooke, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Mary Woodcock; their son Nathaniel and his wife Mehitable Hartshorn; their son Moses and his wife Rhoda Mann; their son Moses and his wife Abigail Everett, to their son Curtis Guild and his wife Charlotte Louisa Hodges, who were the grandparents of Courtenay Guild. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1886, and in the following year entered business life in the Boston banking house of Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook. He became secretary to the mayor of Boston in 1895, and city collector of Boston in 1900. In 1907 he entered into partnership with his brother, Curtis Guild, Jr. (q.v.), then governor of Massachusetts, in the firm of Curtis Guild & Co., publishers of "The Commercial Bulletin," which had been established by their father in 1859, and upon the death of his brother in 1915 he became chief editor and proprietor of the "Bulletin." In 1907 the brothers also established the Anchor Linotype Printing Co., of which Courtenay Guild was treasurer, and after his brother's death, president. For six years he served in the Massachusetts state militia, with the first corps cadets. For over thirty years he has been a member of the Republican city committee of Boston, serving on its executive committee and as vice-president. He was chairman of the committee to erect a monument to Chevalier de St. Sauveur in Boston. In January, 1918, he was appointed a member of the Boston Finance Commission by the governor of the state. As a member of the Unitarian church, he has been vice-president of the Benevolent Fraternity of Unitarian Churches and chairman of the Unitarian Festival Committee. He is a member of the Apollo Club (president), the Handel and Haydn Society (president), Harvard Musical Association (president), the Harvard clubs of Boston and New York, the Union and Union Boat clubs of Boston, the Boston Athletic Association and the Shakespeare Club. He finds his chief recreation in music and athletics. Mr. Guild is unmarried.



CODDINGTON, Herbert Guibord, clergyman, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1865, son of Wellesley Perry (q. v.) and Louisa (Guibord) Coddington. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Coddington, who came presumably from England in the early part of the seventeenth century and was of Boston, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John and his wife Annah (perhaps Gardner); their son Benjamin and his wife Mary; their son Jotham and his wife Mary Millard; their son Millard and his wife Phoebe Cook, to their son David Cook Coddington and his wife Hannah Perry, who were the grandparents of Herbert G. Coddington. He was graduated at Syracuse University in 1886 and was a student at General Theological Seminary, New York city, during 1886–88. Syracuse University conferred on him the degree of D.D in 1905. He was graduated LL.B. at the College of law of Syracuse University in 1914 and was admitted to the bar of New York in that year, although he never practiced law. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1888, priest in 1889; served as rector of St. John's Church, Marcellus, N. Y., during 1888–91, and since the latter year has been rector of Grace Church, Syracuse. In 1897 he founded St. Philip's Church, Syracuse, and in 1903, St. John's Church, Phoenix, N. Y. He is author of "The Coddington Family" (1907); "Coddington Records" (1919), and a number of addresses, privately printed. He was a trustee of St. John's Military School, Manlius, N. Y., during 1893–1920; has been chaplain of the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse, since 1906, a member of the standing committee of the diocese of central New York since 1920; and has served as delegate from Central New York to six general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church, 1904, 1907, 1910, 1913, 1916, and 1919. Dr. Coddington is a member of the American Defense Society, League to Enforce Peace, National Historical Society, New York State Historical Association, Onondaga County Historical Association, Phi Beta Kappa society, Psi Upsilon fraternity, Masonic fraternity, and the University, Citizens, Automobile, and Onondaga Golf and Country clubs, Syracuse. His favorite diversions are reading, golf, fishing and travel. He was married Dec. 12, 1888, to Leone Adelle, daughter of Warren R. Fitch, merchant and editor, of Lowville, N. Y.; they have one child: Dorothy, wife of Capt. Henry Stuart Robertson of Syracuse, N. Y.



MORLEY, Christopher (Darlington), author, was born at Haverford, Pa., May 5, 1890, son of Frank and Lilian Janet (Bird) Morley, both natives of England. His father came to the United States in 1887 and filled the chair of mathematics at Haverford College from that year to 1900, when he joined the faculty of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, as professor of pure mathematics. The son attended preparatory schools in that city and in 1906 enrolled at Haverford, where he was graduated in 1910, in which year he was also awarded a Rhodes scholarship, representing Maryland. He spent the next three years at New College, Oxford, England, in which period he wrote his first book of poetry, "The Eighth Sin" (1912). With his return to the United States in 1913 he began his literary career as an editorial attaché of Doubleday, Page & Co., with whom he remained four years. He was a member of the staff of the "Ladies' Home Journal" from 1917 to 1918, after which he was an editorial writer on the Philadelphia "Evening Ledger." In 1920 he joined the New York "Evening Post" and daily conducted a column, "The Bowling Green," on its editorial page until the close of 1923, when the paper was sold to Cyrus H. K. Curtis. The following year he became an associate editor of the "Saturday Review of Literature," a new journal of literary criticism, in which he revived his "Bowling Green" causerie. He is the author of "Parnassus on Wheels" (1917); "Songs for a Little House" (1917); "Shandygaff" (1918); "The Rocking Horse" (1919); "The Haunted Bookshop" (1919); "Mince Pie" (1919); "Travels in Philadelphia" (1920); "Kathleen" (1920); "Hide and Seek" (1920); "Pipefuls" (1920); "Tales from a Rolltop Desk" (1920); "Plum Pudding" (1921); "Chimneysmoke" (1921); "Modern Essays" (1921); "The Story of Ginger Cubes," a business satire (1922); "Where the Blue Begins" (1922); "Translations from the Chinese" (1922); "The Powder of Sympathy" (1923); "One-Act Plays" (1924); "Pandora Lifts the Lid," in collaboration with Don Marquis (1924), and "Thunder on the Left," fiction (1925). Essays, plays, verse, romance and short fiction flow from his ready pen with equal facility. As a leisurely essayist he has helped to revive a form of literature which had lost much of its appeal to modern literary tastes and he is chiefly known by his engaging and flavorous work in this field. He sees middle-class life through an optimist's eyes and celebrates the joys and humors of domesticity in verse no less than prose. His range embraces both past and present. Grub street, old London inns, the robust roystering of the eighteenth century, the Woolworth building, sunsets and sunrises in Manhattan, quaint nooks and corners of old New York and elsewhere, commuters' trains, bookshops and lunch rooms alike inspire him and reflect his Anglo-American viewpoint, due to the combined influence of his English cultural inheritance and American birth and upbringing. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Players' Club and the Coffee House of New York. He was married June 3, 1914, to Helen Booth Fairchild of New York city, and has four children: Christopher, Jr., Louise Booth, Helen Fairchild and Blythe Morley.

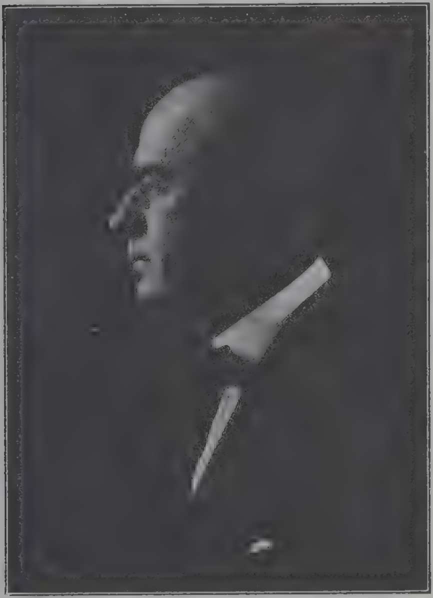
TRACY, Howard van Sinderen, business man, was born in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1887, son of Howard Tracy (q.v.) and Bessie (Lindsley) Tracy. He was educated at Northwestern Academy and Harvard University, leaving the latter to enter the employ of the Chicago Title and Trust Co. Shortly after he became a member of the firm of A. E. Butler & Co., dealers in stocks and bonds. In 1914 he became associated with the firm of John Burnham & Co., bankers, as director and department head, a position he still holds. He is also a director of the Holland-St. Louis Sugar Co., Tracy & Avery Co., and president of the Hoyburn Co. Mr. Tracy is regarded as an authority on matters pertaining to sugar. He was one of the representatives of the beet sugar industry which met with the Federal Food Administration in September, 1917, to determine the price of sugar in the United States during the war. The meeting was far-reaching in its results, as the patriotic action of the beet sugar men established the precedent of price-fixing in this country. An active member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, Mr. Tracy was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Advertisers and Investors Protective Bureau, which was created in 1919 under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce to investigate the character and standing of securities offered for sale in the state of Illinois, and to protect the public against unscrupulous dealers. He took the initiative in forming the bureau, was chairman of the committee in charge, secured a directorate of prominent men, engaged the services of a paid manager, raised practically all the funds for its first year's financing, and served as its first president. He arranged with the principal Chicago newspapers to use the bureau as an advisory censor of financial advertising, the result of which was that during the first three years of the bureau's existence, it was instrumental in causing the rejection by the newspapers of advertising copy offering to the public over $130,000,000 worth of questionable securities. Mr. Tracy was consulted in the drafting of the Illinois securities act in 1919, originating the section known as Class "C," which establishes an important principle of classification. He is a member of the Harvard Club of Chicago and the Country and University clubs of Evanston. He was married in New York city, Apr. 19, 1916, to Ruth Wilbur, daughter of Dr. Gross Alexander of Nashville, Tenn., and has one daughter: Anne Alexander Tracy.

GOODHEART, James L. [Jim], clergyman and humanitarian, was born at Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 7, 1871, son of James and Catherine (Fordyce) Goodheart, and grandson of William Goodheart. He finished his education at Wesleyan University, but left before graduating in 1890 to go to Denver, Colo. He was first employed as a bricklayer, and then for twelve years was a traveling salesman for Reid, Murdoch & Co., of Chicago, Ill. In 1907 he helped to establish the Sunshine Rescue Mission in Denver, and thereafter gave his entire time and attention to this humanitarian project, which has since become a notable institution in Denver's philanthropic life. He was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1910. In 1917 the city council of Denver established an ordinance creating a civic chaplain, to foster the community spirit and guard the municipal soul, and Mr. Goodheart was selected by Mayor Speer for the position, thus becoming the first city chaplain ever appointed in the United States. He spent six months overseas with the U. S. expeditionary forces in the Toule sector, 4th army corps, 96th aereal squadron. This was the first American bombing squad to cross the line. In Masonry he is chaplain of the grand lodge of Colorado and grand prelate of the grand commandery of the state. He is chaplain of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association and of the Rotary Club, and a member of the Denver Athletic, Denver Country, and Ad clubs (Denver). He was married July 29, 1886, to Ada, daughter of Dr. Nelson Loar, a physician of Bloomington, Ill., and has one son: Donald Everett Goodheart.

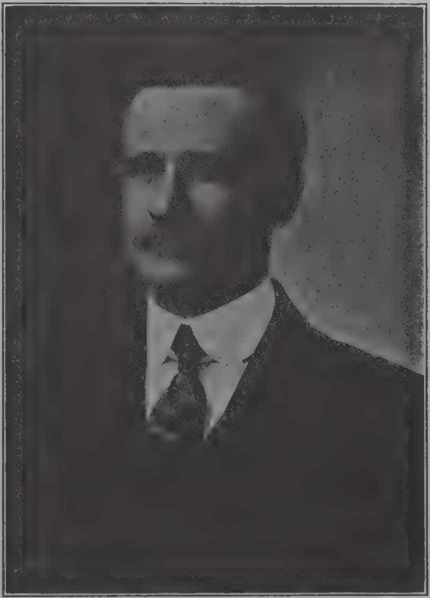
NASH, Jay Bryan, physical director, was born at Hartville, O., Oct. 17, 1886, son of William Lewis and Harriet (Bryan) Nash and a member of the family which included George K. Nash (q. v.), governor of Ohio, and Francis Nash (q. v.), the revolutionary soldier. William Lewis Nash, the subject's father, served in the Federal army during the civil war; he was associated with the early organization of granges and county and state fairs in Ohio. The son was graduated at Oberlin (O.) college in 1911 and took post-graduate work at the Ohio State University and the University of California. In 1911 he began his professional career at Pacific Grove, Calif., as a teacher and during 1912–15 taught in the Fremont high school, Oakland, Calif. He was then for two years assistant superintendent of recreation at Oakland, Calif., served as acting superintendent of recreation in 1918, after which he was for a year assistant state supervisor of physical educaton for California. Since 1919 he has been superintendent of recreation and director of physical education of the Oakland public schools. Largely under his direction, the playgrounds of Oakland have become celebrated in American recreation circles. The 11th annual conference on city planning held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., recorded of Oakland's playground system: "Nowhere in the United States do we find such a practical and economic tying up of the school and playground as there is in Oakland. Here the activities on school playgrounds and public parks are operated outside of school hours throughout the year by the Playground Commission, which furnishes directors and is responsible for property and conduct of activities." Oakland has fifty school and park playgrounds and pays in recreation salaries about $120,000 annually. The accumulative total attendance at these playgrounds was 3,128,115 in 1920–21, as against 280,165 in 1910–11. The city's recreational system appeals successfully to the play instinct of the mature, as well as in the young. The annual track events are participated in by a field of 10,000 boys and the play days attract as many girls. The system provides also dramatic entertainments, an annual Christmas pageant with 3,000 participants, attended by an audience of about 20,000; evening parties, picnic facilities, amusements for the middle-aged, women's outdoor clubs and rowing clubs for mothers. Besides a large municipal auditorium, tennis courts and baseball grounds, the department of which Mr. Nash is the head operates a municipal camp in the Sierra Nevada mountains on a cost basis of $5 per week per person. In Lake Merritt alone Oakland has a water playground of 160 acres. On this lake are municipal boat houses, passenger-carrying launches, some of which have a capacity of eighty persons; a tow boat, a patrol boat, sail boats, and similar craft. Mr. Nash is also an instructor in the University of California, both summer and regular sessions, and is known as a lecturer on playgrounds and playground management. He arranged the "Syllabus on Children's Games" for the Children's Year Committee and published a series of fifteen lectures on play and playground management for the extension bureau of the University of California under the title of "The Administration of Playgrounds" (1918). He collaborated in the publication of a number of books on similar subjects, compiled a supplement to the state book on civics for the state of California and has written various magazine articles on physical education, playgrounds, delinquency and citizenship. He is a member of the executive committee of the California State Council of Social Agencies; a member of the recreation committee of the National Council of Social Agencies and chairman of the program committee of the American Physical Education Association, of the western division of which he was president in 1919. He holds membership also in the Masonic fraternity, in which he has the 32nd degree, the Order of the Eastern Star and of the Elks and the Rotary and Sequoia Country clubs of Oakland. All outdoor sports, especially golf, hunting, fishing and camping, constitute his chief recreation. He was married Feb. 19, 1915, to Gladys, daughter of Dr. Edson K. Caldwell, a physician of Oakland. They have one child: Janet Elizabeth Nash.

PEARSON, Alfred John, diplomat, was born at Landskrona, Sweden, Sept. 29, 1869, son of Hans and Johanna (Nilsson) Pehrson. His parents came to this country when he was seven months old, settling at Lamont, near Chicago, Ill., and later removing to McPherson, Kans. He was graduated A.B. at Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kans., in 1893, and then went to Yale, where he studied modern languages for three years, meantime filling ad interim appointments in Swedish Lutheran churches in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and later in New Jersey, Minnesota, and Iowa. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Yale and the honorary degree of A.M. from Bethany in 1896 and the same year became professor of English language and literature at Upsala College, Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1898 he was appointed to a similar chair at the Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn., which he occupied until 1907, when he became professor of modern languages at Drake University, Des Moines, Ia. In 1912 he made a comprehensive study of the public school systems of Germany at the request of Gov. B. F. Carroll of Iowa. During American participation in the war in Europe, Professor Pearson rendered distinctive service. He conducted officers' classes in French at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, made speaking tours for the government through Polk county, Iowa, to stimulate popular response to the Liberty loan issues, and in his writings specially appealed to his own race in Sweden and the United States to recognize American belligerency as a just cause to be supported. He also took part in the Y.M.C.A. overseas service as educational director, serving with the 3rd army. He lectured to the soldiers stationed in Germany after the armistice, and stirred their interest in the rich historical associations of the Rhine and Moselle rivers in pamphlets he prepared. For the Y.M.C.A. he also headed in 1919 an historical research committee which gathered material for recording the war work of that body in the field and which prepared a voluminous report that formed the basis for the official history of the "Y" work in the 3rd army. In 1924 Pres. Coolidge appointed him U. S. minister to Poland. Prof. Pearson speaks six languages fluently—Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, English, French and German, and has a working acquaintance with Icelandic, Italian and Spanish. He has made numerous translations of poems from Scandinavian literature, including a number published in "Masterpieces from Swedish Literature," and is the author of "Helps in the Study of English Classics" (1902); "The Rhine and its Legends" (1918); and "The Moselle in History and Legend" (1918). Coincidental with his academic career he conducted a farm in Minnesota, established the firm of A. J. Pearson & Co., hardware and furniture merchants, of Bristol, S. D., and became a director in the Farmers' Bond & Mortgage Co. of Des Moines. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America; American-Scandinavian Foundation, formed to promote bettter intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples; Lutheran Brotherhood of America; Authors' Club; John Ericsson League of Iowa, and the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was married in 1901, to Thea Pauline, daughter of Lars Swenson of Minneapolis, member of the Minneapolis state senate, and has two children: Paul Harold and Thea Elaine Pearson.

STEVENS, Frank Joseph, merchant and banker, was born at North Ogden, Weber co., Utah, Feb. 10, 1866, son of Sidney and Mary Jane (Thick) Stevens. His father, who came from England, was a pioneer and merchant at Ogden. At the age of eighteen the son entered business life with his father, and upon the incorporation of the business in 1896 as the Sidney Stevens Implement Co., he became treasurer and a director. In 1911 he succeeded his father as president and general manager of the corporation, which has headquarters at Ogden and branches throughout Utah and Idaho. He was formerly vice-president and director, and since 1919 has been president, of the Security State Bank, Ogden. He was a director in the Ogden Publicity Bureau, which later became the Chamber of Commerce and of which he is director and treasurer. He is secretary and treasurer of the Ogden Clearing House Association; member of the Weber Club, the Progressive Business Club, and Ogden Golf and Country Club. Politically he is a Republican and he finds his chief recreation in hunting and camping. He is known throughout the inter-mountain country for his business integrity, promptness and reliability. He was married at Logan, Utah, Apr. 23, 1888, to Mary Priscilla, daughter of Chauncey W. West, a Mormon bishop, of Ogden, Utah; she died in 1893. He was married (2) June 5, 1895, to Aggie, daughter of Lester J. Herrick, merchant, mayor and Mormon bishop of Ogden, Utah. Mr. Stevens has six children: Ada Adelia, wife of Walter B. Scoville; Frank Joseph; Lester James; Sidney Alan; Agnes and Virginia Stevens.



GRUMBINE, Harvey Carson, psychologist, was born in Fredericksburg, Pa., May 1, 1869, son of Ezra and Annie E. (Beaver) Grumbine, grandson of John P. and Maria (Light) Grumbine and a descendant of Leonard Grumbine, a soldier of the revolutionary war. His father, a physician, was president of the Lebanon county (Pa.) Trust Co. The son was graduated at Albright College in 1888 as valedictorian of his class, and at Wesleyan University, in 1892, with the degree of Ph.B. He was associate editor of the Lebanon (Pa.) "Daily Report" during 1892-94 and a member of the staff of the Philadelphia "Record" during 1894–95. After teaching for two years as professor of English and civics in the Central State Normal School at Lock Haven, Pa., he went abroad to study Germanic and Romance philology at the University of Munich, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1900. Subsequently he made some special studies at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and at the British Museum, London. In 1900-01 he was instructor in English and German in Pennsylvania State College and in the following year (1901-02) head of the department of English at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. For the next fourteen years he held the chair of English language and literature in the College of Wooster (O.), where he was head of the department. He was an honorary fellow and lecturer on the psychology of literature at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., during 1916-18, and since the latter date has been professor in the department of English at West Virginia University, Morgantown. More recently his studies have been in the science of psychology and his duties at West Virginia University concern the psychology of literature. He is the author of the 14th volume of Litterarhistorische Forschungen'' (1900), "The Misfortunes of Arthur'' (1900), a book of poems, "Love, Faith and Endeavor'' (1908), "Stories from Browning'' (1914), "Reflections of an Immature Introspectionist'' (1917) and "Humanity or Hate—Which?'' (1919). He has contributed articles and poems to periodicals of the character of the "Outlook,'' "Scribner's Magazine,'' the "Pedagogical Seminary'' and the "Unpartisan



Review.'' He was alternate delegate from Ohio to the national Progressive convention of 1912. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, the Association of American University Professors and the Chi Psi and Phi Kappa Phi fraternities. He finds his chief recreation in walking and writing. He was married in Paris, France, Sept. 7, 1897, to C. Estelle, daughter of Capt. Joseph Uhler, of Lebanon, Pa.

NORRIS, James Flack, chemist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 20, 1871, son of Richard and Sarah Amanda (Baker) Norris. He was graduated at Johns Hopkins University in 1892, remained as fellow in chemistry during 1894–95, and received the degree of Ph.D. in the latter year. He then served as assistant and instructor in organic chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1896 to 1900, and assistant professor from 1900 to 1904. From 1904 to 1915 he occupied the chair of chemistry in Simmons College, Boston, and in the latter year went to Vanderbilt University as professor of chemistry. The succeeding year he returned to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as professor of general chemistry, where he is now in charge of graduate students in organic chemistry. He was lecturer on organic chemistry in Harvard University during 1912–14 and in Clark University during 1913–14. For one year after the United States entered the European war, he was in charge of the chemical offense research division, war gas investigations, of the United States bureau of mines; and during this time, with the aid of 250 assistants, he developed the methods of making mustard gas by the sulphur chloride process, the preparation known as Lewisite, a new war gas made from arsenic chloride and acetylene, and other new offense gases. He was commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the U. S. army in June, 1918, and sent to England to coördinate the war chemical work of that country and the United States. After the armistice he was placed in charge of the chemical warfare service investigations of German chemical plants for the manufacture of war gases, and in the spring of 1919 he was made director of the department of chemistry of the A. E. F. University of Beaune, France. From 1916 to 1919, Col. Norris served also as an associate member of the naval consulting board He is author of ''Principles of Organic Chemistry'' (1912); ''Experimental Organic Chemistry'' (1915); ''Text-Book of Inorganic Chemistry for Colleges'' (1921); ''Laboratory Exercises in Inorganic Chemistry'' (1922); and numerous papers on chemical subjects in scientific journals. His original research has extended into the fields of both inorganic and organic chemistry. He is a member of the executive board of the national research council and vice-chairman of its division of chemistry and chemical technology. He is a fellow of the American Association for the advancement of Science and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and member of the American Chemical Society (president of the northeastern section); Chemical Teachers Association of New England (president); Technology Club of Boston (president); and the University Club of Boston. He was married in Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1902, to Anne Bent, daughter of Lowell Chamberlain, captain, U. S. A.

ALBRECHT, Sebastian, astronomer, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 22, 1876, son of John and Anna Mary (Schiessel) Albrecht. His father, a native of Freising, came from Germany in 1871 and settled in Milwaukee. The son was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1900 with the degree of B.S. and upon the completion of post-graduate courses at the University of California received the degree of Ph.D. at that institution in 1906. For the first two years following his graduation he was instructor in science at the West Bend (Wis.) high school. During 1903–06 he was a fellow at Lick Observatory and until 1910 served as assistant astronomer there. In the latter year he accepted an appointment as first astronomer of the Argentine National Observatory at Cordoba, which place he occupied for two years. During 1912–13 he was acting junior professor of astronomy in the University of Michigan, served at the Dudley Observatory at Albany, N. Y., and since 1913 he has been astronomer in the department of meridian astronomy of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. His major work, which was begun at the Lick Observatory and continued at the Argentine and Dudley observatories is the study of wave-lengths in stellar spectra. He found that for certain spectrum lines, wave-lengths, or positions in the spectrum, are exactly the same in stars of a considerable range of spectral class, while for other lines the wave-lengths change slightly and progressively as one spectral class is passed to another. These changes are so definite that they can and, in part, have been utilized in quantitative determinations of spectral class of the stars. Among other things he has shown that the apparent systematic outward motion of the class B stars is due in part to the use of slightly inaccurate wave-lengths in the determination of those motions. Other lines of research and investigation have been in connection with Mars, comets, satellites, anomalous dispersions in the sun and distortions of photographic films. He was a member of the L. O. Crocker Eclipse Expedition to Flint Island in 1908 and in the following year he went to Mt. Whitney as a member of the Lick Observatory Expedition. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Astronomical Society, the Society of Astronomy of Mexico and the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi societies. He was married June 29, 1910, to Violet E., daughter of Alfred Ebenezer Standen, an inventor of Chicago, Ill. They have two children: Ruth Naomi and Sebastian Alfred Albrecht.

PENDLETON, Ellen Fitz, sixth president of Wellesley College, was born at Westerly, R. I., Aug. 7, 1864, daughter of Enoch Burrowes and Mary Ette (Chapman) Pendleton, and a descendant of Brian Pendleton who came from England in 1632, settling in Watertown, Mass. After being graduated at Wellesley College in 1886, she was appointed tutor in the department of mathematics and was made instructor in 1888. She took post-graduate courses at Newnham College, Cambridge, England, in 1889-90, and obtained the degree of M. A. from Wellesley in 1891. She became secretary of the college in 1897, dean and associate professor of mathematics in 1901, acting president in 1910 and president in the following year, being inaugurated Oct. 19, 1911. A campaign for a million dollar endowmennt fund for Wellesley College was organized under President Pendleton's leadership in 1914 and $400,000 had been raised when, on March 17th of that year College Hall was destroyed by fire. Despite this calamity the campaign was continued with redoubled vigor,

the Rockefeller Foundation contributed $750,000 and the sum of $2,225,000 was secured largely through the indomitable energy of President Pendleton. In the academic year 1920–21 a campaign was begun for a semi-centennial fund of $9,000,000 to be completed in 1925, the fiftieth anniversary of its opening. The campaign was begun in February, 1921, when the trustees and alumnæ of the college undertook to raise by June, 1921, the sum of $2,700,000. Pledges amounting to $2,740,779.10 were received and the percentage of alumnæ contributing was 96.8. At present the college proposes to improve its equipment for the number of students now in attendance rather than to increase the numbers in college, and until this has been done, there is no intention of allowing the college to increase in numbers. During her administration the college attendance increased from 1,433 in 1911 to 1,599 in 1925–26, and the teaching faculty from 127 in 1911 to 155 in 1925–26. She received the honorary degrees of Litt.D. from Brown University in 1911, LL.D. from Mount Holyoke College in 1912 and from Smith College in the year 1925. She is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the College Club, the Cosmopolitan Club of New York, the Lyceum Club of London, Phi Beta Kappa, and the Senate of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. President Pendleton is gifted with openness of mind, breadth of outlook and the endowment for constructive leadership, while her wide acquaintanceship with the policies of other colleges and with modern tendencies in education prompts her to constant enlargement and modification.

PALMER, John McAuley, soldier, was born at Carlinville, Ill., Apr. 23, 1870, son of John Mayo and Ellen Clark (Robertson) Palmer, and grandson of John M. Palmer (q.v.), governor of Illinois, and U. S. senator. John Mayo Palmer, a prominent lawyer at Tacoma, Wash., and Springfield, Ill., was also at one time corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, Ill. The son was graduated at the Springfield (Ill.) high school in 1887 and at the U. S. Military Academy in 1892. He was an honor graduate of the army school of the line in 1909 and of the general staff college in 1910. He served in Cuba in 1899 and in the Boxer campaign in China in 1900; was instructor in chemistry at West Point during 1901–06; governor of the district of Lanao, P. I., in 1906–07; member of the general staff in 1911–12, and from 1916 to 1920. He went to France with Gen. Pershing as assistant chief of staff of the American expeditionary forces in 1917, and later served at the American army schools of Langres and as a member of the American military mission to Italy. On Oct. 12, 1918, he became commander of the 58th brigade, 29th division, to succeed Col. Vernon A. Caldwell and he continued in charge of the brigade until the armistice. When he assumed command of the 58th the division was located a few miles north of Verdun and had just begun an energetic offensive against the "hinge" of the great turning movement of the German army. For two weeks Gen. Palmer's brigade fought its way forward over one of the most stoutly contested battlegrounds of the war, during which time it captured the Bois de la Grande Montagne and the Bois d'Etrayes, which had been fortified by every means of defense known to German ingenuity. On Oct. 31, the 29th division was relieved for rest and reorganization, having lost more than one-third of its men, and did not again appear in the front line. Gen. Palmer proved to be one of the most capable and efficient staff or line officers in France and was awarded the Distinguished Service medal. The citation pays the following high tribute to his services: "In the organization of the operations section of the general staff, American expeditionary forces, this officer displayed sound tactical judgment and breadth of vision and the ultimate success of the American plan of campaign was largely due to his detailed plans. As commander of the 58th infantry brigade during the severe fighting north of Verdun, in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, his services were conspicuous and his brigade successful." He also received the decorations of officer of the Legion of Honor (French), Croix de Guerre (French), and the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (Italian). After the war he was on duty as military adviser of the senate committee on military affairs during the preparation of the national defense act of 1920. In May, 1921, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Pershing and continued as such until Dec. 2, 1922, when he was appointed to the rank of brigadier general in the regular army. During 1923–25 he was in command of the 58th infantry brigade in the Panama Canal Zone. He has written a number of magazine articles principally on subjects connected with the military history and policy of the United States, and is the author of the "Confessions of Colonel Timothy Lumpkin," which appeared in "McClure's Magazine" during 1902–06. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club, U. S. Infantry Association, American Legion, and the Military Order of the World War. His favorite outdoor sports are golf and fishing. He was married June 14, 1893, to Maude, daughter of Caleb Barrett Laning, a banker, of Petersburg, Ill., and had two children: John M. and Mary Laning Palmer.

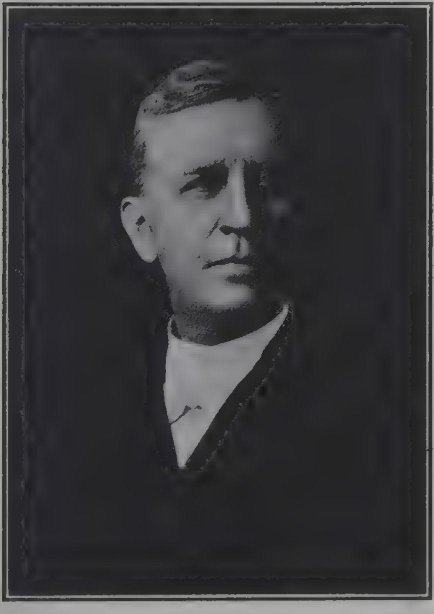
SIMS, Henry Upson, lawyer, was born at Columbus, Miss., June 27, 1873, son of William Henry and Elizabeth Louisa (Upson) Sims, and descendant of a colonial family which removed to the Gulf States from Mecklenburg county, Va., in the early years of the nineteenth century. The line of descent is traced through William Sims and his wife Anne Howard; their son Zachariah Sims and his wife Sarah Smith Mitchell; and their son James Saunders Sims and his wife Amanda Booker Moore, who were the grandparents of Henry Upson Sims. William Henry Sims (q.v.), his father, was a lawyer. The son was graduated B.A. at the University of Virginia in 1894, and LL.B. at Harvard Law School in 1897. He established his practice at Birmingham, Ala., specializing largely in chancery and the law of real property. He is author of "Treatise on Covenants which Run with Land" (1901); "Chancery Pleading and Practice in Alabama" (1909), and of various articles in law reviews during 1912–25 on judicial reform and general and real property law. During 1910–12 he was lecturer on chancery practice in the school of law of the University of Alabama, and in 1922 at the Birmingham (Ala.) Southern College. He has served as president of the Alabama State Bar Association and of the Birmingham Bar Association. In 1910–17 he headed the committee on disbarments of attorneys in Alabama, and in 1912 was chairman of the committee to investigate city finances. During the war he was chairman for Alabama of the central committee of the Legal Advisory Boards. As a member of the American Bar Association he served on its general council for Alabama in 1917, on its standing committee on ethics and grievances in 1921–25, and in 1925 was elected to its executive committee. Since 1920 he has also been one of the commissioners from Alabama on the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws. In 1923–25 he was chairman of the Birmingham chapter of the American Red Cross, and as a leading Presbyterian was chosen first moderator of the new presbytery of Birmingham in 1925. He is a member of the Optimist (president, 1925), Southern and Country clubs of Birmingham. In politics he is a Democrat, and his favorite pursuit is historical law. He was married Oct. 25, 1910, to Alice Pinckney, daughter of John Franklin Graham of Birmingham; they have one child: Henry Graham Sims.

ZIMMERMAN, Leander M., clergyman and author, was born at Manchester, Md., Aug. 29, 1860, son of Henry and Leah (Glatfelter) Zimmerman. He was graduated at Pennsylvania (now Gettysburg) College in 1884, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1887. He was ordained to the ministry of the Evangelical Lutheran church in 1887 and for nearly forty years was pastor of Christ Lutheran Church of Baltimore, one of the largest churches of that city with an average attendance of 950. He is widely known in the councils of the Lutheran church in America. For nine times he has been delegate to the general synod of his church, and in 1900 was president of the Lutheran Synod of Maryland. He is president of the Deaconess Board of the Lutheran church. He was a member of the Home Mission Board of his church during the years from 1899 to 1910, serving also as vice-president; a member of the Loysville (Md.) Orphan Home Board; president of the Lutheran Ministers' Association of Baltimore, and director of the board of the Lutheran Theological Seminary. He is a member of the Society of Science, Letters and Art of London, England. He is the author of: "How to be Happy When Married" (1893); "The Little Grave" (1895); "Daily Bread for Daily Hunger" (1895); "Sunshine" (1896); "Pearls of Comfort from Tennyson's 'In Memoriam'" (1896); "Expository Thoughts on 'Pilgrim's Progress'" (1897); "Paths that Cross" (1897); "A Wedding Token" (1898); "The Family" (1898); "Oil of Kindness" (1898); "Yvonne" (1900); "Book of Verses" (1901); "A Word to the Troubled" (1902); "Finding His Own Lamb" (1902); "Unspotted from the World," "The Child and the Church," "Treasures of Faith in the Lutheran Church," "Through Struggle to Victory," "You Need Rest," "Passing Thoughts" (1907); "Violets" (1908); "Forget-me-Nots" (1908); "Children in the Kingdom" (1908); "Beautiful Life" (1908); "Dot" (1909); "The Man I Knew" (1910); "The Larger Hope" (1910); "Mother's Love" (1910); "Your Father" (1911); "The Man With a Javelin" (1911); "Sparks" (1912); "Cordelia" (1914); "Somebody Loves You" (1916); "Reminiscences After Thirty Years in the Ministry" (1917); "Echoes from the Distant Battlefield" (1920); "The Habit of Being Happy" (1920); "Love for the Unloved" (1921); "Does God Care for Me" (1922); "Ray of Sunshine" (1922); "For Love's Sake" (1922) and of many tracts and published sermons. His books are thoughtfully written, with a pleasing literary style and abound in human interest. He retired from the ministry in 1924. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Susquehanna University in 1901. He is unmarried.

SIMS, William Sowden, naval officer, was born at Port Hope, Canada, Oct. 15, 1858, son of Alfred William and Adelaide (Sowden) Sims. His father, a citizen of the United States and a civil and railroad engineer, was temporarily engaged in engineering work in Port Hope at the time of his son William's birth. The latter grew to young manhood in Pennsylvania, and was graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1880. He advanced steadily through the various grades, reaching that of rear admiral in 1916, vice-admiral in 1917, when he became commander of the U. S. naval forces operating in European waters, and admiral in December, 1918, which grade he held until detached from his command in March, 1919, when he reverted to the rank of rear admiral. From 1880 to 1897, except for a year (1888–89) in Paris on leave, he was on sea duty. He was appointed naval attaché at the American embassies at Paris, France, and St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1897, continuing in that position until December, 1900, when he was assigned to the Asiatic fleet. During his service as naval attaché he became greatly interested in gunnery training in European navies as compared with American methods and made voluminous reports on that subject. This interest continued when he went to the Orient, and upon being made inspector of target practice of the Asiatic fleet, in February, 1902, he determined to improve the marksmanship of the gun crews. He had met Capt. Percy Scott, then in command of a British cruiser on the China coast, who was, like himself, an enthusiast on target practice. Capt. Scott persuaded Adm. Sims to try out a method of gunnery training by means of an appliance called the Morris tube which he had employed with excellent results on his own ship. The tube was 22-caliber and was attached to the barrel of a big gun. The crew pointed the big gun, but when the trigger was pulled the gun was silent and from the tube a small projectile shot forth to pierce a small, nearby target, if the aim were correct. By the use of the device, turret captains, pointers, sighters and gun trainers could be constantly trained without the prohibitive expense of actual service charges. Lieut. Sims equipped one of the American guns with the device, with such gratifying results that at the next regular target practice the crew that had used it outshot all the others. He next sought to have it adopted for general use in the navy and when his recommendations to this effect were ignored by his superior officers he went over their heads with an appeal by letter to Pres. Roosevelt himself. In this letter, after referring to various reports he had made without result, he said in his judgment ''that the protection and armament of even our most recent battleships are so glaringly inferior, in principle as well as in details, to those of our possible enemies, and our marksmanship so crushingly inferior to theirs, that one or more of our ships would, in their present condition, inevitably suffer humiliating defeat at the hands of equal numbers of our enemy's vessels of the same class and displacement.'' During the next seven years he achieved remarkable results in naval marksmanship and earned the title of ''The father of target practice'' in the American navy. He formulated stringent competition rules to develop effective coördination of all departments of a ship during target practice and introduced a spirit of rivalry among the gun crews for marksmanship honors which had the effect of reducing the time required to fire a big gun from five minutes to thirty seconds. Within five years, as a direct result of his efforts, the American navy stood first in the accuracy of gun fire among the navies of the world. But his ceaseless energy and tireless study overflowed the duties to which he was assigned and extended to other branches of the navy. He became a student of the human side of the enlisted service and offered many practical suggestions for improving the life of the bluejacket at sea. He was one of the earliest advocates of the all-big-gun type of battleship and convinced Pres. Roosevelt that the ''dreadnaught'' would be the capital ship of the future. A statement on this subject, which he wrote out at the request of the President, had the effect, when published, of changing the plans for the battleships ''Michigan'' and ''South Carolina,'' authorized but not yet begun, to the all-big-gun type, so that these vessels became the first American dreadnaughts. During 1907–09, in addition to his other duties, he served as naval aide to the President and just before the expiration of his term as president, Mr. Roosevelt made him commander of a battleship—the ''Minnesota''—which gave him the distinction of being the only man of rank less than captain to command a first-class ship of the modern American navy. It was while he was in command of this vessel that he delivered a speech which resulted in his being reprimanded by Pres. Taft. The occasion was the visit of the Atlantic fleet to Great Britain in the autumn of 1910. On December 3rd, Commander Sims, his staff and 750 American sailors were guests of the Lord Mayor of London at a luncheon in the famous Guildhall, London. The Lord Mayor had toasted the president of the United States and Commander Sims, in responding with a toast to the king, spoke of the strong ties of blood between the two nations, and added: ''Speaking for myself, I believe that if the time ever comes when the British Empire is menaced by an external enemy, you may count upon every man, every drop of blood, every ship and every dollar of your kindred across the sea.'' The utterance attracted wide attention and was considered by the American government so injudicious as to warrant an official rebuke from the president, which Mr. Taft accordingly delivered by letter on Jan. 9, 1911. During 1911–13 Commander Sims was a student at the naval war college, Newport, R. I., and in the latter year was made commander of the torpedo-boat flotilla of the Atlantic fleet. During the following winter he supervised the construction of the battleship ''Nevada,'' of which he was appointed commander in March, 1916. He was appointed commandant of the Narragansett Bay naval station and president of the naval war college in February, 1917, but had scarcely assumed his new duties when, late in March, he was ordered to London as the special representative of the U. S. navy. He was at sea on his way to England when the United States declared war against Germany. After his arrival in London it was decided to send American naval vessels to the war zone in May, and he was designated as commander of U. S. naval forces operating in European waters. This command he exercised throughout the remainder of the war, discharging his duties in a manner that won the high opinion of all allied naval officers. In June, 1917, he was temporarily in command of all allied vessels operating in the Irish sea—British as well as American. The force under his direction at the time of its greatest strength, on armistice day, 1918, consisted of 373 vessels of all types and 81,000 officers and men, or a force greater than the entire navy before the war. In it was a squadron of six first-class battleships, which operated as an integral part of the British grand fleet. There were fifteen American naval bases in European waters, located all the way from the Adriatic to the North Sea, and a naval aviation force consisting of 20,000 officers and men, sixteen seaplane stations, four dirigible stations, three kite-balloon stations and two large assembly and repair bases. The ships under Adm. Sims's command engaged in 500 battles with enemy submarines, in which a number of the latter were destroyed or damaged. The cordial and harmonious relations that existed between the American naval forces overseas and the navies of England and France were in large measure due to the skill and tact which Adm. Sims demonstrated in every official act. Recognized as one of the ablest men of his time, he was a constant and welcome participant in the inner councils of the British admiralty and at the end of his stay in London his name was almost a household word in England. Upon the eve of his departure from London a splendid silver service was presented to him by Americans resident in London, in testimony of the high regard in which he was held in the British capital. When he returned to the United States he was again detailed as president of the naval war college. On Dec. 17, 1919, he created a profound sensation by writing a letter to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, refusing to accept a distinguished service medal and charging that in many instances naval honors had been awarded where they were not due and withheld where they were due. While a naval board was investigating his charges he created a still greater sensation by writing another letter to Sec. Daniels, dated Jan. 7, 1920, charging the navy department with inefficiency, sluggishness in the work of preparation, confusion and a lack of definite policy in the months immediately preceding and following the declaration of war. Delays and maladministration on the part of the department, he alleged, had cost 500,000 lives and $15,000,000,000 through unnecessary prolongation of the war. The senate committee on naval affairs conducted an extended investigation of these charges and Adm. Sims and Sec. Daniels were brought into sharp conflict. In July, 1921, the committee submitted its findings which were divided along party lines, the Republican majority report vindicating Adm. Sims and the Democratic minority report upholding Sec. Daniels. Rear-Adm. Sims again drew public attention through a speech at a luncheon given in his honor by the English Speaking Union in London, June 7, 1921, when he said: "I do not want to touch on the Irish question, for I know nothing about it, and have not run across anybody in England who does. But there are some people in our country who technically are Americans, some of them naturalized and some native born, but some of them not really Americans at all. Some of these people are now trying to destroy the good relations between our two countries. They are Americans when they want money, but Sinn Feiners when on the platform. They are enemies of ours and yours. They are like zebras—either white horses with black stripes or black horses with white stripes. We know they are not horses, and some people think they are asses; but each of these asses has a vote and it is one of the inconveniences of a republican form of government that American-born citizens think it necessary to cater to these votes. This necessarily creates a wrong impression on this side as to the sentiments of the great body of Americans, but the people of Great Britain know how much confidence to place in resolutions which are forced by these jackass votes." Upon publication of his statements in America the secretary of the navy cancelled his leave of absence by cable and directed him to return to the United States on the first ship. Upon his arrival in Washington, Sec. Denby wrote him a letter calling his attention to the impropriety of an officer in his position discussing such matters in a foreign country, recalling the fact that he had been publicly reprimanded by Pres. Taft for a similar offense in 1911, and in conclusion, expressed the department's "strong and unqualified disapproval of your conduct in having again delivered a highly improper speech in a foreign country and you are hereby publicly reprimanded" This rebuke ended the episode and Adm. Sims returned to his duties as president of the naval war college, where he continued until his retirement for age on Oct. 15, 1922. In spite of his bluntness of speech, Rear-Adm. Sims is regarded as one of the ablest and most accomplished officers the American navy has produced. While he had his critics even in the service, none of them would challenge his sincerity as a naval reformer. When he was sure he was in the right he went ahead, risking reprimand, loss of numbers or dismissal. He has moral as well as physical courage in high degree and few naval commanders have been as popular with their men. Courage, independence of judgment, seriousness of purpose are the dominating qualities of his character, while his unusual administrative ability and his passionate devotion to the welfare and efficiency of the naval service distinguished his entire official career. Adm. Sims is the author of "The Victory at Sea" (1920), which won the Pulitzer prize in 1921. He was decorated with the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George by the king of England in 1918; was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor by France in 1919; awarded the Grand Cordon of the First Class Order of the Rising Sun by Japan in 1920; also the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold by Belgium in 1920 and was made a Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy in 1921. He received the LL.D. degree from Yale, Harvard, Tufts and Juniata universities in 1919, the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia and Williams College in 1920, Cambridge University (England) in 1921, and Union College, McGill and Queen's universities in 1922, and the Sc.D. degree from Stevens Institute of Technology in 1921. He was married Nov. 21, 1905, to Anne, daughter of the late secretary of the interior, Ethan Allan Hitchcock (q.v.), and has five children: Margaret, Adelaide, William, Anne and Ethan Sims.

KNAPP, Charles, philologist, was born in New York city, June 22, 1868, son of Michael and Mary Josephine (Rennett) Knapp. He was graduated at Columbia University in 1887 with the degree of A.B., and received from his alma mater the degrees of A.M. in 1888 and Ph.D. in 1890. At Columbia he was prize fellow in classics, 1887–90; tutorial fellow in classics (Latin), 1890–91; instructor in classics (Latin and Greek), 1891–1902; adjunct professor of classical philology, 1906–20; and professor of Greek and Latin in Barnard College. During 1909–19 he was chairman of the university committee on public ceremonies, and since 1916 he has been chairman of the Barnard section of the department of Greek and Latin, Columbia University. Prof. Knapp is author of a number of articles on classical subjects in technical periodicals; and editor of "Stories from Aulus Gellius" (1895); "Selections from Viri Romae" (with Robert Arrowsmith, 1896); "The Aeneid of Virgil, Books I–VI, Selections VII–XII" (1901); and "Selections from Ovid, Metamorphoses" (1923). He had charge of the department of classical philology in the second edition (1914–16) of the "New International Encyclopedia," and was associate editor of the "Classical Weekly" from 1907 to 1913, serving since the latter year as managing editor. He is a member of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States (secretary treasurer), and the American Philological Association. He served as grand commander for New York state of the United Order of the Golden Cross. He was married June 24, 1889, to Therese Isabel, daughter of David Shaw, of New York city, N. Y., and they have one child, Charles Merriam Knapp.

BRAISLIN, Gibbs, clergyman, was born in Burlington, N. J., July 29, 1850, son of Patrick and Tamar (Gibbs) Braislin. His father, a native of Ireland, came to America in his youth and engaged in farming near Burlington, N. J. The son was reared on his father's farm and was engaged in business in Philadelphia, Pa., and Omaha, Neb., until 1874. Having decided to enter the ministry he prepared for college at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., was graduated at Brown University in 1880, and at Crozer Theological Seminary in 1882. He received the degree of D.D. from Brown University in 1905. He continued his studies in Providence, R. I., and in travel in Europe until 1886 when he was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church, Keeseville, N. Y. He was pastor of the Baptist Church, Rutland, Vt., 1891–1906, during which his church prospered as never before in its history, and became the largest in membership in the state. He was in charge of the First Baptist Church, of Gloucester, Mass., for three years, and the First Baptist Church of New Bedford, Mass., during 1911–17. His sermons are remarkable for their originality, clearness and vigor, as well as for purity and beauty of diction and he is considered one of the most eloquent orators in the Baptist Church of the East. He was president of the Vermont Baptist State Convention Board, 1902–06; Vermont delegate to the world's Baptist Congress in London, Eng., 1905; chairman of the examining committee of Newton Theological Institute 1907–08; member of the National Civic Federation, the Northern Baptist Education Society (president); the executive committee of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society, the board of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, the New Bedford Federation of Churches (president), and the New Bedford Religious Education Association (president). Of tall commanding figure, Dr. Braislin has a strong personality and the power to attract people into his church; he is an inspiring leader and faithful pastor. He was married Oct. 23, 1886, to Jennie C., daughter of Samuel Pyke of Providence, R. I., she died in 1904, and he was married (2), May 21, 1907, to Edith Rowe, daughter of Hazen L. Follansbee, of Gloucester, Mass. He has two sons, James Pyke and Edward Gibbs Braislin.



ROGERS, Ernest Andrew, educator, was born at St. Peter, Minn., July 31, 1881, son of Charles Butters and Dorathee Christine (Cohrs) Rogers, and grandson of Moses and Mary Elizabeth (Butters) Rogers. He was graduated at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, in 1904, and he took post-graduate work, specializing in education at Leland Stanford, Jr., University in 1909–10. He was vice-principal of the high school and teacher of science at Minneota, Minn., during 1904–06, and occupied a similar position at Lakefield, Minn., for the subsequent two years. For the remainder of 1908 he was an instructor at the Teachers' Institute at Luverne, Minn., principal of public schools at Ceylon, Minn., and instructor at the Fort Collins (Colo.) high school and during 1908–09 served as instructor in Latin in the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Calif. The year afterwards he taught in the Hoitt School for Boys, Mayfield, Calif., and since has been president of the Montezuma Mountain School for Boys, Los Gatos, Calif., which he founded in that year. This institution, which now has an enrollment of 100 boys, was established with little more resources than the enthusiasm and confidence of its creator. Mr. Rogers early struggled against conventional educational theories and practices and he became convinced that reform in the education of the boy needed a freer atmosphere for its development. He therefore purchased, in connection with the school, a small mountain fruit farm, thus securing the partial isolation and healthy physical surroundings deemed necessary in boy training. The school is dedicated to the principles of sturdy pioneer living, outdoor life throughout the year, self-reliant work, cleanliness of spirit and service to the world. Under the guidance of boy "commissioners," the pupils manage the community and even confer with the faculty as to changes in the school. Besides a mayor, there are commissioners of education, labor, police and amusement, and each of these reports weekly on his department. In 1908 he founded and organized the World's Federation of Boys, to coöperate with existing boy organizations throughout the world. He was the founder and director of the Knights of Brawn, a boys' club, and successively started similar groups at Lakefield, Ceylon and St. Peter, Minn.; Denver and Fort Collins, Colo., and Berkeley, Calif. He possesses unique power in understanding and leading boys as well as in gaining their confidence. He finds his chief recreation in scientific research. He is a member of the Bahai Society, the California Social Hygiene Association and the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco. He was married June 10, 1922, to Caroline Hawley of Oakland, Calif.

McFARLAND, J[ohn] Horace, printer, was born at McAllisterville, Juniata co., Pa., Sept. 24, 1859, son of George F. and Adeline D. (Griesemer) McFarland, and grandson of John McFarland, who came from Scotland early in the eighteenth century and settled in what is now Chester county, Pa. His father commanded the 151st Pa. volunteers, at Gettysburg, where he was wounded; he was a teacher, editor, nurseryman and philanthropist, and was an earnest worker in the cause of temperance. J. Horace McFarland received his early education at a private school in Harrisburg, Pa. His practical schooling in the printing trade was obtained in the composing room of the ''Temperance Vindicator,'' a weekly publication edited by his father. When the ''Vindicator'' suspended publication he began a printing business of his own (1878), meanwhile assisting his father in the latter's nursery. From a small beginning, when young McFarland did all his own work, the printing business grew steadily in volume and reputation. It was known as the Mount Pleasant Press during 1889–93, and was then incorporated as the J. Horace McFarland Co., whose printing plant at Harrisburg, Pa., occupies nearly an acre of floor space, employs from 100 to 150 hands, and does a gross annual business of $500,000. His interest in horticulture and gardening began in boyhood. Having secured a contract early in his business career to print the ''American Garden,'' for which he also began to write, he began to specialize in the printing of horticultural publications and magazines and catalogues of the leading seed and plant firms in the United States, as well as books on gardening, horticulture and other outdoor subjects. An adept in photography of many years' experience, Mr. McFarland has made a collection of over 35,000 photographs of flowers, wild and cultivated, plants, shrubs, fruits and trees, the reproductive use of which is available to his customers for illustrations in their books and catalogues. With Liberty H. Bailey, of Cornell University, he coöperated with Doubleday, Page & Co. in founding ''Country Life in America,'' which he printed, and to which he contributed photographs and articles during 1901–04. He also assisted in illustrating and printing Bailey's ''Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture.'' During 1904–07 he was editor of the ''Beautiful America'' department of the ''Ladies' Home Journal,'' and during 1908–11, treasurer of the Suburban Press, publisher of ''Suburban Life.'' He is president of the McFarland Publicity Service, a national advertising agency, a director in the Eagles Mere Land Co., the Eagles Mere Co., and the Harris Building & Loan Association. Mr. McFarland is especially well known throughout the country as a pioneer and leader in the city betterment movement, which has as its main object the improvement of living conditions in American cities and the preservation of the country's scenic beauties. In this connection he has vigorously opposed the advertising billboard which is such a conspicuously disfiguring feature of American scenery. His first civic improvement work was done in his own city of Harrisburg, which he aided materially in turning from a place of depressing ugliness into one of the most handsome and efficient of small cities. He has continued this work, chiefly by means of correspondence, addresses and lectures with stereopticon illustrations, in about 300 cities and towns throughout the United States and Canada. By means of his lectures, writings, and direct action in state legislatures and in the national congress, he has aided in accomplishing a vast amount of good. During 1902–04 he was president of the American League for Civic Improvement, and when the American Civic Association was formed in 1904 by the union of the American League for Civic Improvement and the American Park and Outdoor Art Association he became president of the consolidated body, and still holds that office. During its existence the American Civic Association has helped to benefit and beautify more than 1,000 towns; it led the fight which resulted in the protection of Niagara Falls by treaty with Great Britain, and originated the legislation which resulted in the national park service. Mr. McFarland is president of the Eagles Mere Forest Reserve Association; a vice-president of the National Municipal League and of the Pennsylvania Conservation Association; secretary of the Municipal League of Harrisburg and was an active member of the Harrisburg Park Commission during its existence. In 1912–13 he was president of the Harrisburg Board of Trade. He is the author of ''Photographing Flowers and Trees'' (1902); ''Getting Acquainted with the Trees'' (1907); ''Improving the Home Grounds'' (1915); ''My Growing Garden'' (1915), and ''The Rose in

America''(1923). He is editor of the American Rose Society's ''Annual,'' and a contributor to ''The Ladies' Home Journal,'' ''The Garden Magazine,'' ''National Municipal Review,'' ''Outlook'' and other magazines. Personally he is a magnetic man of great energy and industry, frank in manner and democratic in habit. He is a member of the Photographic Society of Philadelphia, the Postal Photographic Club of Washington, D. C., the American Association of Nurserymen, the American Rose Society, the City and Aldine clubs of New York, and the Harrisburg and Engineers' clubs of Harrisburg. He is a Methodist in religion, and has been a Sunday school superintendent for many years. Mr. McFarland was married, May 22, 1884, to Lydia S., daughter of Jacob Walters, of Harrisburg, and has two children: Helen Louise and Robert Bruce McFarland.

DYAR, Clara, was born in Romeo, Mich., Apr. 10, 1869, daughter of John Beekman and Julia Edmunds (Maynard) Dyar, and granddaughter of John Wilde and Sarah (Beekman) Dyar. When Miss Dyar was five years old her father removed to Detroit, Mich., where he engaged in the manufacture of iron, and was one of the organizers and first vice-president of the American Radiator Co. She was educated in private schools and studied piano under J. H. Hahn of Detroit and Albert Ross Parsons of New York. For many years she has been actively identified with the artistic progress of her home city. She was the pioneer in the arts and crafts movement which resulted in the organization of the Arts and Crafts Society, and was one of the founders of the Fine Arts Society, of which she was first vice-president for several terms. In 1907 she organized the Chamber Music Society of Detroit, of which she is still the president. Through her efforts the society has given free concerts in such institutions as public schools, recreation centers, the Detroit Institute of Arts, the Detention Home, the Wayne County Jail and the House of Correction. For these concerts Detroit musicians are professionally engaged by the Society. Many concerts have also been given in benevolent institutions. Miss Dyar was one of the organizers of the Detroit Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and for several years a member of its board of directors. Her suggestion of a star as an appropriate emblem was used in the Blue Star Day campaigns by means of which funds were raised for this work. She was one of the first workers in the cause of woman suffrage in her community and became a member of the Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party. She is a charter member of the Drama League of America, and was the first president of the Detroit Center of the Drama League. She is a member of the Twentieth Century Club, the Woman's City Club and of the Auxiliary Committee of the Detroit Symphony Society, having been one of the group of persons who first became interested in the organization of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

KENNEDY, Chase Wilmot, soldier, was born at Portsmouth, O., Jan. 4, 1859, son of Milton and Josephine Barclay (Hutchinson) Kennedy, and a descendant of Hugh Kennedy, who came to America from Ireland early in the eighteenth century and settled near where McKeesport, Pa., now stands. He was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth and at the U. S. Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1883. He served for several years at army posts on the western frontier and was in Cuba during the Spanish-American war and in the Philippines later, as a captain in the 8th infantry. The entrance of the United States into the European war found him a colonel and a member of the general staff, to which he was appointed July 7, 1914. He was promoted to brigadier general May 15, 1917, and to major general, national army, on Aug. 5, 1917, being assigned on the latter date to the command of Camp Dix, N. J. There he organized and partially trained the 78th division of the army, which afterward went to France, under command of Maj. Gen. James H. McRae (q.v.). Gen. Kennedy was then assigned to and completed the training and equipment of the 85th division, which he took to France in July, 1918, and was its commander during the remainder of the war. While in France it was made a replacement division and stationed first at Pouilly and later at Toul, furnishing large numbers of officers and men to the combat divisions at the front. Gen. Kennedy returned to the United States in March, 1919, and in April was assigned to the command of the Panama Canal department of the army, where he remained for two years. On his return to the United States he was assigned to the command of the 9th coast artillery district, where he remained until his retirement Nov. 30, 1922. He was married Nov. 13, 1889, at Fort Snelling, Minn., to Elizabeth Lord, daughter of Col. Horace Jewett (U. S. A.), of South Berwick, Maine.

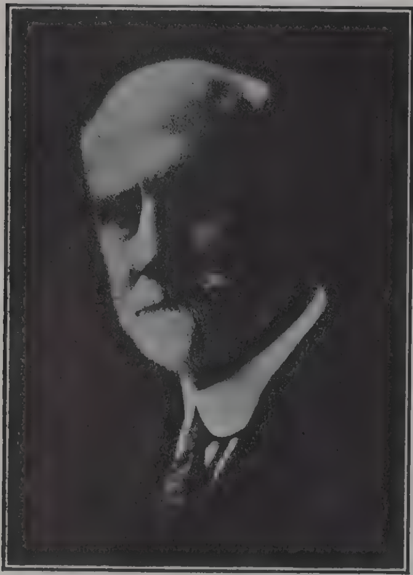
HOWLAND, Charles Henry, civil engineer, was born near Toronto, Ontario, Can., Mar. 25, 1863, son of Frederick Akin and Matilda Margaret (Musson) Howland. His first American ancestor was Henry Howland, who came from England in 1624 and settled at Duxbury, Mass. His wife was Mary Newland, and from them the line of decent is traced through their son Zoeth and his wife Abigail; their son Nathaniel and his wife Rose Allen; their son John and his wife Mary Cook; their son Nathaniel and his wife Joanna Ricketson; their son Peleg and his wife Elizabeth Akin and their son Jonathan Howland and his wife Lydia Pierce, who were the grandparents of Charles Henry Howland. His grandfather was a lawyer at Cape Vincent, N. Y., and Frederick Akin Howland, his father, engaged in milling and manufacturing in Canada, to which he had removed in 1843. The son received his education at Upper Canada College, Toronto, where he was a student for four years. At the age of sixteen he was engaged as assistant to the chief of the astronomical section of the special Canadian government survey, the corps being engaged in establishing initial points and meridians from which lines were run for the laying out of the public lands in what are now the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In 1884 he settled in Los Angeles, Calif., and was engaged as surveyor and civil engineer throughout southern California. As one of his duties, he ran the preliminary survey line for the Santa Fe railroad from Los Angeles to Port Ballona and Santa Monica. After three years of this work, he became manager for Daniel Freeman's 25,000-acre ranch in California, which extended from the Baldwin Hills to the northern limits of Redondo City. For many years he was also the executive in charge of the extensive interests of the Freeman estate. From the original Freeman ranch have since been carved the sites for the cities of Inglewood, Playa del Rey, El Segundo, Manhattan Beach, Hermosa Beach, Hawthorne and a part of Venice. Besides the Freeman estate he controlled property in Los Angeles, a brick-kiln at Inglewood which furnished bricks for most of the older business blocks in Los Angeles, and operated a steamship in the coal trade between British Columbia and San Pedro, Calif. Two thousand acres of the ranch which remain undivided are cultivated by Mr. Howland. He was formerly a director in the Broadway Bank & Trust Co., Los Angeles, and he is a director in the Seaside Water Co., the holding company of the Virginia Hotel at Long Beach, and a director also in the Long Beach Bath House & Amusement Co. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. In 1895, he enlisted in Troop D, Calif. national guard. In 1896, after having been made corporal and sergeant, he was commissioned first lieutenant, and the following year was raised to the rank of captain. In 1905 he became first lieutenant and aide-de-camp, 1st brigade and in 1907 major and engineer officer, 1st brigade. In 1909 he was placed on the retired list by act of the legislature, and in the same year was re-commissioned as major in the ordnance department. In the last-named capacity he served as inspector of small arms practice, 1st brigade, and built the state rifle range in Scholl Canyon. He was withdrawn from active service and placed on the retired list with rank of major in 1916. With Mrs. Howland he erected the beautiful Protestant Episcopal church of the Holy Faith at Inglewood, as a memorial to their mothers. In addition to the church edifice proper, there are a rectory and a parish house. The church is of English Gothic style, modified to suit southern California conditions. He finds his chief recreation in travel and photography, of which he has made a special study. He was married Sept. 22, 1888, to Grace Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Freeman of Los Angeles.

BLISS, William Julian Albert, physicist, was born in Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1867, son of Alexander and Eleanor Taylor (Albert) Bliss. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Bliss of England, who located first at Braintree, Mass., and later settled at Hartford, Conn. Thomas Bliss' wife was Margaret Lawrence, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Mary Leonard; their son Ebenezer and his wife Mary Gaylord; their son Jedediah and his wife Miriam Hitchcock; their son Alexander and his wife Abigail Williams, and their son Alexander and his wife Betsy Davis, who were the grandparents of William J. A. Bliss. His grandfather, Alexander Bliss, was associated with Daniel Webster in the practice of law; Alexander Bliss' widow became the wife of George Bancroft, the historian and statesman. His father, also a lawyer, was acting quartermaster general in the civil war, first secretary of legation and military attaché to Berlin during 1867–73, and chargé d'affaires during a part of the Franco-Prussian war. William J. A. Bliss was graduated at Harvard College in 1888 with the degree of A.B. and continued his specialization in electrical engineering at Johns Hopkins University, receiving a certificate in 1890, and the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1894. He entered upon his teaching career as assistant in electrical engineering at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., in 1890. In 1894 he became instructor in physics in the Women's College, Baltimore, as well as lecturer in physics at Johns Hopkins, where he rose rapidly from assistant during 1895–97, to associate professor during 1897–1901, and finally to collegiate professor of physics, having held that chair since 1901. Prof. Bliss is co-author with Joseph Sweetman Ames of "Manual of Experiments in Physics" (1907). He is a fellow of the American Physical Society, member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, the Baltimore, the Baltimore Country, the Elkridge Fox Hunting and the University clubs. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married Nov. 19, 1896, to Edith Grantham, daughter of Harry F. West of Philadelphia, and has two children: Eleanor Albert, and Frances McDowell Bliss.

FROTHINGHAM, Louis Adams, lawyer, was born at Jamaica Plain, Mass., July 13, 1871, son of Thomas Bumstead and Annie Pearson (Lunt) Frothingham, and a descendant of William Frothingham, who came to this country from Holderness, Yorkshire, England, the line being traced through William's son Nathaniel and his wife Mary Hett; their son Nathaniel and his wife Hannah Rand; their son Nathaniel and his wife Susanna Whittemore; their son Nathaniel and his wife Mary Whittemore; their son Ebenezer and his wife Joanna Langdon; and their son Rev. Nathaniel Langdon and his wife Anna Gorham Brooke, who were the grandparents of Louis Adams Frothingham. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1893, and LL.B. at the Harvard law school in 1896. While at college he was four years on the baseball team, being its captain for two years, and was later head coach. He began the practice of his profession under Judge Lowell. He was private secretary to Congressman William C. Lovering in 1897, and the following year was assistant attorney of the Metropolitan Park Commission, Boston. During 1901–05 he was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, being speaker in the last term. He was second lieutenant of the United States marine corps, serving on the steamship "Yankee" in the Atlantic squadron during the Spanish-American war; was colonel of the 13th regiment Massachusetts state guard, 1917–18, and major in the United States army, 1918–19. He was treasurer of the Republican city committee in 1900 and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1909. In 1920 he was elected to the national congress, defeating Richard Olney, Democrat, and was assigned to the house committee on military affairs, where he was particularly active in measures affecting the ex-service men. He is president of the Blackstone Savings Bank, treasurer and director of the Frothingham buildings, director of the Federal Trust Co., and an overseer of Harvard College. In religion he is a Unitarian, and is a member of the Union, Country and Harvard clubs and of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Alpha Delta Phi college fraternities. He was married at North Easton, May 8, 1916, to Mary S., daughter of Frederick Lothrop Ames of Easton, Mass.

JOHNSON, Allen, educator, was born in Lowell, Mass., Jan. 29, 1870, son of Moses Allen and Elmira (Shattuck) Johnson. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Richard Johnson, who came from England in 1630 and settled at Lynn, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel; his son David and his wife Esther Laughton; their son Nehemiah and his wife Lydia Newhall; their son Samuel and his wife Sarah Breed; and their son Daniel Johnson and his wife Comfort Allen, who were the grandparents of Allen Johnson. Moses Allen Johnson, his father, a native of Massachusetts, was the inventor of a felting machine and the superintendent of the Lowell Felting Company. The son received his preliminary education in the Lowell High School and was graduated A.B. at Amherst College in 1892, receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1895. He was a student at the University of Leipzig during 1895–97, and at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, Paris, in 1897. Columbia University gave him the degree of Ph.D. in 1899 and Amherst College the degree of L.H.D. in 1922. He was instructor in history at the Lawrenceville (N. J.) School during 1892–94; professor of history in Iowa (now Grinnell) College during 1898–1905; professor of history and political science in Bowdoin College, 1905–10, and since the latter year has been Larned professor of American history in Yale University. He is corresponding member of the Maine Historical Society, and member of the American Historical Association, American Political Science Association, Phi Beta Kappa Society, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Authors' Club, New York, and Graduates' Club, New Haven. He is author of "The Intendant under Louis XIV" (1899); Stephan A. Douglas" (1908); "Report on the Archives of Maine" (1910); "Readings in American Constitutional History" (1912); "Union and Democracy" (1918), and "Jefferson and His Colleagues" (1921), in the "Chronicles of America," of which he was the editor-in-chief. This history of America in fifty volumes, published by the Yale University Press, was completed in 1921. He was married at Germantown, Pa., June 20, 1900, to Helen K., daughter of Henry A. Ross, manufacturing chemist, of Philadelphia. She died Nov. 15, 1921. Their son, Allen Sheppard Johnson, graduated at Yale College in the class of 1922.

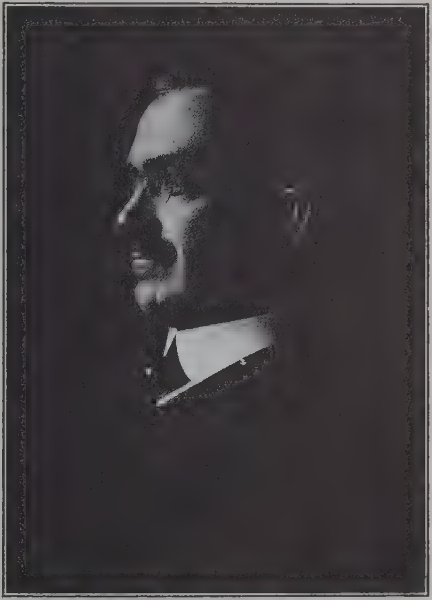
SEWALL, Henry, physiologist, was born in Winchester, Va., May 25, 1855, son of Thomas and Julia Elizabeth (Waters) Sewall. He is descended from Henry Sewall, who came to America from England, first in 1634, returned to England in 1646, and again came to America in 1659, settling at Newbury, Mass. The immigrant ancestor married Jane Dummer and from them the line of descent runs through their son John and his wife Hannah Fessenden; their son Nicholas and his wife Mahitable Storer; their son John and his wife Mary Sayward; their son Thomas and his wife Priscilla Cony; and their son Thomas and his wife Mary Choate, sister of Rufus Choate, who were the grandparents of our subject. His grandfather, Thomas Sewall, was a distinguished medical practitioner at Washington, D. C., and was the first to show the anatomical effects of alcohol on the stomach, and his father was a Methodist clergyman in Virginia, Maryland and New York, and a noted pulpit orator. Henry Sewall was graduated B.S. at Wesleyan University in 1876 and continued his studies as assistant fellow and associate in biology at Johns Hopkins University, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1879. After brief courses at the universities of Leipzig and Heidelberg, 1880–81, he returned to Johns Hopkins as an associate in biology. In 1882 he was called to the University of Michigan as professor of physiology and seven years later to the Denver and Gross College of Medicine in a similar capacity, continuing there until 1908. He held the chair of medicine at the University of Colorado during 1911–18, and has been emeritus professor there since the latter year. Dr. Sewall has specialized in internal medicine and clinical pathology. His early research work included studies of the polar effects on nerves of weak induction currents and similar experiments on the hearts of frogs and terrapins. He was the first to discover (1887) the principle of active immunity, following inoculation with rattlesnake venom, pointing the way to the development of diphtheria antitoxin, etc. During his residence in Colorado he has become one of the leading members of his profession in that state. He was the prime mover in the establishment of the Colorado Medical Library Association, founded in 1893, was assistant health commissioner of Denver in 1891–93; secretary of the Colorado State Board of Health during 1893–99, and a member of the national board of medical examiners during 1915–19. He is a member of the Colorado State Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Physiological Society, American Climatological Society (president, 1915), and the Association of American Physicians (president, 1916). He received the honorary degree of M.D. from the University of Michigan in 1888, M.D. from the University of Denver in 1889, and the degree D.Sc. from the University of Michigan in 1912. He is the author of numerous papers in medical journals. He was married Sept. 21, 1887, to Isabel Josephine, daughter of J. J. Vickers, of Toronto, Canada.



DEALEY, George Bannerman, publisher, was born in Manchester, England, Sept. 18, 1859, son of George and Mary Ann (Nellins) Dealey, and brother of James Quayle Dealey (below). He came with his parents to the United States in 1870 and settled at Galveston, Tex. He was educated in primary schools in Liverpool, England, and in primary, night and private schools at Galveston. The Southern Methodist University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1921. He began his wage earning career at the age of ten entering the service of the "Galveston News" in 1874. Six years later he became chief of mailing and subscription department and during 1883–84 he was agent for the "News" at Waco and at Dallas, after which he was transferred to Houston as manager of that branch. A year later he aided in the establishment by the Galveston publishers of the Dallas "Morning News," of which he was from the outset, business manager. He was made manager in 1900, a director in the publishing corporation of A. H. Belo & Co. in 1905, vice-presi-

dent and general manager in 1910 and president and general manager in 1920. A. H. Belo & Co. publish the Galveston "Daily News," the Galveston "Semi-Weekly Farm News," the Dallas "Morning News," the Dallas "Journal," and the Dallas "Semi-Weekly Farm News." Politically he is an independent Democrat. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the Westminster (Presbyterian) Church, Dallas. He has been president of the United Charities of Dallas since 1906. He is honorary vice-president of the National Housing Association, and a member of the advisory council of the National Municipal League, the National Conference on City Planning (director), the Dallas Property Owners' Association (director), the American Civic Association (vice-president), the Southwestern Political Science Association (vice-president), the Texas Historical Society, the American Political Science Association, the Civic Federation of Dallas, the Winslow Park Club of Arkansas, the National Press Club of Washington, D. C.; the Country, City, and Critic clubs of Dallas and an associate member of the University Club of Dallas. He holds the 33rd (honorary) degree in Masonry. He was married Apr. 9, 1884, to Olivia, daughter of Ethan Allen, a newspaper publisher, of Lexington, Mo., and has five children: Annie, wife of Dr. Rice Robinson Jackson; Fannie, wife of Dr. Henry Benjamin Decherd; Mary, wife of James McQueen Moroney; Walter Allen, assistant general manager of the Dallas "News" and "Journal," and Edward Musgrove Dealey, member editorial staff of the Dallas "News."

DEALEY, James Quayle, educator and author, was born at Manchester, England, Aug. 13, 1861, son of George and Mary Ann (Nellins) Dealey. The family emigrated in 1870, settling in Galveston, Tex., where the son continued his preparatory education. He engaged in business at the age of fifteen, and in 1884 resigned as bookkeeper of the Galveston "News," and entered Cook Academy, Montour Falls, N. Y. Following his graduation at Brown University in 1890, he was appointed professor of ancient languages and history at the Denton (Tex.) Normal College. The following year, however, he returned to the North as a teacher of Latin at Vermont Academy. In 1893 he received the degree of A.M. from Brown University for studies in Greek and German, and in the fall returned to Brown as instructor in Latin. In 1895, after an examination in political and social studies, he received the degree of Ph.D. from Brown, and was appointed assistant professor of social and political science. He is now the head of that department, with the title of professor. Dr. Dealey is a member of numerous learned societies in this and in other countries, including the Royal Society of Arts, London, of which he is a fellow; the American Sociological Society, of which he was president in 1920, and the American Political Science Association. He is the author of articles for papers and magazines mainly on political topics, has made addresses on matters of current interest and has been identified with reform movements in Rhode Island, especially in connection with municipal and state politics and social matters. His more important writings are "Spanish Source of the Mexican Constitution of 1824" (1900); "Text Book of Sociology" in collaboration with Lester F. Ward (1905); "Our State Constitutions" (1907); "Development of the State" (1909); "The Family in its Sociological Aspects" (1912); "Growth of State Constitutions" (1915); "Sociology, Its Development and Applications" (1920) and "The State and Government" (1921). Dr. Dealey is a man of wide learning and eminent talent in education. He combines those valuable faculties that enable one not only to analyze a topic but also to present the analysis in a clear manner to students. Always identified with the church, he has yet candidly pointed out its shortcomings; giving his life to teaching, he has frankly exposed the weakness of modern schools. He has been especially active in civic reform and social uplift, and has brought his students face to face with the abuses of government in city and state. As the close friend of Prof. Lester F. Ward, he has interpreted the latter's teachings to a wide circle, and shown their applications. An unwearying scholar, and a conscientious educator, he is a delightful companion and faithful friend. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 7, 1890, to Clara, daughter of Rev. W. C. Learned, a Baptist clergyman, and has four children: William Learned, Hermione Louise, Clara Elizabeth and James Quayle Dealey, Jr.



SHANNON, Edward Caswell, soldier and manufacturer, was born at Phoenixville, Pa., June 24. 1870, son of Frederick Hallman and Janet (Murray) Shannon, and grandson of John Shannon, of Shannonville, Montgomery co., Pa., whose father came from Ireland. All were farmers and his father was also a tinsmith. Edward C. Shannon received his preliminary education in the public schools of Phoenixville, subsequently taking a special course in metallurgical chemistry in the laboratory of the Phoenix Iron Co. His military career began in 1889, when he became a private in company C.

4th regiment of infantry, Penn. N. G. He was captain in the Spanish-American war. He was promoted major in 1904 and colonel in 1915, and served with his regiment on the Mexican border in 1916. During the world war the 4th infantry was converted into machine gun units and with the exception of one battalion was assigned to the 28th division. He was relieved from command of the 4th and detailed to headquarters of the 28th division. Later he was assigned to command the 103d trains and military police of the division, and in December, 1917, was placed in command of the 111th U. S. infantry of the 28th division. On May 9, 1919, he was discharged and on June 3, 1919, he was cited for gallantry in action at the Forêt de Fère, France, where he reconnoitered in front of his lines under intense machine gun fire. The following month the war department awarded him the Distinguished Service Medal for his capable and forceful leadership of the 111th infantry, 28th division. He began his business career in 1887 as chemist for the Chickies (Pa.) Iron Co. In 1897 he became superintendent of the Triumph Embroidery Co., Columbia, Pa. Two years later he was made superintendent of the Chickies furnaces of C. R. Baird & Co. He returned to the Triumph Embroidery Co. as superintendent in 1901, and since 1919 has been manager of that company, and the Lucas Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of children's dresses. He is also a director in the First Columbia National Bank of Columbia. In 1920 he was elected prothonotary of Lancaster county for a four-year term. He is past exalted ruler of his lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Society of Foreign Wars, the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association, the American Legion, and the Hamilton Club (Lancaster, Pa.). He finds his chief recreation in automobiling. Politically he is a Republican. He was married Apr. 12, 1899, to Maude, daughter of William H. Lucas, a manufacturer of Columbia, Pa., and has one child: Janet Lucas Shannon.

BALL, Frank Clayton, manufacturer, was born near Greensburg, Trumbull co., O., Nov. 24, 1857, son of Lucius Styles and Maria P. (Bingham) Ball. His first American ancestor was Edward Ball, who came from England in 1640, located first at Branford, Conn., and subsequently at Newark, N. J. His wife was Abigail Blatchley, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Davis; their son Moses and his wife Lucretia Dalgleish; their son Jonathan and his wife Sarah Styles, and their son William and his wife Marcy Harvey, who were the grandparents of Frank Clayton Ball. He completed his education at the Canandaigua (N. Y.) Academy, where his family removed when he was ten years old. In 1877 Mr. Ball and his four brothers, Lucius Lorenzo Ball, William Charles Ball, Edmund Burke Ball, and George Alexander Ball, formed a partnership under the name of Ball Brothers, and established at Buffalo, N. Y., a small factory for the manufacture of tin oil cans. In 1884 glass oil cans and glass fruit jars were added to their product. When natural gas was discovered in Indiana in 1887, the brothers built a factory at Muncie, Ind., for the manufacture of glass jars, incorporating the business as the Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Co., of which Mr. Frank C. Ball was president; Edmund B. Ball, vice-president; William C. Ball, secretary, and George A. Ball, treasurer. With the increasing demand for glass preserving jars the business expanded until at the present time the factory in Muncie covers seventy acres, and employs 1,500 hands. There is a branch factory at Wichita Falls, Tex., and the combined output of the two plants is 600,000 jars per day. The jar trimmings and the boxes in which they are packed are also made in the company's plants; the sheet zinc from which the jar caps are stamped is made in a rolling-mill connected with the factory. Mr. Ball and his brothers have ever been alert to improve their product and the processes and machinery for its manufacture. Every new device in the manufacture of glass which could be utilized has been installed in the factory. The Ball-Mason jars are sold throughout the entire civilized world. Mr. Ball and his brothers acquired large interests in the steamship companies operated by G. A. Tomlinson on the Great Lakes. In 1914 he was made president of the reorganized Inter-State Automobile Co. of Muncie, which manufactured a light six-cylinder, five-passenger car until the company was taken over by the General Motors Corporation in 1919. Frank C. Ball is president of the Muncie Young Men's Christian Association, Muncie & Western Railroad Company, and the Indianapolis, New Castle & Muncie Traction Company; treasurer of the Muncie & Portland Traction Company, and director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, the Indiana Union Traction Company, the Warner Gear Company of Muncie, the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital of Indianapolis; the Indiana State Normal School, and Keuka College of Keuka Park, N. Y. He is a 32nd degree Mason and Knight Templar. His political affiliation is with the Republican party and he is a communicant of the Universalist church. He was married Nov. 1, 1893, to Elizabeth Wolfe, daughter of Thomas J. Brady of Muncie, and has five children: Edmund Arthur, Lucy, Margaret, Frank Elliott, and Rosemary Ball.

KELLOGG, Vernon Lyman, zoologist, was born in Emporia, Kans., Dec. 1, 1867, son of Lyman Beecher and Abigail (Homer) Kellogg. His father was the first president of the Kansas State Normal School, a judge, and attorney general of Kansas. His first paternal American ancestor, Joseph Kellogg, came from England to Farmington, Conn., in 1651, and was a founder of Hadley, Mass. From him and his wife, Abigail Terry, the line of descent is through Ensign Stephen and Lydia (Belden) Kellogg; Stephen and Abigail (Loomis) Kellogg; St. Stephen and Mindwell (Belden) Kellogg; Loomis, a soldier in the revolutionary war, and Anna (Truman) Kellogg; Horace and Prudence (Tuttle) Kellogg; and Hiram and Delia (Beecher) Kellogg, the grandparents of Dr. Vernon Kellogg. Following his graduation at the University of Kansas, as A.B. in 1889 and M.S. in 1892, he engaged in special entomological studies at Cornell University in 1891, at the University of Leipzig during 1893–94 and 1897–98, and at the University of Paris, 1904–05 and 1908–09. Dr. Kellogg began his career in 1890 as assistant professor of entomology at the University of Kansas, and three years later was appointed associate professor. He joined the faculty of Stanford University as assistant professor of entomology in 1894, was appointed associate professor in 1895, and served as professor of entomology from 1906 to 1920. His extensive research work has centered on the classification and distribution of the Mallophaga (the bird lice); on the morphology and development of the mouth parts of insects; the classification, structure, and life history of Blepharoceridae (the net-veined midges); the development of the scales of the Lepidoptera (moths); phagocytosis in insects; parthenogenesis, regeneration and general biology of silkworms; and the variation, inheritance and behavior of insects. Dr. Kellogg has served since 1919 in Washington, D. C., as permanent secretary and as chairman of the division of educational relations of the National Research Council. The council was established in 1916 by the National Academy of Sciences at the request of the president of the United States, to support and encourage American research in the field of the natural sciences, considerable sums of money being appropriated by various foundations, industrial concerns and individuals for carrying out the work. The council is composed of two groups of major divisions, the first group of seven divisions representing physics, mathematics and astronomy; chemistry and chemical technology; anthropology and psychology; geology and geography; biology and agriculture; the medical sciences; and engineering and industrial research; the second group consisting of four divisions of general relations, representing foreign, federal, state, and educational relations. The council maintains a close contact with the scientific organizations and workers of the United States and of various foreign countries representing both pure science and its applications, and it is the official representative in the United States of the International Research Council, with its various affiliated international scientific unions. The actual membership of the council, appointed by the president of the National Academy of Sciences, is chiefly composed of accredited representatives of about seventy-five national scientific and technical societies, nominated directly by those societies. The council shares the editorial and financial responsibility for the publication of the "Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences," and also publishes under its own name various bulletins, reprints and circulars. With the financial assistance of the Rockefeller foundation, it maintains three series of more than 100 research fellowships in the physical, chemical and mathematical sciences, the medical sciences, and the biological sciences, including zoology, botany, anthropology, and psychology. One of the major undertakings of the council was the inauguration in 1922 of the preparation and publication of international critical tables of numerical data of physics, chemistry and technology. Dr. Kellogg had an important part in American relief work in Europe during the World war. He was director in Brussels for the American Commission for Belgian Relief during 1915–16; assistant to the U. S. food administrator, Herbert Hoover, during 1917–19; chief of the mission to Poland and special investigator in Russia, and was engaged in other services in Europe with the American Relief Administration during 1918–21. In 1922 he was appointed a member of the committee on intellectual cooperation of the League of Nations, and has served as a member of the American committee, and of a special committee formed to cooperate with organizations dealing with exchanges between professors and students.

He is author of "Common Injurious Insects of Kansas" (1892); "Animal Life," with David Starr Jordan (1901); "Elementary Zoology" (1901, 2nd ed. 1902); "First Lessons in Zoology" (1903); "American Insects" (1904); "Animal Studies," with David Starr Jordan and Harold Heath (1905); "Evolution and Animal Life," with David Starr Jordan (1907); "Darwinism Today" (1907); "Insect Stories" (1908); "Scientific Aspects of Luther Burbank's Work," with David Starr Jordan (1909); "In and Out of Florence," under the pseudonym of Max Vernon (1910); "The Animals and Man" (1911); "Beyond War" (1912); "Economic Zoology and Entomology," with R. W. Doane (1915); "Losses of Life in Modern Wars and Race Deterioration," with G. Bodart (1916); "Headquarters Nights" (1917); "The Food Problem," with Alonzo Englebert Taylor (1917); "Fighting Starvation in Belgium (1918); "Germany in the War and After" (1919); "Herbert Hoover—the Man and his Work" (1920); "Human Mind as the Biologist Sees It" (1922); "Nuova, the New Bee" (1921); "Mind and Heredity" (1923); and "Evolution" (1924). Dr. Kellogg's separate papers, exclusive of those written in collaboration with his students or associates, are more than a hundred in number. Typical of these may be cited the following: "The Histoblasts (Imaginal Buds) of the Wings and Legs of the Giant Crane Fly" (Psyche, 1901) and "Elementary Studies in Insect Histology" (Psyche, 1903); the following which appeared in the "American Naturalist," "Phagocytosis in the Post-embryonic Development of the Diptera" (1901), "The Development and Homologies of the Mouth Parts of Insects" (1902), "Notes on Evolution" (1909), and "Distribution and Species-forming of Ectoparasites" (1913); "Is There Determinate Variation?" (Science, 1906), "A Note on Assortative Mating" (Ibid. 1906), and "Ectoparasites of the Monkeys, Apes and Man" (Ibid. 1913). More technical are his discussions of "Insects and Spiders of the Galapagos" (Psyche, 1901); "Birds of the High Mountains" (Bulletin of the Sierra Club, 1902); "The Net-winged Midges of North America" (Calif. Acad. of Sci., 1903); "Regeneration in Larval Legs of Silkworms" (Journ. of Exper. Zool., 1903); "Insect Bionomics" (Entom. News, 1907); "Artificial Parthenogenesis in the Silkworm" (Biol. Bull. of Woods Hole, 1907); and "Mallophaga from Birds of the South Atlantic" (Bull. Mus. of Broooklyn Inst., 1914). He is the editor of and has contributed since 1911 to the "Philosophy of Nature" series. Dr. Kellogg is a trustee of Rockefeller Foundation, Brookings graduate school, Gallaudet College, and other scientific and educational institutions. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of California in 1919 and Brown University in 1920, and the degree of Sc.D. by Oberlin College in 1922. He is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, a commander of the Order of the Crown and of Leopold I of Belgium, a commander of the order of Polonia Restituta, and was a recipient of the Polish gold medal. Dr. Kellogg is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president, 1915; executive committee 1924), and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, Entomological Society of America (president, 1915), Washington Academy of Sciences (president, 1926), American Philosophical Society, California Academy of Sciences, American Society of Naturalists, Nature Study Society (vice-president, 1908–09), American Ecological Society, Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, American Association of Economic Entomologists, Entomologische Gesellschaft, Societé Entomologi de France, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. He was married, Apr. 27, 1908, in Florence, Italy, to Charlotte Hoffman, of Piedmont, Calif., and has one daughter, Charlotte Jean Kellogg.

WELCH, Francis Joseph, physician, was born at Portland, Me., Aug. 27, 1879, son of Thomas J. and Louise (Deehan) Welch and grandson of Michael Welch, who emigrated from Galway, Ireland, in 1844. He was graduated A.B. at Bowdoin College in 1903 and M.D. at the Medical School of Maine in 1906. After graduation he served as interne at St. Barnabas Hospital in Portland, Me., attended the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School and began general practice in Portland. Beginning in 1910 he directed his practice toward diseases of the chest, getting special training at the Trudeau School of Tuberculosis, Saranac, N. Y., and has since given his attention exclusively to this specialty. He is consultant in respiratory diseases on the staff of the Maine General Hospital at Portland, and chief of the tuberculosis clinic of the Edward Mason Dispensary in that city. In addition, he is medical director of Restland, a health resort located among the foothills of the White Mountains at East Parsonfield, York co., Me., which was originally founded by him under the name of Maple Crest Sanatorium in 1910. He was assistant professor of medicine at the Bowdoin Medical School during 1910–21 and he has been active in the Maine Public Health Association as chairman of the tuberculosis division. Dr. Welch is a fellow of the American College of Physicians; a member of the American Medical Association, National Tuberculosis Association and Cumberland County Medical Association (president, 1919); a member of the Elks, Knights of Columbus, Kiwanis, Portland Country Club, Portland Medical Club, and Aegis Medical Club, and Theta Delta Chi and Alpha Kappa Kappa (deputy grand president, 1909) fraternities. Dr. Welch in his younger years was a concert violinist of distinction and during 1904–05 served as concert master of the Maine Symphony Orchestra. He is unmarried.

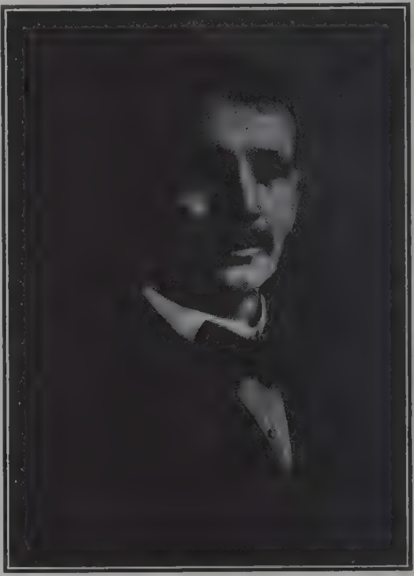
BOLTON, Herbert Eugene, historian and university professor, was born at Wilton, Wis., July 20, 1870, son of Edwin Latham and Rosaline Abigail (Cady) Bolton. His father came over from Leeds, England, settling in Monroe county, Wis., about 1855, and during the civil war was regimental adjutant of the 17th Wis. volunteers. His mother was a native of Vermont. He was graduated B.L. at the University of Wisconsin in 1895, and took a post-graduate course in history there in 1896–97. He was Harrison fellow in history at the University of Pennsylvania during 1897–99, and received the degree of Ph.D. from Pennsylvania in the latter year. He went to the State Normal School in Milwaukee in 1899 as professor of history and economics and two years later was appointed instructor in history at the University of Texas, becoming adjunct professor in 1905 and associate professor in 1908. He was professor of American history at Leland Stanford Junior University during

1909–11 and has held the same chair at the University of California since 1911. In 1916 he became director of the Bancroft Library and in 1919 was made chairman of the department of history. In 1917 he was faculty research lecturer at the University of California; in the winter of 1920–21 he gave a series of eight lectures at the Lowell Institute on "Growth of the Spanish Power in America;" and in 1922, he gave three Leconte memorial lectures in the Yosemite Valley on "The Early History of the Yosemite Region." During 1902–06 and 1907–08 he was engaged in historical investigations in Mexico, followed by the publication of an elaborate report on United States history materials in the Mexican archives. He discovered a wealth of historical material in the Spanish-American field, and the results of his researches as presented in his numerous publications have won for him an international reputation as an authority on Spanish-American and Western history. Much of the history of the southwestern country is being rewritten because of the valuable records that Prof. Bolton has unearthed in the Mexican archives. Meanwhile, during 1906–12 he was an investigator of the history of the native tribes of Texas for the United States Bureau of Ethnology. Prof. Bolton is the author of "Guide to Materials for the History of the United States in the Principal Archives of Mexico" (1913); "Athanase de Mézières and the Louisiana-Texas Frontier, 1766–1780" (1914); "Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century; Studies in Spanish Colonial History and Administration" (1915); "The Colonization of North America, 1492–1783" (with Thomas Maitland Marshall, 1920); "The Spanish Borderlands" in "The Chronicles of America Series (1921), and "California's Story" (with E. D. Adams, 1922) and has edited: "With the Makers of Texas" (with E. C. Barker, 1904); "Spanish Explorations in the Southwest" (1916); "The Pacific Ocean in History" (with H. Morse Stephens, 1916); Father Kino's "Historical Memoir of Pimeria Alta" (1919), and the historical publications of the University of California. He contributed special articles to "The Philippine Islands" (1903–08) and "Handbook of American Indians" (1907–10), and numerous papers to the leading historical journals and reviews. His own interpretation of the history of the western hemisphere is best seen in his lecture course at the university on "The History of the Americas" which he established in the fall of 1919. He has inspired and trained a large group of young historians who are spreading their influence throughout the country. Prof. Bolton was married Aug. 20, 1895, to Gertrude, daughter of Samuel Parkman Janes of Tunnel City, Wis., and has seven children: Frances Latham, wife of Francis Appleton; Helen; Laura, wife of Theodore Brower; Eugenie; Gertrude; Jane and Herbert Eugene Bolton, Jr. He is a fellow of the Royal Historical Society, of London.

TOWNE, Elizabeth Lois, editor, author, lecturer and club woman, was born in Portland, Ore., May 11, 1865, daughter of John Halsey and Jane Catherine (Osborn) Jones, and granddaughter of Justus and Lois (Hastings) Jones. In 1898, finding herself partly dependent upon her own efforts, she founded a metaphysical magazine called "Nautilus," the first number of which, consisting of 2,800 copies, was published in November, 1898, at Portland. In May, 1900, she moved the magazine and publishing business to Holyoke, Mass. Ella Wheeler Wilcox was the first regular contributor to "Nautilus" (1902–1912). Later came Edwin Markham,, Sinclair Lewis, Grace McGowan Cooke, Dr. Frank Crane, Orison Swett Marden, Paul Ellsworth, Thomas Dreier and others. The circulation of "Nauti-

lus'' averaged 50,000 per month in 1920 and extends to every civilized country in the world. The business was incorporated in 1913 as the Elizabeth Towne Co., which, besides the publication of ''Nautilus,'' publishes books on metaphysics and psychology. Mrs. Towne, as editor of ''Nautilus,'' contributes to its pages and inspires its general policy. She is also the author of ''Joy Philosophy'' (1903); ''Meals Without Meat'' (1903); ''Practical Methods of Self Development'' (1904); ''How to Concentrate'' (1904); ''How to Grow Success'' (1904); ''Happiness and Marriage'' (1904); ''How to Wake the Solar Plexus'' (1904); ''How to Train Children and Parents'' (1904); ''You and Your Forces'' (1905); ''Experiences in Self-Healing'' (1905); ''The Life Power'' (1906); ''Lessons in Living'' (1910); ''Thought Force for Success'' (1911); ''How to Use New Thought in Home Life'' (1915); and ''How to Demonstrate $10,000'' (1921). A number of these books have been translated and published in foreign lands, including Germany, France, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Chile, China, Japan and India. Mrs. Towne has also lectured on the subject of her specialty in all parts of the United States. The philosophy of her teachings through her publications is the philosophy of her life. As a lecturer and writer she has been hailed as the apostle of happy living and joyous advance through self-knowledge, self-direction, coöperation and confidence in the invisible energies of mankind. Mrs. Towne is an active clubwoman, and is keenly interested in civic betterment and national politics. In 1912 she was a delegate with her husband to the national convention in Chicago that created the Progressive party and nominated Roosevelt for the presidency, and also in 1916 Mr. and Mrs. Towne were delegates to the Progressive national convention. During 1912–13 she was one of the three women state committeemen of the Progressive party in Massachusetts, and served on the board of directors of the Massachusetts Federation of Progressive women. Since 1913 she has served as chairman of program and as vice-president (1914–21) of the Hampden County Women's Club, and in 1921 was elected its president. In 1919 she founded and has since served as chairman of the All-Holyoke Open Forum, a representative organization where statesmen and lecturers of note appear before the residents of Holyoke to discuss subjects of timely interest. She was appointed to this work by the Holyoke Woman's Municipal League, for which she continues to serve as chairman of forum committee. Mrs. Towne is a member of the executive board of International New Thought Alliance, and has been an honorary president since 1915. She has been instrumental in founding the Hampden County New Thought Committee (1918) which was reorganized into the District Association for Western Massachusetts of the International New Thought Alliance (June, 1921). In 1920 she became a leader of the Holyoke New Thought Center. She was married at Portland, Ore., Apr. 7, 1880, to Joseph H. Struble, from whom she was divorced, and second, in Holyoke, Mass., May 26, 1900, to William Elmer Towne, who is associated with her in the editorial and publishing business. Two children were born of the first marriage: Catherine Elizabeth, wife of Edward Lincoln Twing of Holyoke, Mass., and Chester Holt Struble, managing editor and advertising manager of ''Nautilus.''

HALL, Josiah Newhall, physician and surgeon, was born at North Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 11, 1859, son of Stephen Augustus and Evalina Amanda (Newhall) Hall. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Hall, who came from England in 1652 and settled at Medford, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced to William Hall, a soldier of the war of 1812, and his wife Susan Oliver, who were the grandparents of Josiah Newhall Hall. Josiah Newhall, maternal grandfather of the subject, was likewise in the war of 1812; he served as brigadier general of Massachusetts militia in 1830, and was member of the Massachusetts legislature from Lynnfield. Stephen Augustus Hall, father of the subject, was a farmer and a ''Forty-niner'' in California. Josiah Newhall Hall received his preliminary education in the public schools. He was graduated at Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1878 with the degree B.S., and at Harvard Medical College in 1882 with the degree M.D. He began the practice of his profession at Sterling, Colo., in 1883, and since 1892 has practiced in Denver, specializing as an internist. During 1893–97 he was professor of therapeutics at the college of medicine of the University of Colorado. In the latter year he became professor of medicine at the Gross Medical College, and when that institution was merged with Denver University as the Denver and Gross College of Medicine he joined the faculty of the reorganized school, in 1902, continuing eleven years in that capacity. He has long been visiting physician at Denver City and St. Joseph's Hospitals, and is also connected with the staffs of St. Anthony's Hospital and Mercy Sanitarium. In 1891 he was president of the Colorado state board of medical examiners. He served as secretary, and during 1903–04 was president, of the Colorado state board of health. During 1888–89 he was mayor of Sterling, Colo. He is past president (1900) of the Colorado State Medical



Society, and a member also of the American Medical Association, the American Therapeutic Society, American Climatological Society and the Medico-Legal Society. During 1916–17 he was president of the American Therapeutic Society, and in the latter year he was appointed major and surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States army. Dr. Hall is a well-known contributor to American medical journals, especially upon diseases of the heart and lungs, having contributed more than one hundred articles to the medical press. He is author of ''Borderline Diseases'' (2 vols., Appleton & Co., 1915), and the treatise on gun-shot wounds, burns and scalds in Peterson & Haines' ''A Textbook of Legal Medicine and Toxicology'' (1903). His practice is chiefly as a consulting internist. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He finds his chief recreation in shooting and automobiling. He was married at Sterling, Colo., Apr. 12, 1885, to Carrie Grundy, daughter of Felix Grundy Ayres, a planter of Davis Mills, Miss. Of this union were born two sons: Sigourney Davis, an automobile dealer of Fort Collins, Colo.; and Oliver Wendell, who died in a military training camp in 1919. During the war Dr. Hall served as chief of medical service in the base hospital at Camp Logan, Tex., and later as consultant in internal medicine for the sixteen southwestern army camps.

WOOD, Walton Jones, jurist and first public defender, was born at Oroville, Butte co., Calif., Aug. 5, 1878, son of Jesse and Alice Catherine (Tison) Wood, grandson of John Winfrey and Emma Matilda (Hunt) Wood, and great-grandson of Jonathan Wood. His father was a minister of the Southern Methodist church. The son was graduated at Leland Stanford, Jr., University in 1901, and the succeeding year he went to the Philippine Islands. Having studied law, he practiced that profession in Los Angeles, Calif., with Martin M. Levering from 1907 to 1914. By a new county charter adopted in June, 1913, Los Angeles county established the office of public defender, constituted by law to act as attorney for the poor in criminal and civil cases. After passing a civil service examination in which there were fifty competitors, Judge Wood was appointed to the new office Jan. 6, 1914, and served until Jan. 1, 1921. While the necessity of providing legal assistance for the poor accused of crime has been recognized by all nations, and many have provided funds for the payment of counsel fees for that purpose, the position of public defender was a distinct innovation, in that a public office was created for the purpose of giving the deserving litigant efficient and responsible legal aid. In the performance of his duties he coöperated with the prosecuting attorney, recognizing that the supreme purpose of both offices is to aid in the administration of justice. Greater justice was rendered under the new system as fewer technical obstructions and delays were permitted, and court expenses were reduced by shortening trials or by avoiding the necessity for trials. The public defender presented the mitigating circumstances to the court and prevented excessive punishments. In numerous cases he found employment for the accused parties upon their release from custody, thus preventing a return to crime. Judge Wood discharged his duties with such an intelligent and sympathetic understanding that the Los Angeles experiment was a success from the beginning, and the idea spread to various parts of the country. He was elected judge of the superior court of Los Angeles county, and entered Jan. 1, 1921, upon the duties of the new office which he still retains (1926). He is the author of "The Place of the Public Defender in the Administration of Justice"(1914) and a number of professional contributions to law journals relating chiefly to legal justice and the poor. He is a pioneer and leader in the reform of criminal law and procedure, and has devoted himself to the elevation of the ethical standards of his profession. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Los Angeles, (president), the Masonic fraternity and the Elks. He was married at Long Beach, Calif., Dec. 31, 1908, to Gladys Augusta, daughter of Robert J. Mackey, of Crown Point, Ind., and they have one child, Hazel Augusta Wood.

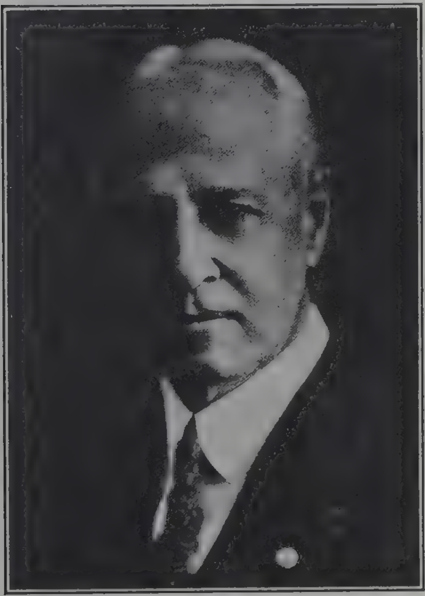
CLARKE, Eben Bumstead, manufacturer, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 24, 1849, son of Isaac Parsons and Caroline Hannah (Frothingham) Clarke. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Hugh Clarke, who came from England in 1638 and settled at Watertown, Mass., and the line of descent is traced through his son John and the latter's wife Elizabeth Norman; their son John and his wife Ann Pierce; their son Isaac and his wife Experience Wilson; their son John and his wife Elizabeth Norcross; their son Isaac and his wife Martha Rangaw; and their son Isaac and his wife Hannah Eliza Wells, who were the grandparents of Eben B. Clarke. Upon the attainment of his majority in 1870 he began his business career in Boston, as clerk with Jere Abbott & Co., importers of iron and steel; afterwards, as a partner in the firm, he resided in New York city. Subsequently he participated in the organization of the Firth Sterling Steel Co. of Pittsburgh and McKeesport, Pa., and served as its vice-president until 1918. In 1905 he organized the Pittsburgh Cold Rolled Steel Co., of which he is now president. Although he

retired from active business cares in 1918, he continues on the directorates of the Firth Sterling Steel Co., the Washington (D. C.) Steel & Ordnance Co. and the Wolf Tongue Mining Co. He finds his chief recreation in yachting. He is a member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, a Republican in politics and, in religion, a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married May 25, 1876, to Margaret, daughter of Alexander Fielder, a merchant of Newbury, England, and has three children: Edith Frothingham, wife of Henry W. Warner; Louise Fielder, wife of Rodney D. Hall, and Alexander Fielder Clarke.

CLARK, Frederick Timothy, physician and surgeon, was born at Granville, Mass., Mar. 27, 1874, son of William Calvin, a merchant of Westfield, Mass., and his wife Mary Newberry (Ripley) Clark, and grandson of Timothy Clark and his wife Julia Wells. Frederick T. Clark was graduated at Albany (N. Y.) Medical College (Union University) in 1896 with the degree of M.D., was for a year thereafter interne in Albany City Hospital, and three years as assistant physician at the Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He settled at Westfield, Mass., in 1901, and having specialized in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, became surgeon for that department at Noble Hospital, the Sarah Gillet Home and the Shurtleff Mission. He served on the local exemption board for the physical examination of drafted men for the European war, and subsequently was appointed by Pres. Wilson a member of the medical advisory board. In 1918 he was commissioned captain in the United States medical corps, and served at the base hospital, Camp Devens, Mass., with the students' army training corps, University of Vermont, and later at Fort Constitution, N. H. After the armistice he was detailed to the United States General Hospital No. 1, New York city, promoted to rank of major, and appointed chief of the eye, ear, nose and throat service. He was honorably discharged at the close of 1919. He is a corporator of the Woronoco Savings Bank of Westfield, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and of the American Medical Association; a member of the State Medical Society, American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, Westfield Medical Society (president), Phi Sigma Kappa and Masonic fraternities, the American Legion, and the Tekoa Country and Westfield clubs of Westfield. In politics he is an independent Democrat, and in religion a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married June 18, 1902, to Emily Fletcher, daughter of William P. Rogers of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

GUTELIUS, Frederick Passmore, civil engineer, was born at Mifflinburg, Pa., Dec. 21, 1864, son of Jacob and Mary (Passmore) Gutelius, and a descendant of John Peter Gutelius, physician and surgeon, who emigrated to this country from France in 1750. He was graduated at Lafayette College as a civil engineer in June, 1887, and began his professional career as engineer in charge of construction of the sewer system at Englewood, N. J. In 1888 he became assistant engineer on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, having charge of the reconstruction of the Tuscarawas tunnel near New Philadelphia, O. He remained with the Pennsylvania company as assistant on engineer corps and assistant supervisor until 1891 when he went West to engage in hydraulic engineering and mining surveying with the firm of Baker & Harper, Butte, Mont. In 1894 he was elected county surveyor of Silver Bow County, Mont. In 1895–96 he had charge of the construction of the Trail Creek Tramway in British Columbia, and later became general superintendent of the Columbia & Western Railroad, of which the Trail Creek Tramway formed a part. When the latter was acquired by the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. Gutelius served that company until the spring of 1912 as engineer, maintenance of way, 1902–06; assistant chief engineer, 1906–08; general superintendent in charge of operation of the Lake Superior division 1908–10 and general superintendent of the eastern divison at Montreal, 1910–12. In 1912 he was commissioned by the government to investigate the construction of the Transcontinental Railway and after reporting thereon became general manager of the Canadian Government Railways, which under his direction yielded $1,000,000 per year surplus during the succeeding four years, when previously they had never paid operating expenses. In 1917 he became vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson Co. in charge of operation and traffic, except during the period of government control of American railways, when he was federal manager of that road, and since 1923 has been resident vice-president. He is also vice-president of the Quebec, Montreal & Southern Railway Co. Mr. Gutelius is the inventor of a smoke jack for railroad engine houses and of an improved farm gate. He wrote the "Maintenance of Way Rules and Regulations" for the Canadian Pacific Railway and "Report on Construction of the Transcontinental Railway." He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Canadian Institute of Engineers, Rideau Club, Ottawa; St. James Club, Montreal; Fort Orange Club, Albany and Albany Country Club, Albany, N. Y. His favorite diversion is golf. In religion he is a Protestant. He was married, Apr. 21, 1892, to Anna Walker, daughter of B. F. Eaton, of Mifflinburg, Pa., and has four children; Dorothy, wife of Capt. Duncan A. Campbell, M.D.; Frederick Passmore, Jr., civil engineer; Isabel; and Phoebe Gutelius. The honorary degree of D.Sc. was conferred upon him by Lafayette College in 1914.

TEST, Frederick Cleveland, surgeon, was born at Richmond, Ind., June 14, 1869, son of Dr. Erastus and Mary (Taylor) Test, and a descendant of John Test, who came from London, England, with his wife, Elizabeth Sanders, in 1673, and settled in Philadelphia, where he was the first sheriff, 1682. From John the line descends through Daniel and Susannah Test; Samuel and Sarah (Stretch) Test; Samuel 2d, and Sarah (Maxwell) Test; Samuel 3d, and Hannah (Jones) Test, who were the grandparents of Frederick Cleveland Test. His father, Dr. Erastus Test, was professor of chemistry at Earlham College, 1863–73; principal of various preparatory schools, 1873–88, and professor of mathematics at Purdue University from 1888 until his death in 1917. Dr. Test was graduated A.B. at the University of Indiana in 1889, and M.A., in 1894, for a thesis on zoology. He received the degree of M.D. at Georgetown University in 1895. He was instructor of zoology at Purdue University, 1889–90; assistant curator, department of reptiles, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., 1890–94; editor in entomology and horticulture at the U. S. department of agriculture, 1894–96. During 1896–97 he was assistant to Dr. A. M. Phelps (q.v.), of New York, the celebrated orthopedic surgeon, and in 1897 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he has since been engaged in the practice of orthopedic surgery. He has given much attention to the subject of congenital deformities and the racial aspects of deformities with their bearing on heredity, and his papers: "Chicago Orthopedic Geography," "The Crippled Child," "Orthopedic Nursing," "Survey of Chicago Cripple Schools," and "Sag-foot and Taut-foot," reveal thoughtful observation and research. Dr. Test was in the military service of the United States, 1917–19, attached to the medical corps as an orthopedic surgeon and stationed successively at Forts Des Moines, Dodge and Slocum. During this period of service, Dr. Test gave his attention in particular to reconstruction surgery for wounded soldiers; he established and supervised at Camp Dodge, Ia., a gymnasium and playroom for convalescents, and devised various types of apparatus for the rehabilitation of stiffened joints and injured muscles, besides directing necessary operative surgery. He was discharged from service with the rank of major and is now a member of the officers reserve corps. He has been adjunct orthopedic surgeon to the Wesley Memorial Hospital since 1910, chief orthopedic surgeon to the Cook County Hospital since 1920, and is, in addition, assistant professor of orthopedic surgery at the Northwestern University medical school. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Orthopedic Club and the Clinical Orthopedic Club of the Central States; and the University, City and Physicians clubs of Chicago. His religious affiliation is with the Society of Friends. Dr. Test married Annabel, daughter of Dr. Edmund F. X. Cleveland, at Dundee, Ill., Sept. 22, 1896, and they are the parents of: Mary Ella, wife of Whitney Woods Bowers, Frederick Cleveland 2d, and John Edmund Test.



VICKERY, Willis, jurist, was born at Bellevue, O., Nov. 26, 1859, son of William and Sarah (Perkins) Vickery who emigrated from Devonshire, England, to an Ohio farm in 1857. He studied law at Boston University, received his law degree in 1884 and for eleven years practiced in Bellevue, O., with his brother, Jesse Vickery. During that period he was city solicitor for five years. Removing to Cleveland in 1896 he was associated in practice with Judge Charles S. Bentley, formerly of the circuit court. His career as a judge began with his election to the court of common pleas of Cuyahoga county in 1909. Ten years later he was elevated to the court of appeals, eighth district of Ohio, a position he still holds. Judge Vickery's decisions in both courts form an important chapter in the legal history of Ohio and have been cited as precedents through the country. The most notable of these decisions are Cleveland vs. The New York Central and "Big Four" railroads in which he affirmed the title of the city to a strip of made land on the lake front on the ground that a public street had been the basis of the accretions, ousting the railroads from possession; Billings vs. Cleveland Railway Co., involving the right to build a street railway without the majority consent of adjacent property owners, which right he decided was conferred by the new city charter under the home rule amendment to the state constitution; Englehart vs. State of Ohio involving the right to employ a Christian Science practitioner instead of a regular physician, when the decision of a juvenile court convicting a father of a sick child for negligence was reversed by the court of appeals which held that "suitable medical service" should be considered as that capable of restoring health rather than one conforming to certain recognized procedure; Bender vs. Addams et al. in which he decided that a man's house may not be invaded in search for contraband liquor even on a warrant unless there be sufficient evidence that liquor is kept for purposes of traffic and that the appearance of a private residence is only a subterfuge; Industrial Fibre Co. vs. State, involving the principle which the court affirmed, that a manufacturing plant in an industrial neighborhood is not a public nuisance and that a lawful industry may not be driven from an industrial neighborhood at the instigation of citizens invading it for purposes of residence, and Los Angeles Savings and Trust Bank vs. Cleveland Trust Co., involving the so-called "living trusts" which held that a transfer of property to take effect after death, while rights of control and revocation are retained, is not a valid transfer but a device to avoid payment of the inheritance tax. Possessing an unusually retentive memory, Judge Vickery was able to try cases without taking notes and to render charges to juries singularly fair and concise in character. His decisions, also based entirely on his memory of proceedings, have been noted for their accord with both law and facts and were almost always sustained by the highest court.

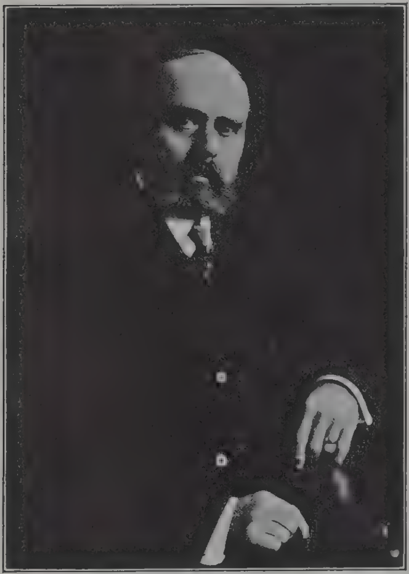
Judge Vickery has long been identified with the Cleveland Law School, serving as its president and dean since its establishment in 1897 as a department of Baldwin University. It was the first night law school in Ohio and for several years he devoted every evening in the week to lecturing there. After acquiring sufficient endowments, it launched on an independent career with official authorization to confer the degree; it numbers among its 2,500 graduates many prominent lawyers and judges of the state. His hobby has been the collection of books and works of art. He has a valuable library of more than 20,000 volumes, 5,000 of which relate to Shakespeare alone, including many of the rarest and most valuable editions. He possesses the best collection of Chaucer, rare volumes on the English poets and a large collection of English histories. He is the author of "Life of Oscar Wilde" (1905); "Law and Lawyers in Shakespeare" (1928); "Three Excessively Scarce and Rare Books" (1928), and joint editor with Appleton Morgan of the "Bankside Restoration Shakespeare Series," for which he wrote the introduction and edited the play "Timon of Athens" by Shadwell. As a leading member of the Rowfant Club of Cleveland he was instrumental in having published under its auspices a special edition of the "Tempest" in one of the most beautiful bindings ever issued by such a club. His enthusiasm for beautiful bindings is responsible for other artistic publications issued by the Rowfant Club. He has lectured extensively on Shakespeare and has consistently opposed the belief in the Baconian origin of the Shakespeare plays. He is a member of the International Shakespeare Association (president, 1927–28), the New York Shakespeare Society (president, 1909–15), the Bibliophile Society of Boston, the Grolier Club of New York, the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Baldwin-Wallace College in 1914. He was thrice married: (1) Sept. 12, 1884, to Anna Louise Snyder, of Clyde, O.; (2) Dec. 24, 1894, to Eleanor R., daughter of Robert Grant, of Nova Scotia; (3) Dec. 8, 1904, to Mrs. Rosalie Griggs Mayberry of Ashtabula, O. By the first marriage he had three children: Lucile Henrietta, Melville Willis and Howard Leroy Vickery.

FOSTER, Marcellus Elliott, journalist, was born at Pembroke, Ky., Nov. 29, 1870, son of Marcellus Aurelius and Mariella (Fitzhugh) Foster. His father was a captain in the Confederate army during the civil war. The son was graduated at the Sam Houston Normal Institute in 1890 and was a student at the State University of Texas for one year. After working as a reporter on a newspaper at Houston, Tex., he established the Houston "Chronicle" in 1901, which he conducted as proprietor and general manager for twenty-five years. As a business enterprise the "Chronicle" enjoyed unusual success. It led all daily newspapers in southern Texas in the number of copies sold, its average week-day circulation being 60,000 and its Sunday circulation 70,000, although there were only about 25,000 homes in Houston. Starting with a capital of $25,000, the "Chronicle" had assets of approximately $2,500,000 in 1926. The paper had more than a financial success however for it maintained an editorial policy that was distinguished for its courage and solicitude for the public welfare. It was a pioneer advocate of prohibition and woman's suffrage at a time when the weight of public opinion was opposed to those reforms. A notable local victory for the "Chronicle" was its defeat of the so-called Manchester land deal, by which it had been proposed that the city of Houston purchase $2,000,000 worth of property on its outskirts for port development. The plan was supported

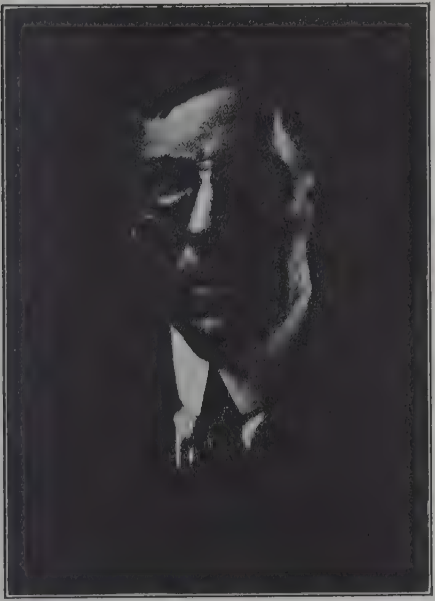
by the city administration, the Chamber of Commerce, the harbor commission, the two other daily newspapers and many of the banks, but in defeating it the "Chronicle" made possible a plan whereby the entire county was made a navigation district and the burden of debt placed, instead of on the municipality, on the wider community. Probably the greatest campaign waged by the "Chronicle" was against the Ku Klux Klan which for a few years following the war enjoyed considerable power in Texas. Mr. Foster sold the Houston "Chronicle" in June 1926 and since February 1927 has been editor of the Houston "Press," a Scripps-Howard newspaper. He is president of the Texas Avenue Realty Co. and a director of the City Bank & Trust Co. He is a member of the B.P.O.E., Kappa Sigma fraternity and the University, Houston, Yacht and Country clubs of Houston. Politically he is a Democrat and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married, Mar. 9, 1919, to Claire, daughter of John T. Collier, of Meridian, Miss. He has two children by a previous marriage, Zadie Lee and Madora Foster.

ROBINSON, J. French, geologist and engineer, was born at Elizabeth, Wirt co., W. Va., Dec. 13, 1890, son of Jefferson Dent and Mamie (Jacobs) Robinson. Mr. Robinson's father was captain of the packet "Lucille Nolan," a boat prominent in the upper Ohio river trade. As a boy, Mr. Robinson took an active part in the operation of a small gas business owned and operated by his father. Completing his early education at Elizabeth, he continued at the Morgantown Preparatory School, finally entering the University of West Virginia from where he graduated in 1915 with the degrees of B.S.C.E. During his stay at the University, he worked, during 1910–15, part time, as student engineer and geologist for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Morgantown, W. Va., remaining there, after completion of his studies, as engineer and geologist for the Baltimore & Ohio, until 1918, when he received his M.S. degree from his alma mater. Later, during 1918–19, he was associated with the Ford Run-Franklin Coal & Coke Corp., operating four mines in West Virginia, as engineer and superintendent. During 1919–20 he served as geologist for the Seneca Hill Oil Co., operating in the Southwest. His work won well merited recognition, and he was called to the post of assistant state geologist for the State of Pennsylvania, with headquarters in Harrisburg, serving in that capacity during 1920–21. Since 1921 Dr. Robinson has been associated with the Peoples Natural Gas Co., of Pittsburgh and through it with the Standard Oil interests, operating in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky, in the capacity of engineer and geologist. Dr. Robinson's work in geological surveys of oil and gas, and special study of sands relative to their continuity and position below the surface of the ground, has established him as a pioneer in the anticlinal theory of oil and gas production and development. Among his most important accomplishments, he counts as his greatest, with respect to the development of natural gas resources, the correlation of contiguous sands and the working out of their continuity and scope. His most singular achievement has been the combining of the technical side of engineering and geology with the practical to bring about more complete harmony in the development of the commodities of this field. In this connection, he completed, in 1929, a study of the terrane comprising the greater portion of what is known as the Appalachian section of this country, and comprising the area extending from near McCance, Pa., in the Allegheny mountains, to King's Creek, Hancock county, W. Va. This required many years' work and the drilling of some 4,000 test wells. The data thus obtained, which have been worked out in a graph, are of inestimable value to both present and future developments, indicating, as they do, the proximity of every major fold in that section. Obviously, this will serve to determine the continuity of the sands and their positions, an important factor entering into economic practices in drilling for future development. In speaking of undeveloped resources in gas and oil, Dr. Robinson has stated that there need be no immediate alarm in this district for at least several years to come, further adding that while it is true that supplies are gradually diminishing, it is also true, in his opinion, that when a point of near-exhaustion has been approached, the development of manufactured gas will have reached a stage where a continuous supply will be available at all times. This phase of the subject was admirably dealt with, in part, in an article written by him and entitled "Oil and Gas Fields of Pennsylvania," published in the June 16, 1927, issue of the "Oil and Gas Journal." Another paper "Stratigraphy of Southwestern Pennsylvania" was published in the Engineers Society bulletin of May 1930. He is a member of the American Institute of Petroleum Geologists; the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; the American Mining Congress; the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania; and the American Petroleum Institute, in which he is vice-chairman of the eastern division of the national drilling committee. He is also a member of the Masonic order, the Shrine, the Elks, Sigma Nu fraternity, the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, and the Stanton Heights Golf Club. His religious affiliations are with the East End Christian Church, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and he served as chairman of the financial committee which has just completed the financing of a new half million dollar edifice. In 1929 he was awarded an honorary degree of D.Sc. at the commencement exercises of the University of Pittsburgh, in recognition of his contributions to science and to the state. He was married, in 1915, at Parkersburg, W. Va., to Ethel Board, a daughter of Andrew Jackson Board, of Parkersburg, W. Va., and he is the father of one son, James Donald Robinson.

CHURCHILL, Charles Samuel, civil engineer, was born at New Britain, Conn., Sept. 22, 1856, son of Samuel William and Ellen L. (Hubbard) Churchill, and a descendant of Josiah Churchill, who came from England in 1636 and settled at Wethersfield, Conn. He was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University with the degree of Ph.B., civil engineer course, in 1878. For a period of three years he was engaged on railway surveys and construction in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, including the construction of the Meadville & Linesville railroad, now part of the Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad. He was division engineer on location and construction of the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroad, now part of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, for three years, was principal assistant engineer on the construction of the Schuylkill valley division of the Pennsylvania railroad (1884–87) and engineer on maintenance of way of the Shenandoah Valley railroad, now a part of the Norfolk & Western railway for one year. Subsequently he was engineer in charge of the Ohio extension of the Norfolk & Western, engineer on maintenance of way from 1888 to 1903 and chief engineer of that road during 1903–14. He was assistant to the president for a time; was appointed vice-president in 1918, and after 1920 was vice-president in charge of purchases, real estate and valuation, with headquarters in Roanoke, Va. He was placed on the retirement list on Oct. 1, 1926, and since then has maintained offices in Roanoke as consulting engineer. He was, until his retirement, chairman of the engineering committee representing the southern railways in the United States on federal valuation. He has specialized in the study of tunnel ventilation, particularly of the problems connected with railway tunnels. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers (vice-president, 1912–13), the Institution of Civil Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, the International Society for Testing Materials, the American Railway Engineering Association (president, 1913), and of the Country Club of Roanoke. Golf constitutes his chief recreation. Politically he is a Republican, except in state matters; and in religion, he is a communicant of the Baptist church. He was married, Nov. 11, 1885, to Annie D., daughter of Robert Carr Green, of Pittsville, Pa., and has four children: Mary S., wife of Paul V. Littlejohn; Ethelind; Robert Carr, and Helen, wife of Cecil E. Bertie.



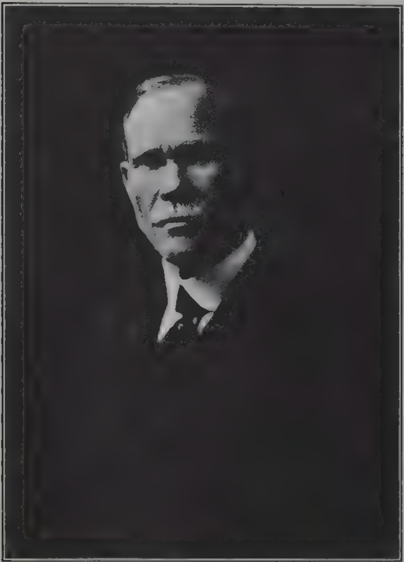
WILLOUGHBY, William Franklin, political economist, was born at Alexandria, Va., July 20, 1867, son of Westel and Jennie Rebecca (Woodbury) Willoughby, and twin brother of Westel Woodbury Willoughby (q.v.), professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University. His father, a native of New York, served in the civil war as major in the union army and subsequently was a lawyer and judge in Virginia. He was graduated at Johns Hopkins University, where he specialized in history and political science, in 1888. He was connected with the U. S. department of labor as an expert investigator in 1900–01, and in that capacity made a number of trips to Europe to investigate social and industrial conditions in England, France, Belgium and Germany, and represented the government at various international economic congresses and other gatherings. In 1900 he was a special agent of the department of education and social economy of the U. S. commission to the Paris exposition and served as a member of the class, group and superior juries of awards. In recognition of these services he received the decoration of the cross of the Legion of Honor from the French government. In 1901 he lectured on economics and statistics at Johns Hopkins and Harvard universities. He was treasurer of Porto Rico during 1901–07, and secretary of Porto Rico and president of the executive council, the upper house of the Porto Rican legislature for two years. While in Porto Rico he helped frame the legislation and organize the system of administration which that island now has. In 1909 he became assistant director of the U. S. bureau of census and in 1911 was appointed by Pres. Taft a member of his commission on economy and efficiency, which made detailed investigations regarding administrative problems of the national government. He held the chair of jurisprudence and politics at Princeton University during 1912–14. Because of his knowledge of, and experience in, the field of political science, he was appointed constitutional adviser to the president of China in 1914, a position which he filled most acceptably until 1916. He then returned to the United States to assume the direction of the Institute for Government Research, Washington, D. C., which was incorporated, and began active operations in that year, and he still holds that position. The purpose of the Institute for Government Research, which is wholly supported by private contributions, is to promote the public welfare by a careful and intelligent consideration of the problems of public administration, and particularly those of the national government, for the purpose of making known the most scientific practical principles and procedure that should obtain in the conduct of public affairs. To this end it coöperates with both the legislative and administrative branches of the government. The accomplishment of specific reforms being the task of those charged with the responsibility of legislation and administration it seeks to assist them, by scientific study and research, in laying a solid foundation of information and experience upon which such reforms may be successfully built. The introduction of a national budget system was one of its early endeavors and the inauguration of that system in 1921 was in large measure due to its efforts. Director Willoughby assisted in the preparation of the bill and resolution creating the budget system, and the reform of the house organization and procedure for the handling of the budget after it is received by that body. He also assisted in the preparation of a resolution providing for a joint committee of the two houses to investigate the entire administrative branch of the government and furnished the committee with an elaborate report giving the results of his investigations regarding the changes which should be made in the present organization of the administrative branch of our national government as a guide to it in performing its labors. While striving to promote governmental reforms, he has served on the following committees: Budget and efficiency and department of public works of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; federal legislation of the American Council on Education; federal statistics of the American Statistical Association and the joint committee on a national archives building of the American Historical, Economic and Political Science Associations. Mr. Willoughby's studies have compassed practically the entire field of political science and the administration of government and he is everywhere recognized as one of the foremost authorities on those subjects. Since 1919 he has been lecturing at Johns Hopkins University on governmental reforms. He is the author of "Workingmen's Insurance" (1898); "Territories and Dependencies of the United States; Their Government and Administration" (1905); "The System of Financial Administration of Great Britain" (1916); "The Problem of a National Budget" (1918); "The Movement for Budgetary Reform in the States" (1919); "Government Organization in War Time and After" (1919); "Introduction to the Government of Modern States" (1919); and numerous official reports and contributions to political science and economic journals. He is a member of American Political Science Association (vice-president, 1921), and of the American Statistical Association. He was married June 22, 1897, to Bessie Talbot, daughter of Dr. J. F. R. Appleby, of Washington, D. C., and has three children: Barbara; Woodbury; and William Westel Willoughby.



BLAISDELL, James Arnold, clergyman and educator, was born in Beloit, Wis., Dec. 15, 1867, son of James Joshua and Susan Ann (Allen) Blaisdell and a descendant of Ralph Bleasdale (Blaisdell), who came from England in 1635, and subsequently was one of the founders of Amesbury and Salisbury, Mass. His great-grandfather, Daniel Blaisdell, served in the revolutionary war, and was a member of the national house of representatives, 1808–11, and his father was a clergyman and teacher of philosophy at Beloit College. James A. Blaisdell was graduated A.B. at Beloit College in 1889, and three years later was graduated at Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary. Beloit conferred

upon him the degrees of A.M. in 1892, and D.D. in 1910. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Waukesha, Wis., for four years and of the College Church at Olivet, Mich., during 1896–1903. In the latter year he was elected to the chair of Biblical literature at Beloit College, a position he held seven years. In 1910 he became president of Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., and is still in office (1924). Under his able direction this institution has had a rapid growth both in resources and reputation. A single popular campaign for subscriptions secured to the young college considerably over a million dollars, and during his administration the applications for admission have far surpassed the number which can be received. As a member of a commission of the Congregational Foreign Missionary Board he visited Japan in 1918 to inquire into the religious and educational work of the denomination in that country. He is the author of a number of well-known hymns, including "Christian, Lo, the Star Appeareth." Dr. Blaisdell is an officer and director of many educational, religious and benevolent organizations, local, state and national, and is a member of the University Club, Los Angeles, and of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was married at Beloit, Wis., Dec. 29, 1892, to Florence Lena, daughter of Edwin Carrier, a farmer; they have four children: James Brooks, Paul Carrier, Allen Carrier and Florence Barbara Blaisdell.

AIRD, John William, physician and surgeon, was born at Heber City, Utah, Sept. 26, 1863, son of William and Elizabeth (McLean) Aird. His father came from Kilmarnock, Scotland, in 1853, and settled in Salt Lake City, Utah. The son attended the University of Utah, and he was graduated M.D. at the University of California in 1893. In 1894 he began to practice medicine at Pleasant Grove, Utah, and in the same year at Heber City. Since 1901 he has been a member of the firm of Aird, Robison, Taylor, Merrill & Westwood at Provo, Utah, specializing in surgery. He is surgeon to the Provo General Hospital, a private institution, and to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co. Dr. Aird is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, was president (1901) of the Utah State Medical Society, and is a member of the American Medical Association, Utah County Medical Society, the Provo Commercial Club, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is one of the leading surgeons in Utah and is widely known to the intermountain country. He was married in San Francisco, Calif., June 21, 1895, to Emily Dawn, daughter of William McAuslan of Hayward, Calif., and has four children: William, who served in the United States navy during the European war; Flora Bell; John Laurin, and Robert Burns Aird.



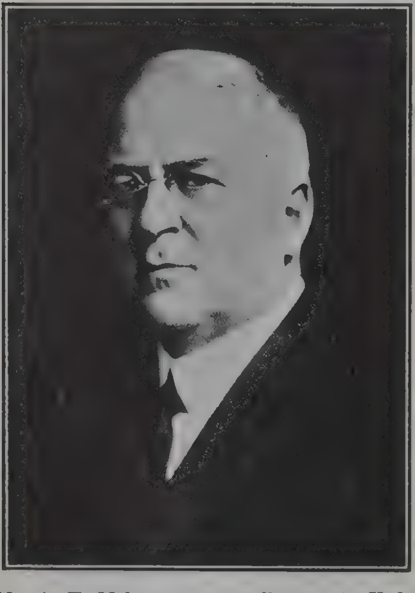
BENET, William Rose, poet, was born at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1886, son of James Walker and Frances Neill (Rose) Benét, grandson of Stephen Vincent and Laura (Walker) Benét, great-grandson of Pedro and Juana (Hernandez) Benét and great-great-grandson of Esteban and Caterina (Hernandez) Benét. Esteban Benét, a native of the island of Minorca settled in St. Augustine, Fla., about 1780. Stephen Vincent Benét, grandfather of our subject, was chief of the ordnance department, United States army, with the rank of brigadier-general, while J. Walker Benét, his father, was an inspector of ordnance in the United States army who retired with the rank of colonel in 1921. William Rose Benét was graduated at the Albany (N. Y.) Academy in 1904 and three years later took the degree of Ph.B. at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. He lived in California from 1907 to 1911, during which time he was occupied as a free-lance writer of verse for magazines. For the subsequent seven years he served as reader and assistant editor of the "Century Magazine." He was commissioned second lieutenant in the United States Air Service—non flying section—from Feb. 28, 1918 to December of the same year when he was honorably discharged. He was assistant editor of "The Nation's Business" for eight months, and since 1920 has been associate editor of the "Literary Review," published in connection with the New York "Evening Post." He is a regular contributor of verse to the "Century Magazine," "Harper's Magazine," the "Yale Review," "Everybody's Magazine," the "Bookman," the "Outlook" and the "Current Opinion." In 1914, with his wife, he translated Paul Claudel's "The East I Know." His published volumes of verse are: "Merchants from Cathay" (1913), "The Falconer of God" (1914), "The Great White Wall" (1916), "The Burglar of the Zodiac" (1918), "Perpetual Light," a memorial to his wife (1919), and "Moons of Grandeur" (1921). In 1922 he published his first novel, "The First Person Singular." Yale University conferred upon him, in 1921, the honorary M.A. degree. Mr. Benét's standing among the younger American poets is indicated by a writer in the New York "Times" of Jan. 9, 1921, who asserts: "William Rose Benét is a painter with words. He uses a large palette and mixes his hues in the manner of a Renaissance artist. . . . It is apparent in this book ("Moons of Grandeur") that he has grown greatly in stature as a poet. An extravagance that was once fatal to him as an artist has been finely curbed and turned into channels where it becomes a virtue. . . . and now we have Mr. Benét as a fully matured poet, original in his conceptions and always with something to say.'' His favorite pursuits, apart from writing, are tennis and swimming. He was married Sept. 3, 1912, to Teresa Frances, daughter of James Alden Thompson, banker of San Francisco, Calif., and has three children: James Walker, Frances Rosemary and Kathleen Anne Benét.

BENET, Stephen Vincent, author, was born at South Bethlehem, Pa., July 22, 1898, son of James Walker and Frances Neill (Rose) Benét and a brother of William Rose Benét (above). He received his preparatory education at Summerville Academy, Augusta, Ga., and was graduated at Yale University in 1919, receiving the degree of M.A. the folowing year. He was coeditor with John Andrews and John C. Farrar of the ''Yale Book of Student Verse,'' which was published from 1910 to 1919 and editor with Edgar Montillion Woolley of Christopher Marlowe's ''Tamburlane the Great. The acting version of the play also was prepared under the direction of Mr. Benét and Mr. Woolley. Mr. Benét was the winner of the first John Masefield poetry prize at Yale, the Albert Stanburrough Cook poetry prize and the third Ten Eyck prize. He was also class poet. He is the author of ''Five Men and Pompey,'' verse (1915); ''Young Adventure,'' verse (1918); ''Heavens and Earth,'' verse (1920) and ''The Beginning of Wisdom'' (1921) and ''Young People's Pride'' (1922), the last two novels. His poems appear frequently in various magazines. He is a member of the Elizabethan Club of New Haven, Conn., and the Coffee House Club of New York. His favorite diversions are tennis and swimming. He was married, Nov. 26, 1921, to Rosemary, daughter of Thomas Carr, of Chicago, Ill.

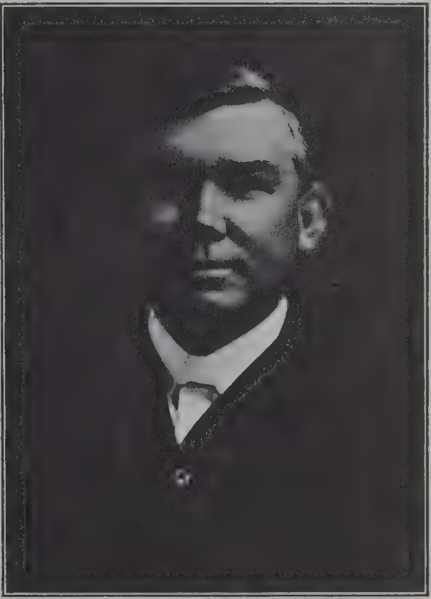
APPELL, Carl John, lawyer, was born at Galva, Ill., Nov. 11, 1875, son of Charles Lawrence and Johanna Sophia (Anderson) Appell, and grandson of Peter M. Appell, who came from Sweden in 1852 and settled with his family at Victoria, Ill. He was graduated at Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., in 1894, with the degrees of A.B. and B.S., and was a graduate student at the University of Chicago during 1895–1900, completing work for the degree of Ph.D. He studied law at the Chicago Law School for one year and at Chicago Kent College of Law for two years, and was graduated LL.B. at the latter institution in 1900. He practiced his profession in Peoria, Ill., for three years forming a partnership with Judge A. V. D. Rousseau, under the firm name of Appell & Rousseau, and removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1903, where during 1907–15 he was associated with the firm of Hoyne, O'Connor, Hoyne & Irwin, later Hoyne, O'Connor & Irwin, and during 1915–20 with the firm of Schuyler & Weinfield. In January, 1921, he became assistant corporation counsel in Chicago. His special practice has been in chancery and in the appellate and supreme courts, with attendant brief writing, and his record of cases won in the appellate and supreme courts is not surpassed by any Chicago lawyer. He was a member of the Ill. N. G., during 1902–05. Politically Mr. Appell is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Lutheran church. He is a member American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American, Illinois and Chicago bar associations, and the Chicago Art Institute. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and general outdoor life. He was married June 4, 1921, to Agnes, daughter of Nels Swanson, of Chicago, Ill. and has two daughters: Mildred Irene and Arlis Muriel Appell.

TURNEAURE, Frederick Eugene, civil engineer, was born at Freeport, Ill., July 30, 1866, son of Giles and Sophronia (May) Turneaure. He received his preliminary education at the Freeport high school and was graduated at Cornell University with the degree C.E. in 1889, continuing his engineering studies abroad in 1895–96. He began his professional career in 1890 as an instructor in engineering at Washington University, St. Louis, and two years later became professor of bridge and sanitary engineering at the University of Wisconsin, with which institution he has been associated since that time. During 1902-03 he was acting dean of the college of engineering and in the latter year assumed the duties of dean and professor of engineering, which position he holds today. For a two-year period (1900–02) he was also city engineer of Madison, Wis., where the university is situated. He is the author of the ''Theory and Practice of Modern Framed Structures,'' with John B. Johnson and Charles W. Bryan (1893), ''Public Water Supplies,'' with Dr. Harry L. Russell (1900), and the ''Principles of Reinforced Concrete Construction,'' with Edward Rose Maurer (1907). From 1899 to 1910 he conducted important investigations on stresses in bridges under moving train loads the results of which were published in the ''Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers'' and the ''Proceedings of the American Railway Engineering Association.'' In 1905 the University of Illinois gave recognition to his work as a specialist in concrete and bridge work by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doc. Eng. He is a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education (president, 1908–09), the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Western Society of Civil Engineers, the American Railway Engineering Association, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Wisconsin Engineering Society (president, 1909), and the American Society for Testing Materials. His political affiliation is with the Republican party and he is a communicant of the Baptist church. He was married Aug. 25, 1891, to Mary Donna, daughter of Daniel B. Stewart of Anchor, Ill. They have one child: Frederick Stuart Turneaure.

COUZENS, James, manufacturer and senator, was born at Chatham, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 26, 1872, son of James Joseph and Emma (Clift) Couzens. His father emigrated from London, England, to Chatham in 1870 and was a manufacturer of soap. The son received a public school education and began his business career at the age of sixteen as newsboy on the Erie & Huron Railroad. Two years later he entered the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad as car checker and clerk at Detroit, Mich., and thenceforth Detroit was his permanent home. He was clerk for a local coal merchant in Detroit from 1897 to 1903, when with others he organized the Ford Motor Co., of which he became secretary and business manager, to manufacture the new automobile invented by Henry Ford (q.v.). The capital of the new company originally was $49,000 in cash and notes, of which Mr. Couzens furnished $2,500, and his employer, Mr. A. Y. Malcomson, a small amount. Under Mr. Couzens's management the company prospered and grew with great rapidity. At the end of the first year 100 per cent. in dividends was paid and in 1906, when Mr. Malcomson withdrew from the company, he received $175,000 for his interests. About the same time Mr. Couzens purchased an additional $5,000 par value of the stock for $25,000. In the same year the company moved into a larger plant where the production increased from 1,600 automobiles in 1906 to 8,500 in 1907. While in the Ford Co., Mr. Couzens was actively identified with two notable developments in the automobile industry, first the celebrated legal battle between the Ford Co. and the holders of the Selden patent rights, covering the manufacture of all gas self-propelled vehicles (see Selden, George P.), and second, the inauguration of a profit-sharing plan which he proposed (1914), under which approximately $10,000,000 of the company's profits were distributed annually among the 16,000 employees. From the beginning he was the financial genius of the Ford success. It was his remarkable business judgment and foresight, his perseverance that gave to the idea of a car for the masses its chance to live. His genuine admiration for Henry Ford's mechanical and constructive skill was no greater than Ford's admiration for the grasp of the commercial problems and the genius for organization which Couzens manifested constantly. In 1915 he resigned as vice-president and treasurer of the company, retaining his financial interests and his seat on the board of directors, and in 1919 severed his connection entirely, when he received $30,000,000 for his Ford holdings. In 1916 he was appointed police commissioner of Detroit and by vigorously enforcing the police laws succeeded in terminating a long-continued reign of vice and crime that had made the city notorious. His work as police commissioner proved so satisfactory that he was elected mayor of the city in 1918 and reëlected in 1921. He was one of the most aggressive and constructive mayors that Detroit ever had. Probably the most important development of his two terms was his fight to establish municipal ownership of the street car lines. The existing company had sought to raise the fare from five to six cents; Mr. Couzens contended that the lower fare was sufficient. During his first campaign he promised that if elected mayor he would provide city-owned car lines for the people. He won over four other candidates and during his first term built sixty-three miles of street railway line, the operating company having refused to sell out to the city at a satisfactory price. In 1922 the city bought all of the existing car lines for $19,850,000 and took over the operation of the entire system consisting of 1,350 cars and over 360 miles of tracks; the largest municipally owned and operated street car system in the world, Mayor Couzens being its manager. In November, 1922, he was appointed U. S. senator by the governor of Michigan to succeed Truman H. Newberry, resigned. Senator Couzens was president of the Rogers Shoe Co., the Detroit Board of Commerce, and the Bank of Detroit; chairman of the Wayne County United States Fuel Administration; director of the United States Chamber of Commerce and several banks. He finds his chief recreation in horseback riding and golf, and his political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married Aug. 31, 1898, to Margaret A., daughter of Thomas Francis Manning, of Detroit, Mich., and has four children: Frank, Madeleine, Margaret, and Edith Valeria Couzens.

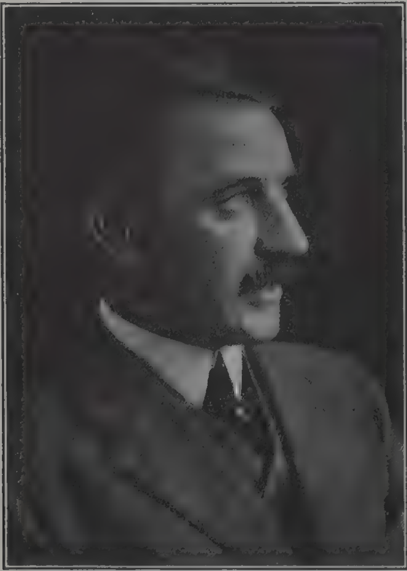


WIDDEMER, Margaret (Mrs. Robert H. Schauffler), author, was born at Doylestown, Pa., Sept. 30, 1889, daughter of Howard Taylor and Alice (De Witt) Widdemer, and a descendant of Jacob Widemaur, a French Huguenot who came to this country from the Rhineland, Germany, and settled at Sumneytown, Pa. She was educated at home and was graduated at the Drexel Library School in 1909. She began to write when she was a child. Her first published poem, "The Factories," the subject of which related to child labor, was widely quoted. She has contributed short stories and poems to leading American magazines since 1912. She has published the following volumes: "The Rose-Garden Husband" (1915); "Winona of the Camp Fire" (1915); "Factories, with Other Lyrics" (1915); "Why Not?" (1915); "The Wishing-Ring Man" (1917); "The Old Road to Paradise," poems (1918); "You're Only Young Once" (1918); "The Board-Walk" (1919); "I've Married Marjorie" (1920); "The Year of Delight" (1921); "Cross Currents," poems (1921); "A Minister of Grace" (1922) and a volume of parodies "A Tree with a Bird in It," (1922). She has published an anthology also, "The Haunted Hour," a collection of ghost-poems (1920). The "Bookman" refers to her "The Rose-Garden Husband," as "a rather tender and appealing little love story," while the New York "Times" says of "Why Not?": "It is just the book to brush the cobwebs out of one's sky, and it may be to make the readers ponder a 'why not' for themselves." "The story is a satisfying, light, gay, delicate romance," the Springfield "Republican" avers of the "Year of Delight," while Clement Wood says of her poetic writings: "Her work is beautifully imaginative as well as deeply thoughtful, with a wistful quality which brings it very close to one's heart." In 1919 she shared with Carl Sandburg the Pulitzer prize for the best book of poems for the preceding year, her volume "The Old Road to Paradise"; she also won prizes from "St. Nicholas Magazine" for poems when a child, a prize for the best lyric in 1918, and a prize for the best satirical essay in the "New Curiosity Shop," a department of the "Literary Review" of the New York "Evening Post," in 1922. She is a member of the Poetry Society of America, the Poet's Club, and an honorary member of Browning Society and the Daughters of Pennsylvania. She was married Aug. 29, 1919, to Robert Haven Schauffler, an author.



HARPER, William Allen, educator and author, was born near Berkley, Norfolk co., Va., Apr. 27, 1880, son of Joseph and Mary Melissa (McCloud) Harper, and grandson of William Harper, who settled in Virginia following his discharge from the U. S. navy. He was graduated at Elon College, Elon City, N. C., in 1899, and was a student at Yale University during 1903–05, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1904. He began teaching at Oakhurst Academy, N. C., during the summer term of 1899, was instructor in Latin in the Franklin, Va., Military Academy in the following school term and was principal of Kenly (N. C.) Academy during 1900–03. Two years later he joined the faculty of Elon College as professor of Latin, continuing in that relation until 1911, when he became president of the college, an office he now holds (1924). Under his administration Elon College has materially added to its endowment, enrollment and physical plant, and has won increased recognition. He is the author of the following books on pedagogy and religion: "Preparing the Teacher" (two volumes, 1909–10); "The Making of Men" (1915); "The New Layman for the New Time" (1917); "The New Church for the New Time" (1918); "Reconstructing the Church" (1920); and "The Church in the Present Crisis" (1921), and he has written many articles which have appeared in educational and religious publications. The "Christian Intelligencer" regards "The New Church for the New Time" as a "ringing challenge to the laymen of the churches" and as calculated "to accomplish a great work in settling ministers and their church leaders everywhere to planning definitely for the aggressive work of laymen." Defiance College, O., awarded him the honorary degree of Litt.D. in 1912 and the Union Christian College, Ind., conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in the same year. Athletics constitutes his chief form of recreation. He was president of the North Carolina and Virginia Christian Conference and of the North Carolina Christian Endeavor Union; chairman of the North Carolina Sunday School Association; vice-president of the United States Teachers' Assembly and the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly; trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and a member also of the Southern Educational Association, the Classical Association of the Middle States and South, North Carolina Folk-Lore Society, National Educational Association, Religious Education Association, the Masonic fraternity and the Woodmen of the World. During the world war he served as state director of the college division of the United War Work Campaign for North Carolina and was a "four-minute" man. In politics he is an independent Democrat and in religion a member of the Christian church. He was married Oct. 19, 1899, to Estelle, daughter of Job Walker of Union Ridge, N. C., and had one child: Walker Allen Harper, deceased.

DALY, Thomas Augustine, author and journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1871, son of John Anthony and Anne Victoria (Duckett) Daly. His father established the first Catholic book store in Philadelphia and was prominent in the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. The son was educated in the public schools, at Villanova College, Pa., and at Fordham University to the close of the sophomore year, 1889, receiving an honorary M.A. degree from Fordham in 1901. He began his journalistic career as a clerk in the office of the "Philadelphia Record" in 1889, later serving as a reporter and an editorial writer on that paper. He was general manager of the "Catholic Standard and Times," Philadelphia, from 1898 to 1915, to which he contributed weekly a column of humor and verse from 1899 to 1915. He took charge of the "Catholic Standard and Times" when it was a losing venture and made it the most successful Catholic weekly in the United States. He also supplied a daily department of jokes and verse to the "Philadelphia Press" from 1899 to 1908 and to the "Public Ledger" of Philadelphia from 1905 to 1908. During 1915–18 he was associate editor ("Colyumist") of the "Evening Public Ledger" and has been associate editor of the "Philadelphia Record" from 1918 to the present time (1924). Much of his verse is in Italian dialect and he shows much skill in interpreting the character of the Italian immigrant. His published volumes are: "Canzoni" (1906); "Carmina" (1909); "Madrigali" (1912); "Little Polly's Pomes" (1913); "Songs of Wedlock" (1916); "McAroni Ballads" (1919). Mr. Daly won the second prize in the "Lyric Year" contest for 1912 with his ode "To a Thrush." The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by Fordham University in 1910, and that of LL.D. by the University of Notre Dame in 1917 and Boston College in 1921. He has served on the lecture platform since 1905. He is a charter member (1907) of the Poor Richard Club (vice-president, 1909–10), member of Players and Authors clubs of New York, Stenton Country Club, and American Press son of Nathan and Letitia (Auld) Scarritt. His favorite diversion is golf. He was married June 24, 1896, to Ann, daughter of Capt. Leonard Barrett, shipmaster, of Philadelphia, Pa., and has seven children: Leonard Barrett, John Anthony, Tom, Ann Elizabeth, Stephen Barrett, Frederick Rutledge and Frances Joan Daly.

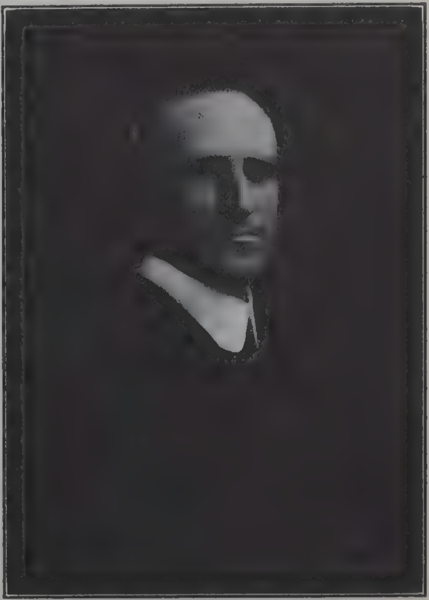


SCARRITT, William Chick, lawyer, was born in Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 21, 1861, son of Nathan and Martha Matilda (Chick) Scarritt, and grandson of Nathan and Letitia (Auld) Scarritt. His father, a pioneer minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and a missionary among the Indians, was prominent in the early history of Kansas City. The son was graduated at Central College in 1881 with the degree of A.M., and at Boston University law school in 1883 with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1882 and in the next year began the practice of his profession in Kansas City with a brother, Judge Edward L. Scarritt, under the firm style of Scarritt & Scarritt. In 1918, after thirty-five years of general practice, the firm became Scarritt, Jones, Seddon & North, in which the new partners were Elliott H. Jones, Alfred M. Seddon, Edward S. North and Arthur D. Scarritt. As a lawyer Mr. Scarritt has been continuously engaged in general practice, with a special study of municipal charters and their adaptation to the complexities of modern city life. He has presented a number of cases before the supreme court of Missouri, the supreme court of the United States, and the federal appellate courts, and his acquaintance with lawyers and judges is extensive. He is vice-president and director of the Scarritt Estate Co. and the Phenix Marble Co. He was police commissioner of Kansas City during 1896–97, and was appointed president of the board of park commissioners of Kansas City in 1922. For years his energies have been devoted to the beautification of the city and the utilization of its natural resources for the public welfare. He has been curator of Central College since 1892. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Missouri Bar Association, American Society of Political and Social Science, National Geographic Society, and the Mid-Day, Kansas City Athletic, Kansas City Automobile and Blue Hills Country clubs of Kansas City. His chief diversions are golf and travel. In 1921 Central College, his alma mater, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was married July 10, 1884, to Frances Virginia, daughter of Temple Harold Davis of Hannibal, Mo., and they had five children: William Hendrix, Frances Margaret, Arthur Davis, Dorothy Ann, and Virginia Scarritt.

TEASDALE, Sara (Mrs. Ernst B. Filsinger), author, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8, 1884, daughter of John Warren and Mary Elizabeth (Willard) Teasdale. She is the descendant of an old and honored American family. One ancestor, Maj. Simon Willard, was a founder of Concord, Mass. Ancestors on both sides were soldiers in the revolutionary war. About 1850 both families migrated to the Middle West, where her paternal grandfather became a Baptist minister and her maternal grandfather an owner of steamboats on the Mississippi river. She was educated in private schools in St. Louis and was graduated at Hosmer Hall, a private school for girls in that city, in 1903. A wide and constant reader, she has been associated with good books all her life. In 1905 she traveled in Europe, Egypt, the Holy Land and Greece, and in 1912 she spent a summer in Italy. Miss Teasdale's first literary recognition came in 1907 when "Reedy's Mirror" published, with warm words of appreciation, her blank verse monologue "Guenevere." About the same time, her first book of poems, "Sonnets to Duse and Other Poems," appeared and was highly praised by Arthur Symons in the London "Saturday Review," and her work began to appear in "Harper's" and other American magazines. Besides the volume already mentioned she has published: "Helen of Troy and Other Poems" (1911); "Rivers to the Sea" (1915); "Love Songs" (1917); "Flame and Shadows" (1920); and two anthologies, "The Answering Voice: One Hundred Love Lyrics by Women," and "Rainbow Gold," an anthology for children (1922). In 1918 she received the Columbia University-Poetry Society of America prize of $500 for her volume, "Love Songs." Of her work the "Boston Transcript" says: "There is nowhere else in our day so exquisite and perfect a lyric possession of all the love moods in the experience of a woman's soul. There is nowhere else so perfect a simplicity of poetic speech; nowhere else so poignant and haunting a lyric music." "The New Republic" also remarks: "This singer does not know how to be affected. The sincerity of her poems, their clearness and their intellectual level are related to a fine courage that is always present. It is delightful to get a book of poems that have come out of the heart." She was married Dec. 19, 1914, to Ernst B. Filsinger, foreign sales expert and author of "Exporting to Latin America" (1916), and "Commercial Travelers' Guide to Latin America" (1920).

CHASE, March Frederic, chemist, was born in Alton, Ill., Dec. 12, 1876, son of March and Anne (Matthews) Chase, grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Russell) Chase, and a descendant of Aquila Chase, who came from England in 1670 and settled at Newburyport, Mass. He received his preliminary education at Mineral Point, Wis., where his father was rector of the Protestant Episcopal church for thirty years, and was graduated at Trinity College in 1897 with the degree B.S. He began his professional career as chemist with the Mineral Point Zinc Co., a subsidiary of the New Jersey Zinc Co., becoming western manager of the company in 1912. Mr. Chase was a pioneer in the development of the contact process of manufacturing sulphuric acid, and he is universally recognized as one of the world's leading experts in acid construction. He was associated with R. M. Quinnan, an American mining engineer who was director of explosives plants in England during the war with Germany, in developing plans for acid plants in that country. He was assistant director of the United States explosives plants under the direction of the war department, in association with Daniel C. Jackling, and was appointed director of the explosives division of the War Industries Board when that branch was created in July, 1918. His duties consisted in coöperating with the representatives of the army and navy and other departments concerned in the economical production of raw materials needed by the United States and her allies. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Society of Mining Engineers, American Mining and Metallurgical Society, and the University clubs of New York and Chicago. He was married at Mineral Point, Wis., June 19, 1907, to Margery, daughter of G. M. Lamberton, of Lincoln, Neb., and has two children: Sarah M. and William G. Chase.

RICE, Calvin Winsor, engineer, was born at Winchester, Mass., Nov. 4, 1868, son of Edward Hyde and Lucy Jane (Staples) Rice. His first American ancestor was Edmund Rice of Barkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England, who came over in 1638 and settled at Sudberry, Mass., the line of descent being through his son Henry and his wife Elizabeth Moore; their son David and his wife Hannah Walker; their son Bezaleel and his wife Sarah Buckminster; their son David and his wife Hannah Winch; their son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Frost; and their son George and his wife Rebecca Lincoln French, who were the grandparents of Calvin W. Rice. He was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the degree of S.B. in 1890. While a student he worked during vacations for the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., and after his graduation he reëntered the employ of that company and its successor, the General Electric Co., working up to the position of assistant engineer of the power and mining department. In 1895 he was local engineer for the General Electric Co. in Cincinnati, O. In 1895–96 he was electrical superintendent of the Silver Lake Mines at Silverton, Colo., and later he was consulting engineer for the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. He became electric engineer of the Kings County Electric Light & Power Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1898, and, soon afterward, of the Consolidated Telegraph & Electric Sub-



way Co., which owned and operated the high-tension subways of New York city. He was also chief of the meter and testing department of the New York Edison Co. Since 1903 he has been vice-president and sales manager of the Nernst Lamp Co., and since 1904, consulting engineer of the General Electric Co. Mr. Rice has always been active in organizations and movements for the betterment of conditions. He has been prominent in the movement for the conservation of natural resources, and in recognition of his work in this direction was invited to the first governors' conference at the White House as a personal guest of Pres. Roosevelt. He is secretary of a corporation for founding a museum of the peaceful arts, in New York. He is vice-president of the American Year Book Corporation, secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers (London), the Engineers' Club of New York and the commonwealth Club of Montclair, N. J. He was married at Winchester, Mass., Aug. 6, 1904, to Ellen Moseley, daughter of William Theodore Weibezahn, of Hanover, Germany, and has two children: Edward Winslow and Virginia Worthington Rice.

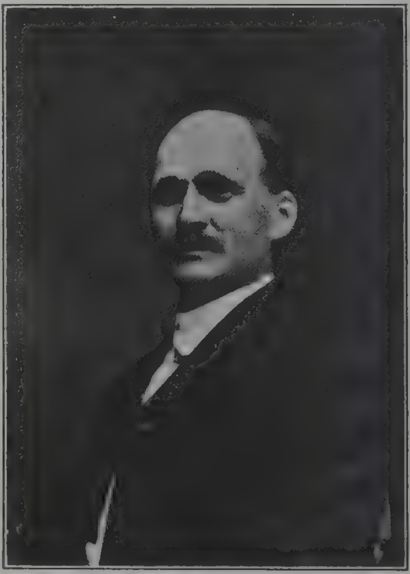
IRELAND, Merritte Weber, surgeon general, was born in Columbia City, Ind., May 31, 1867, son of Martin and Sarah (Fellers) Ireland. His father was a physician who for many years administered to the medical needs of the inhabitants of a wide stretch of territory in the pioneer days when doctors were few and calls widespread. The son was graduated M.D. at the Detroit College of Medicine in 1890, and after a year's post-graduate course at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., he entered the U. S. army as assistant surgeon. As captain in the medical corps during the Spanish-American war he saw service first in Cuba and later in the Philippine Islands, and his work at Santiago, Cuba, was so creditable as to receive special commendation. After the Cuban campaign he was promoted to major and surgeon, and went to the Philippines with the 45th U. S. volunteer infantry. He was detached several months later and placed in charge of the medical supply depot at Manila. In 1903 he was transferred to Washington and detailed as assistant to Surgeon General Robert M. O'Reilly, remaining on that duty until 1912, when he again went to the Philippines as post surgeon at Fort William McKinley, near Manila. Promoted to be lieutenant colonel in 1911, he was in command of the hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, during the military operations along the Mexican border. When Gen. Pershing was ordered to France in May, 1917, to command the American expeditionary forces in the war with Germany, Gen. Ireland, at Pershing's request, was appointed a member of his staff and accompanied him overseas. Upon their arrival in England on June 8, 1917, Gen. Ireland, who had been promoted to colonel on the eve of his departure, proceeded immediately to France as a member of a board of officers instructed to inspect the French ports for the debarkation of American troops, Gen. Ireland's duties on the board being to inspect and report upon the sanitary conditions. This duty completed, he proceeded to Paris, where he was made executive officer and principal assistant to the chief surgeon, Gen. Bradley. In that capacity he assisted in organizing the medical department of the American army in France and in safeguarding the health of the American soldiers. In May, 1918, he was promoted to brigadier general in the medical corps, national army, and succeeded Gen. Bradley as chief surgeon of the American expeditionary forces. In August, 1918, he was promoted to the grade of major general, and in October was called back to the United States and appointed surgeon general of the army. Gen. Ireland was long regarded as one of the ablest members of his profession in the U. S. army, and his elevation to the position of surgeon general was regarded as a happy selection by all ranks in the medical department. The medical units he commanded in France were brought to a high state of efficiency, while the excellence of his work as director of the medical service was recognized on both sides of the Atlantic. As the armistice was signed in the following month, it became necessary for Gen. Ireland to supervise arrangements for the return of the sick and wounded soldiers from France, and for their subsequent treatment in the United States. The plans for and the work of rehabilitating the permanently disabled also fell under his direction. This involved a considerable extension of hospital accommodations and the provision of special equipment and facilities for the treatment of those who had suffered permanent physical impairment as a result of military service. Gen. Ireland was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the war department, with the following citation: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As chief surgeon of the American expeditonary forces he supervised and perfected the organization of the medical department in France, and to his excellent judgment, untiring efforts and high professional attainments are largely due the splendid efficiency with which the sick and wounded of the American army have been cared for." The French government made him a Commander of the Le-

gion of Honor, and awarded him the gold medal of the Servici de Santé; and Great Britain, a Companion of the Honorable Order of the Bath. He was also elected an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, of Edinburgh, and received the degrees of A.M. from the University of Michigan in 1920, and LL.D. from Jefferson Medical College in 1919, and the Pennsylvania State College in 1921. He was reappointed surgeon general of the army in October, 1922. He was married Nov. 8, 1893, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Liggett of Columbia City, Ind., and had one son, Paul Mills Ireland, a physician.

ROBINSON, David Moore, archaeologist, was born at Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1880, son of Willard Haskell and Ella (Moore) Robinson; grandson of Benjamin W.; great-grandson of Jesse; great-great-grandson of George and a descendant of George Robinson, who came from Scotland in 1680 and settled at Attleboro, Mass. Jesse Robinson was an officer in the war of 1812, and George Robinson, the great-great-grandfather, was an officer in the war of the revolution. David M. Robinson attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute during 1890–94, and was graduated at the University of Chicago in 1898 with the degree of A.B., becoming fellow of that institution (1898–1901). He was a fellow at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece, during 1901–03, participating in the excavations at Corinth in the latter year; at the University of Halle in 1902, and the University of Berlin during 1903–04. In the latter year he received from the University of Chicago the degree of Ph.D., and entered upon his teaching career as assistant professor of Greek at Illinois College during 1904–05. He joined the faculty of Johns Hopkins University as associate in classical archaeology from 1905 to 1908, and became associate professor in the latter year. Returning to Europe, he was a student at the University of Bonn in 1909, professor of Greek language and literature and acting director of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens during 1909–10, joining an excavation party at Sardis in the latter year. He was a lecturer at Bryn Mawr College in 1911–12, and then joined the faculty of the Johns Hopkins University. He has continued there until the present time, as professor of Greek archaeology and epigraphy, 1912–13; professor of classical archaeology and epigraphy, 1913–20; and since the latter year has held the W. H. Collins Vickers chair in archaeology and epigraphy, serving also as lecturer in Greek literature. At various times he has served at a number of other institutions as well, as professor of classical philology at Columbia University in the summer of 1919; as Charles Eliot Norton lecturer at the Archaeological Institute of America, 1925–28; as lecturer at the University of California, 1927, and New York University, 1928; as professor of Latin at Syracuse University in 1929 and visiting professor at the University of Chicago in the summer of 1930. In addition he was director of excavations at Pisidian Antioch and Sizma in 1924 and at Olynthus in 1928. Prof. Robinson is the author of: "Ancient Synope" (1906); "Inscriptions from Sardis" (with William Hepburn Buckler, 1912–24); "The Songs of Sappho" (with Mr. Miller, 1924); "The Deeds of Augustus" (1926); "Roman Sculpture from Pisidian Antioch" (1926); "Greek and Latin Inscriptions of Asia Minor" (1926); "The Greek Vases in the Royal Onatario Museum at Toronto" (1930); and "Excavations in Olynthus" (1930). He is joint editor with George D. Hadzsits of the series of fifty volumes, "Our Debt to Greece and Rome," in which he wrote the volume on Sappho; editor-in-chief of "Art Bulletin" and also editor of the "American Journal of Philology," "The Classical Weekly," "Litteris," and "Art and Archaeology." He is a member of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome (advisory council), Archaeological Institute of America (vice-president), American Philology Association, American Federation of Arts, College Art Association of America (president, 1918–23), Classical Association of Atlantic States (president, 1920–21), Johns Hopkins Philological Association (president, 1921), American Oriental Society, Phi Betta Kappa and the Johns Hopkins and Roland Park Country clubs (Baltimore). He finds recreation chiefly in travel and tennis. He was married in London, Eng., Aug. 31, 1910, to Helen Tudor Haskell, daughter of Bishop William Paret (q.v.), of Maryland, and they have a daughter, Alice Bradford Robinson.

STOREY, William Benson, railroad president, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 17, 1857, son of William Bainbridge and Ellen Dean (Bainbridge) Storey. His father came to the United States from England, settling in California in 1854. After a public school education he entered the engineering department of the Southern Pacific railroad as chainman and rodman in 1877 and by that means earned the money which enabled him to attend the University of California where he was graduated Ph.B. in 1881. Returning to his former position with the Southern Pacific immediately after his graduation he was promoted to instrument man in 1882 and to assistant engineer in 1883. Two years later he resigned this position and for over a year was a member of an engineering firm in San Francisco, Calif. He returned to the Southern Pacific as assistant engineer in 1886, continuing as such until 1893 when he again resigned, to become assistant engineer of the U. S. hydraulic mining commission. In 1895 he was made chief engineer and general superintendent of the San Francisco & Joaquin Valley Railway Co. and five years later, when that property was acquired by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé system, he became chief engineer of the eastern lines of the latter. He held that position during 1900–06 and was chief engineer of the entire system during 1906–09. In the latter year he was elected vice-president in charge of construction and in 1910 vice-president in charge of operation and construction, continuing in that relation until the Santa Fé was taken over by the government in the World war. During the period of federal control his position was federal manager of the property. He was elected president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Co. as of Jan. 1, 1920, and two months later, when the operation terminated, he resumed control of the system and has administered it to the present time (1930). The Santa Fé is one of the great railway systems of the world, comprising lines extending from Chicago, Ill. to San Francisco, and southward as far as the Gulf of Mexico at Galveston, Tex., with a total mileage of 13,484. Included in its network are a number of other lines, owned in part or controlled by the Santa Fé, among which are the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé, the Panhandle & Santa Fé, the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, and the Northwestern Pacific railroads. A recent valuation of the physical properties of the system made by the interstate commerce commission placed the investment at $945,999,190. During 1929 its net operating income was $49,864,000. Mr. Storey is a director of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago, and the Morris Plan Bank, Chicago, and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Western Society of Engineers and the American Society for Testing Materials. He is also a trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. and a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi honor societies, the Pacific Union and University clubs of San Francisco; the Chicago, Indian Hill, University and Enquirers clubs of Chicago and the Metropolitan Club of New York city. The University of California conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1924. He was married, May 21, 1913, to Laura B. (Rice) Roe, of San Francisco, Calif.

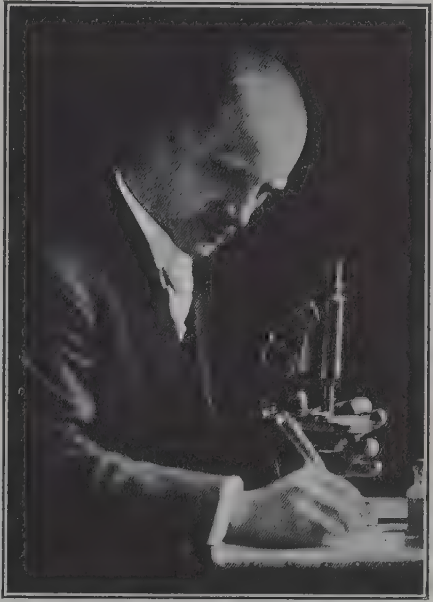
BROWN, Philip Marshall, educator, was born at Hampden, Me., July 31, 1875, son of David Wilbur and Caroline (Hill) Brown. After graduating at Williams College in 1898, he was a tutor at Robert College, Constantinople for two years. During 1900–1910 he was in the diplomatic service, being successively, second secretary of the American legation at Constantinople, 1901–03, secretary of the American legation to Honduras and Guatemala (1903–07); counselor of the American Embassy at Constantinople, 1907–08 during part of which time he was chargé d'affaires, and American minister to Honduras from 1908 to 1910. He became an instructor in international law at Harvard University in 1912 and in the following year went to Princeton University as assistant professor in international law and diplomacy becoming professor of that subject two years later. He has been an associate editor of the American Journal of International Law and an associate member of the Institute of International law since 1921, and a member of the board of advisors of the institute of politics at Williams College since it was organized in 1921 (for details, see Garfield, Harry R.). He is the author of: "Foreigners in Turkey" (1914); "International Realities" (1917) and "International Society" (1922). He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1921. Dr. Brown's favorite forms of diversion and recreation are riding, farming and music. He is unmarried.



STARK, William Weldon, lawyer and banker, was born at Jefferson, Ga., Sept. 12, 1864, son of Washington Franklin and Lucretia Elizabeth (Daniel) Stark; grandson of Benton Stark and his wife Nancy Goodson, and great-grandson of Benjamin Stark and his wife Elizabeth Taylor, the former a native of Scotland, who came to this country about 1765. Benton Stark, his grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father, a Baptist minister, served in the Confederate army during the civil war. The son attended Martin Institute, Jefferson, Ga., studied law at Danielsville, Ga., under the preceptorship of Judge John J. Strickland, and after being admitted to the Georgia bar in 1887, began legal practice at Commerce, Ga. From 1892 until 1911 he was judge of the city court of Jefferson. He served as a member of the Georgia state senate during 1913–14, and of the Georgia house of representatives during 1915–16. His law practice is general. Aside from professional activities he is president of the First National Bank, with which he has been associated since 1906; vice-president of the Harmony Grove Mills, and a director in the Northeastern Banking Co., of Commerce. He is the author of a novel, "Guy Hunter" (1908), of which the "Atlanta Constitution" has written: "Judge Stark has succeeded in accomplishing what is nowadays almost a lost art. He has constructed one of the old-time romances formerly loved by our grandparents, and grafted on to it the spirit of virility and modernity." He is a member of the American Bar Association, Georgia State Bar Association, and the County Bar Association. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a communicant of the Baptist church. He finds his chief recreation in combining travel with historical research, and has made two extended trips to Europe and the Orient. He was married Dec. 23, 1888, to Arebelle, daughter of Andrew Franklin Brown of Madison county, Ga., and they have three children: Ruth, wife of John Claude Verner; Zelma, wife of Chandler Brown; and William Weldon Stark, Jr.

MORRIS, Edward Parmelee, philologist, was born at Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1853, son of Edward Dafydd and Frances Elizabeth (Parmelee) Morris and grandson of David Edward and Ann (Lewis) Morris. His grandfather came from Wales about 1815 and settled at Utica, N. Y. and his father was a noted theologian, professor of theology at Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, O., and author of seven books on theological subjects. The son, after being graduated at Yale University in 1874 took post-graduate work at the universities of Leipzig and Jena, Germany, during 1884–85. He became a member of the faculty of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., in 1876 but a year later went to Lake Forest University for two years. He was appointed professor of Greek in Drury College in 1879 and was professor of Latin in Williams College during 1885–91. Since the latter year he has held the same chair at Yale University. His chief work has been in psychological syntax. He is the editor of "The Mostellaria of Plautus," with notes (1880), "The Pseudolus of Plautus," with introduction and notes (1890), and "The Captives and Trinummus of Plautus," with introduction and notes (1895), and is the author of "On Principles and Methods in Latin Syntax" (1902), "The Satires of Horace" (1905), and "The Epistles of Horace" (1909), as well as numerous reviews and monographs on historical syntax. Williams College conferred upon him the degree of honorary M.A. in 1884 and that of L.H.D. in 1904, while Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Litt.D. in 1909. Prof. Morris finds his chief recreation in yachting and boat-building. He was president of the American Philological Association in 1916. He was married Jan. 2, 1879, to Charlotte Webster, daughter of Zephaniah Moore Humphrey, professor of history in Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, O. and has three children: Frances Humphrey, wife of J. B. Orr; Margaret, wife of Elmer Ray Hoskins; and Humphrey Morris, a lawyer of Pittsburgh, Penn.

CABOT, Richard Clarke, physician, was born in Brookline, Mass., May 21, 1868, son of James Elliot and Elizabeth (Dwight) Cabot, the former an architect. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1889, and obtained the degree of M.D. at the Harvard medical school in 1892. After one year as house physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital, he was engaged in research work under the Dalton fellowship at the Massachusetts General Hospital, serving as clinical assistant there to Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, 1893–94. He was visiting physician to Channing House during 1895–98. Since 1898 he has been physician to out-patients at the Massachusetts General Hospital; since 1908 assistant visiting physician there, and since 1912 chief of the medical staff. In 1905 he organized a social service department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, utilizing social workers as helpers in diagnosing and treating the ailments of poor patients, an innovation which revolutionized the dispensary work of the hospital. He was consulting physician to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary during 1901–05, and has been consulting physician to Brockton Hospital since 1902. He is also consulting physician to the New England Hospital for Women and Children, the Westboro School for Boys, and the Lancaster School for Girls. In 1899 he became assistant in clinical medicine at the Harvard medical school; was made instructor in 1903, assistant professor in clinical medicine in 1908, and professor of medicine in 1918. Since 1920 he has been professor of social ethics at Harvard University and head of that department. A member of the U. S. army medical reserve corps, he held the rank of first lieutenant when the United States entered the world war. He was commissioned major on Apr. 11, 1917, and three months later sailed with the unit known as Base Hospital No. 6 for France, being stationed at Bordeaux, France, until the following October. He was attached to the British ambulance corps at Templeux la Fosse, near St. Quentin, for one month, and was then assigned to the American Red Cross in France, giving medical treatment and



organizing dispensaries for refugees from the invaded provinces, being stationed at Evian on the Swiss border, in Paris, in Lyons, in St. Etienne and Dijon. While in Paris he gave in French a course of lectures at the Sorbonne, which were afterwards published under the title "Essais de Médecine Sociale" (1919). In March, 1918, he rejoined his unit at Bordeaux, serving as chief of the medical service in a hospital which in November, 1918, had over 4,000 beds, nearly half of them containing medical cases. He returned to the United States in January, 1919. In the winter of 1921–22 he gave a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute, Boston, on "Veracity." Dr. Cabot is a member of the American Medical Association (chairman of the section on the practice of medicine in 1905), the Association of American Physicians, the Boston Society of Medical Sciences, the Interurban Clinical Club (president 1904), and the Economic Club of Boston. He has been president of the New England Association for the Education of Nurses since 1904. He is the author of several books for general reading, and others of a more technical nature for his profession. They are: "Clinical Examination of the Blood" (1896); "Serum Diagnosis of Disease" (1899); "Physical Diagnosis" (1901); "Case Histories in Medicine" (1906); "Social Service and the Art of Healing" (1909); "Differential Diagnosis" (Vol. I, 1911; Vol. II, 1915); "What Men Live By" (1914); "Laymen's Handbook of Medicine" (1916); "Rewards and Training of a Physician" (1917), and "Social Work" (1919). He has taken a special interest in public school affairs since becoming a director in the Boston Public School Association in 1896. He was married Oct. 26, 1894, to Ella, daughter of Arthur T. Lyman of Waltham, Mass. Mrs. Cabot was a teacher of ethics in various Boston schools, a member of the Massachusetts board of education, president of the Civil Service Reform Auxiliary, vice-president of the Massachusetts Women's Educational Association, chairman of the educational department of the Boston Women's Municipal League, and director of the Garland School of Homemaking.

PARK, Marion Edwards, college president, was born at Andover, Mass., Dec. 31, 1875, daughter of William Edwards and Sara Billings (Edwards) Park, and a descendant of Richard Park, who came to this country from England and settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1635. She received her preparatory education at the high school, Gloversville, N. Y., and by private study, and was graduated with the degree of A.B. at Bryn Mawr College in 1898, receiving the degree of A.M. the following year. She held the Bryn Mawr European fellowship in 1898–99, and was a graduate student of Bryn Mawr in 1898–99. After attending the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, in 1901–02, she was instructor in classics at Colorado College from 1902 to 1906, and acting dean of women during 1903–04. From 1906 to 1909 she was teacher in Miss Wheeler's School, Providence, R. I.; in 1911–12 she served as acting dean of Bryn Mawr College, and from 1912 to 1914 she continued her graduate studies at Bryn Mawr. She returned to Colorado College as assistant professor of classics in 1914–15; pursued graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University in 1915–16, and became fellow in Latin at Bryn Mawr in 1916–17. After receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr College in 1918, with specialization in Latin and Greek, executive interests took precedence over teaching. She served as acting dean and dean of Simmons College from 1918 to 1921, dean of Radcliffe College during 1921–22, and in 1922 was made president of Bryn Mawr College, her alma mater, the office which she now occupies.

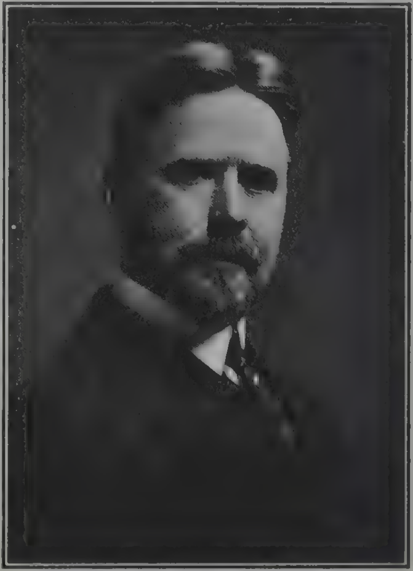
HULETT, George Augustus, chemist, was born in Will county, Ill., July 15, 1867, son of Frank Amos and Lois (Holmes) Hulett. His first American ancestor was John Hulett, who settled at Situate, R. I., in 1740, and from him the line is traced through Mason Hulett, who married the widow Elizabeth Mathewson; their son Amos, who married Hannah Williams; and their son Erastus Hulett and his wife Amanda Norton, grandparents of George Augustus Hulett. He was a student of Oberlin College during 1888–90, was graduated A.B. at Princeton University in 1892 and Ph.D. at the University of Leipzig in 1898. He was assistant in chemistry at Princeton University during 1892–96. In 1898 he became instructor in physical chemistry at the University of Michigan, and was assistant professor one year (1904–05) when he returned to Princeton University as assistant professor of chemistry. Since 1909 he has held the chair of physical chemistry at Princeton. In 1906 he was a member of the U. S. assay commission, and during 1912–13 he was chief chemist of the U. S. bureau of mines. He is consulting chemist of the government departments of interior and agriculture. Soon after the United States entered the European war he was sent abroad by the bureau of mines as a member of a commission appointed by the National Research Council to gather data on technical war problems. He gave special attention to the use of noxious gases in warfare, and brought back information that proved of immense value. After his return he organized at Princeton a research group which studied the physical properties of charcoal, resulting in a number of new facts regarding the absorption of gas by charcoal. He also developed a novel method of using phosgene for the removal of iron oxide from glass sand. This reaction has other possible industrial applications. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Electrochemical Society, National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, Chemists' Club (New York), and Cosmos Club (Washington). He is a director of the newly established "Journal of Physical Chemistry" (international). He was married Aug. 15, 1904, to Dency Minerva, daughter of the late John William Barker, a well-known physician of New Haven, Conn. They have one child, George Barker Hulett.

GARLAND, Claude Mallory, engineer and inventor, was born in Bowling Green, Ky., Apr. 7, 1880, son of William Franklin and Mattie Ann (Holman) Garland, grandson of Robert Fields Garland, great-grandson of Robert Garland, and a descendant of Peter Garland, a mariner, who came from England or Wales about 1635, and settled in Massachusetts. He was graduated at Vanderbilt University in 1903 with the degree B.E., receiving the founders' medal for high scholarship. He began his professional career as an apprentice in the shops of the Bullock Electrical Co. of Cincinnati, O. Subsequently he was draftsman in the service of the Union Electric, Light & Power Co. of St. Louis, Mo. and during 1905–10, he was instructor in mechanical engineering at the University of Illinois where he also conducted research work in the engineering experiment station. He was then for four years chief engineer of the gas-producer department of R. D. Wood & Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. Since 1913 he has been engaged in consulting work, specializing in power and industrial installations, with offices in Chicago, Ill. He is the inventor of an electrical dynamometer for testing high speed engines and motors in which the work is absorbed by generation (patented May 28, 1907); a method of cooling gas engines by the injection of water for the purpose of increasing the power and efficiency (patented June 20, 1911); a gas producer apparatus designed to utilize the low temperature process in producing larger quantities of by-products before the fuel comes into a zone of high temperature (patented Jan. 9, 1912); a mechanically operated gas producer, the object of which is to increase the amount of coal gasified per square foot grate area (patented May 27 and Nov. 18, 1913); and another gas producer utilizing the low temperature for increasing the yield of by-products (patented Oct. 27 and Nov. 3, 1914); an apparatus for testing the strain in glassware, due to insufficient annealing; an apparatus for devolatilizing coal, wood, shale, etc., by utilizing the low temperature process for increasing the yield in by-products in the coking of these materials (patented Sept. 21, 1921); a shock absorber for automobiles (patented Feb. 7, 1922); an apparatus for removing soot from boiler tubes by automatically blowing the surface with steam or air at frequent intervals (patented May 16, 1922). He is the author of numerous articles on his specialty, contributed to technical publications. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Sigma Xi fraternity, the Press Club of Chicago, and the Lake Shore Athletic Club. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and automobiling. He was married Mar. 26, 1910, to Myrtle Bell, daughter of Lewis Hungerford of Bravo, Mich.

STRAUSS, Joseph, naval officer, was born at Mt. Morris, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1861, son of Raphael and Sarah (Metzger) Strauss, both natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1848. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1885, and was commissioned ensign in 1887, meantime serving on the "Omaha" and "Marion" in a cruise round the world. For three years thereafter he was engaged in hydrographical surveys on the east and west coasts of the United States and of Alaska, taking part in the primary survey of the latter coast. During 1891–93 he saw service on the "Concord" in West Indian and South American waters, participating in the demonstration against Chile in the latter year, and afterward was ordered to Washington as assistant to Adm. Sampson, then chief of the bureau of ordnance. He had charge of the designing of heavy gun-mounts and turrets for battleships and devised the present system of mounting and operating heavy turret-guns, which dispensed with the use of hydraulic power. He also invented the superimposed turret system of installing batteries, which permitted the major guns to be fired on either beam, and thus reduced the number of guns for a given broadside by one-half. Adm. Sampson recognized the great value of the Strauss plan for mounting heavy guns, which differed from the methods used by other naval powers, and placed it before the bureau chiefs, who were then considering designs for battleships. A prolonged controversy ensued, there being a strong difference of opinion regarding the merits of the proposed system. Finally it was adopted and applied first to the "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky." The inventor was promoted

from ensign to junior lieutenant in 1896; from that year to 1900 he was on naval duty in South American waters and took part in the war with Spain, chiefly in blockade duty on the Cuban coast. He became lieutenant in 1899, and for four years following was in charge of the U. S. naval proving ground at Indian Head, Md., where he supervised the completion of the smokeless powder works now in operation there. He rose to lieutenant commander in 1904, serving on the "Arkansas" in a lengthy cruise, and in 1906 returned to the naval proving ground as inspector of ordnance. Promoted to commander in 1908, he commanded the cruiser "Montgomery" in experimental work on torpedoes in 1909–10, and was assistant aid for material, navy department, in 1910–12. After promotion to the rank of captain, he was in command of the battleship "Ohio" in 1912–13, then chief of the bureau of ordnance, with the rank of rear-admiral in 1913–16 and commander of the battleship "Nevada" in 1916–17. By the time the United States entered the European war it was realized that extraordinary measures had to be taken to meet the menace of Germany's submarine operations. The United States accordingly proposed that the undersea raiders be impounded in the North sea by a mine barrage across it from Scotland to Norway. The Dover strait, the only other means of egress, already had been closed to the passage of enemy submarines by Great Britain. The proposal was received with doubt in British naval circles, but it was finally agreed that the U. S. navy should build the barrage with what assistance Great Britain could give. To carry out the project it was decided to create a mine force as an auxiliary of the Atlantic fleet, and Adm. Strauss was appointed commander of the mine fleet in March, 1918, following his promotion to rear-admiral. Under his direction the building of a barrier of powerful explosive mines, 230 miles long, was at once begun and required seven months to complete. The task was one of great peril. Some of the mines exploded immediately after they were lowered overboard, endangering the vessel and all on board. In all the Americans planted 56,760 mines and the British 16,300. The largest number of mines laid by the former in a single operation, occupying three hours and fifty minutes, was 5,520. The barrier was completed Oct. 26, 1918, when signs of the impending rout of the German army had begun to appear. Even when uncompleted it took serious toll of enemy submarines, and in time would have barred the exit to the Atlantic. After the armistice and the resumption of free shipping, the task of removing the barrier mines, more hazardous by far than planting them, was also assigned to Adm. Strauss, and until September, 1919, he was occupied with a force of eighty-two vessels in sweeping away this formidable chain. During that period of ten months the American boats removed more mines in the North sea than the British mine sweepers did all over the rest of the war zone. Adm. Strauss served as a member of the general board of the navy during 1920 and in February, 1921, was made commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet. He was a member of the board appointed in 1911 to decide finally on the cause of the destruction of the battleship "Maine" in the harbor of Havana and in 1914 served on a commission which determined the question of a naval armor factory. He was awarded the U. S. distinguished service medal, and is a knight commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George of Great Britain and a commander of the French Legion of Honor. He is the author of numerous articles in service and scientific papers on ordnance and ballistics. He is a member of the U. S. Naval Institute and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married Nov. 9, 1901, to Mary, daughter of the late Gen. Sweitzer, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., and has two children.

HATFIELD, James Taft, educator, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 15, 1862, son of Robert Miller and Elizabeth Ann (Taft) Hatfield, and a grandson of Elisha and Elizabeth (Miller) Hatfield. His father was a Methodist clergyman who served important charges in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. He was graduated at Northwestern University in 1883 and after a year of travel and study in Japan, China and India, became professor of classical languages at Rust University, in Mississippi, and in 1886, principal of the McCormick School, De Funiak, Fla. After a two years' fellowship at Johns Hopkins University, where he received the Ph.D. degree in 1890, he became professor of German language and literature at Northwestern University, and still holds that chair. He was a student at the universities of Oxford, Berlin and Tübingen during 1896–97. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898 he enlisted in the U. S. navy as an ordinary seaman and through successive promotions became chief yeoman and gun captain on the cruiser "Yale," winning the navy service medal for his services. In 1919 he was correspondent in Berlin for a Chicago newspaper. Dr. Hatfield is a member of the University Coun-

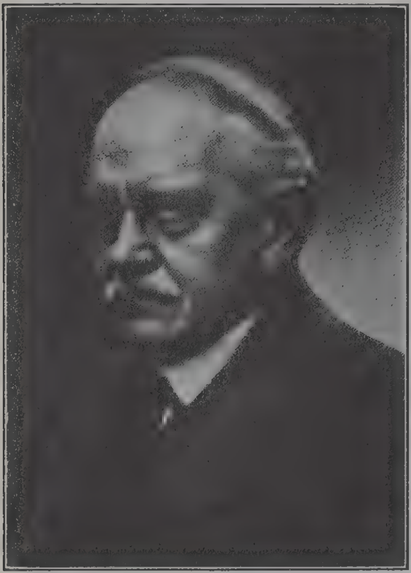


cil of Northwestern University and has been prominent in the work of the Modern Language Association of America. He is also a member of the advisory council of the Simplified Spelling Board, the Society of Midland Authors (secretary), and trustee of the Elizabeth Kirkland lectureship, Chicago. He has written extensively on literary subjects and is recognized an as authority on Germanic languages and literature. His ''Gedichte von Wilhelm Müller'' (1906) is the standard edition of the works of that poet and is held in high esteem by German scholars. His other books are: ''Elements of Sanskrit Grammar'' (1884); ''A Study of Juvencus'' (1890); ''The Aucanasadbhutani'' (1891); Freytag's ''Rittmeister von Alt-Rosen'' (1894); ''John Wesley's Translations of German Hymns'' (1896); ''Earliest Poems of Wilhelm Müller'' (1898); ''Church Music'' (1898); ''Goethe's ''Hermann and Dorothea'' (1899); ''German Lyrics and Ballads'' (1900); ''Diary and Letters of Wilhelm Müller'' (1903); ''From Broom to Heather'' (1903); Goethe's ''Egmont'' (1904); ''Gedichte von Wilhelm Müller vollständige kritische Ausgabe'' (1906); Ernst's ''Ueberwunden'' (1907); ''The Early Romantic School'' (1913); and ''Shorter German Poems'' (1915). Dr. Hatfield is independent in politics and he is a member of the Unitarian church. He was twice married: (1) Mar. 13, 1890, to Maude Hollingsworth, daughter of Dr. Henry M. Wilson, of Baltimore, Md. She died in 1906, and he was married (2) Apr. 7, 1910, to Ann Estelle, daughter of Henry Caraway, a banker of Tuscola, Ill. By his first wife he had two children: Margaret and Theodore Merryman; and by his second wife four children: Henry, Ann, Elizabeth and Blanche Hatfield.

SEASHORE, Carl Emil, psychologist, was born in Mörelunda, Sweden, Jan. 28, 1866, son of Carl Gustaf and Emily Charlotte (Swenson) Seashore. When three years old, he was brought to the United States. He was graduated at Gustafus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn., in 1891 and pursued post-graduate work at Yale University where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1895. For the next two years he served as assistant in the psychological laboratory at Yale and then became assistant professor of philosophy at the State University of Iowa, with which he is now associated as dean of the graduate college, having been appointed to that place in 1908. He was made profesor of psychology in 1902 and head of the department of philosophy and psychology in 1905. For the year 1921-22, he served as chairman of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology in the National Research Council. He is one of the leading psychologists in America, having contributed both books and inventions to the science. He is the inventor of the voice tonoscope, the spark chronoscope and psychergograph, the audiometer, the sound perimeter, the multiple recorder and other psychological instruments, most of which are for use in the psychology of hearing which is his field of specialization. His chief contribution to the science consists in the development of a system of analysis and measurement of musical talent as a basis for vocational and avocational guidance in music. He is the author of ''Elementary Experiments in Psychology'' (1908); ''Psychology in Daily Life'' (1913), ''The Psychology of Musical Talent'' (1919), and ''An Introduction to Psychology'' (1922), as well as of numerous research articles relating to work and fatigue, periods of mental work, normal illusions and the localization of sound. He is the editor of ''University of Iowa Studies in Psychology,'' and consulting editor of the ''Psychological Review.'' He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Psychological Association (president, 1911), the Western Philosophical Association, (president, 1909) the American Association for the Advancement of Science, (fellow) the Iowa Academy of Science, the Sigma Xi, scientific fraternity, (president, 1914) and the Phi Delta Kappa and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, college fraternities. He is fond of outdoor life and his principal recreation is golf. He was married June 7, 1900, to Mary Roberta, daughter of John Holmes of Iowa City, Ia., and has four children: Robert Holmes, Carl Gustaf, Marion Dubois and Sigfrid Seashore.

McCREIGHT, Mary Baldwin, pharmacist and humanitarian, was born in Cork, Ireland, Feb. 2, 1862, the daughter of William Baldwin and Cecelia (Pyne-Flynn) McCreight, of lowland Scottish descent on her father's side. The first of her family to come to America, she landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1886, and in 1889 settled in Boston, Mass. In 1878, she entered a deaconess institution of the Protestant Episcopal church in Cork. She engaged in hospital and private nursing until 1901, when she opened a private sanitarium at Dorchester, Mass., which she still conducts. In 1901 and 1902 she volunteered and nursed smallpox patients during the epidemic in Boston, and was a volunteer nurse during the Bubonic plague outbreak there. Aside from her sanitarium interests she is treasurer and principal owner of the Adam Street Pharmacy, and of the Cedar Grove Hardware Store, both of Dorchester, opened in 1919, and she has been interested in other commercial enterprises. She finds her chief recreation in natural history studies, and is particularly fond of flowers and animals. She is persevering and ambitious, and has displayed conspicuous executive ability. "Her life has been one of self-denial and self-sacrifice, spent in trying to help herself and family to rise superior to the misfortunes that befell them, and through her courage they are gradually regaining, in a measure, the standing of their fathers. She came to America in poor health and utterly without relatives, friends, or money, and during all these years of struggle her heart and hand were held out to the uplifting of others in need who came in contact with her."

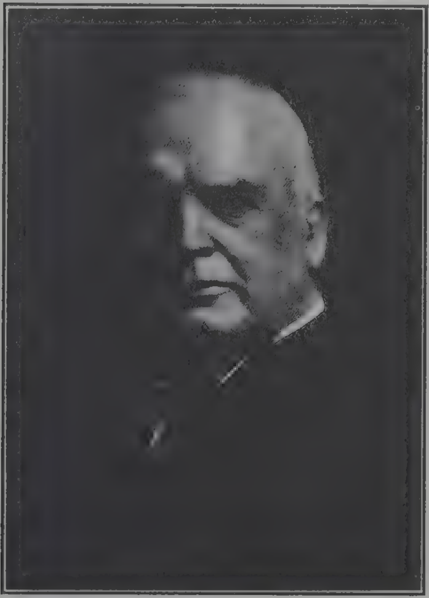
GAYLEY, Charles Mills, educator and author, was born in Shanghai, China, Feb. 22, 1858, son of Samuel Rankin and Sarah Sophia (Mills) Gayley. His father, a native of Cavnabun, Ulster, Ireland, came to the United States in 1847, was graduated at the Princeton theological seminary and went to China as a missionary of the American Presbyterian church. The son was a student at Blackheath, England, during 1867–74, and at the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, in 1875. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1878 and pursued postgraduate courses at Giessen and Halle, Germany, 1886–87, where he made modern history his principal subject of research. As early as 1881, he was literary reviewer for the Buffalo ''Express,'' and became a frequent contributor to various publications, including the Chicago ''Dial,'' meanwhile making extensive researches in political science, philosophy, modern history and current political problems. His work as an educator dates from 1878 when he became principal of the Muskegon (Mich.) high school. Two years later he joined the faculty of the University of Michigan as instructor in Latin, becoming assistant professor of Latin in 1884 and assistant professor of English in 1887. Since 1889 he has been professor of the English language and literature and head of the English department in the University of California. He was dean of the faculties of that institution, during 1918–20, and co-administrator of the presidency in the latter half of 1919. In 1921 he was Turnbull lecturer on poetry at Johns Hopkins University. He is the author of "Songs of the Yellow and Blue," with Fred N. Scott and Albert A. Stanley (1885); "A Guide to the Literature of Aesthetics," with F. N. Scott (1890); "Classic Myths in English Literature" (1893 and 1911); "English in Secondary Schools" (1894); "Methods and Materials of Literary Criticism: The Bases in Aesthetics and Poetics," with F. N. Scott (1899); "Representative English Comedies" (Vol. I, 1903; Vol. II, 1913; Vol. III, 1914); "The Poetry of the People," with M. C. Flaherty (1903); R. E. Gibbs' "Songs of Content," edited with an introduction (1903); "The Star of Bethlehem," a miracle play (1904); "The Principles and Progress of English Poetry" (with C. C. Young, 1904); "Songs of California" (1905); "Plays of Our Forefathers" (1907); "Idols of Education" (1910); "Beaumont, the Dramatist" (1913); "Shakespeare and the Founders of American Liberty" (1917); "Lyric, Epic and Allied Forms of Poetry," with B. P. Kurtz, being the second volume of Literary Criticism (1920). He has contributed also occasional stories, poems and essays to the magazines and newspapers. During the World war he was an official speaker for the 12th federal reserve district and organizer of the first University of California corps, American Field Service Volunteers for France, which he helped to equip. He organized the American League of California. He is a trustee of the American Field Service Fellowships for French Universities of New York city and an associate of the National Institute of Art, Science and Letters. In 1921 the French Republic conferred upon him the decoration of Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. He received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from Kenyon College in 1900, and LL.D. from the University of Glasgow in 1901, and from the University of Michigan in 1904. He was United States delegate and member of the executive committee of the International Congress for the Republication of Manuscripts, Liège, Belgium, in 1905, and was elected vice-president of the congress. He is a member of the Shakespeare Association, London (vice-president), the Elizabethan Club of Yale University, the American Philological Association (president of the Pacific coast division, 1902–03); the Modern Language Association of America, the International Society of the Apocrypha of London (vice-president), the Irish Texts Society of London (vice-president), the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the American Association of University Professors, the English-Speaking Union (president of the California branch), and the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, the Senior Common Room of Lincoln College, Oxford; the Malone Society and the Savile Club of London; the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco; the Faculty Club of Berkeley, and the Claremont Country Club of Oakland, Calif. He was married Dec. 17, 1891, to Sallie Pickett, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Samuel Smith Harris, P. E. bishop of Michigan, and has two children: Mary Harris and Elizabeth Pickett Gayley.



PATTEE, Fred Lewis, educator and author, was born at Bristol, N. H., Mar. 22, 1863, son of Lewis Franklin and Mary Philbrick (Ingalls) Pattee. The surname is variously spelled in the early records, and the family is presumably of French Huguenot descent. His first paternal American ancestor was Peter Pattee, son of Sir William and a native of Lansdown, who came from England to Virginia in 1669, and settled at Haverhill, Mass., about 1676. From him and his first wife the line of descent is traced through their son Richard and his wife Susanna Peale; their son Richard and his wife Mary Clark; their son William and his wife Mary Hyde; their son William and his wife Judith Worthen and their son Moses Pattee and his wife Jane Gordon, who were the grandparents of Fred Lewis Pattee. Richard Pattee of the third generation and his son William were soldiers in the revolutionary war. Fred Lewis Pattee attended the New Hampton (N. H.) Institute, and at the age of sixteen learned the printer's trade, working three years as an apprentice. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1888 with the degree of A.B. and the honor of election as class poet, and in 1891 he received the degree of A.M. from his alma mater. After his graduation he was principal of the schools at Eatontown, N. J., and Mendon, Mass.; during 1890–94 he was principal of Coe's Northwood (N. H.) Academy, and since the latter year he has been professor of English language and literature at the Pennsylvania

State College. He made a tour of England and Scotland in 1897 and pursued post-graduate studies at the University of Göttingen in 1902, and Edinburgh and Marburg universities in 1909–10. He is the author of: "Literature in the Public Schools" (1891); "The Wine of May and other Lyrics" (1893); "Pasquaney, a Study" (1894); "A History of American Literature" (1896); "Reading Courses in American Literature" (1897); "The Foundations of English Literature" (1899); "Mary Garvin" (1902); "The House of the Black Ring" (1905); "Elements of Religious Pedagogy" (1909); "The Breaking Point" (1911); "Compelled Men" (1913); "History of American Literature since 1870" (1915); "Sidelights on American Literature" (1922); "The Development of the American Short Story, an Historical Survey" (1923), and a number of articles on American and Canadian literature in the American supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica. He is also the editor of an edition of Shakespeare's "Macbeth" (1897) and the poetical works of Philip Freneau (three volumes, 1902–07). Prof. Pattee is known as a masterful and stimulating teacher of English literature and a discriminating writer. He received the honorary degree of M.L. from Dartmouth College in 1915, and that of Litt.D. from Lebanon College in 1915 and Dartmouth College in 1923. Politically he is an independent, and in his religious affiliations he is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. His chief form of recreation is motoring. He was married Mar. 9, 1889, to Anna Lura, daughter of Charles N. Plumer of Bristol, N. H. They have one child, Sarah Lewis Pattee.

FLANNERY, George Perry, lawyer, was born in Buffalo township, Marquette co., Wis., Feb. 12, 1852, son of Michael and Catharine (Flynn) Flannery, who came from Ireland in 1848 and settled on a farm in Wisconsin. He attended Shattuck Hall School, Faribault, Minn., and after studying law at Faribault under the preceptorship of Batchelder & Buckham, was admitted to the bar in 1873. He began the practice of his profession at Bismarck, Dakota territory, where he served four years as city attorney, and a year and a half as district attorney of the county, resigning the latter office when he removed to Minnesota in 1887. From 1885 to 1915 he was a partner of E. C. Cooke in the law firm of Flannery & Cooke. In the latter year James J. Hill (q.v.) engaged him to go to St. Paul, Minn., as president of the Northwestern Trust Co., an office which he has since held. He served four years as a trustee of the State Schools for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb and the Feeble-minded at Faribault, Minn. He is a member of the American and Minnesota state bar associations, the Minneapolis Club (Minneapolis), and the Minnesota Club (St. Paul). Politically he is a Republican. He was married Oct. 6, 1876, to Alice, daughter of Stephen V. R. Green of Faribault, Minn., and they have four children: Charles Sumner, Henry Clay, Margaret, wife of M. R. Lauritzen and Alice, wife of Merritt J. Corbett.



WARNE, Frank Julian, economist, was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., Mar. 16, 1874, the son of William Herron and Rosalie DeAlbert (Warren) Warne. He was graduated in 1896, at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving from it the degree of M.A. in 1898 and Ph.D. in 1902. Meanwhile he was reporter on the Parkersburg "Sentinel," during 1892–94, was on the Philadelphia "Press" in 1895; associate editor of "University (of Pennsylvania) Courier," on the staff of the "Public Ledger" during 1896–1902 and was editor of the "Railway World" during 1903–06. He was secretary of the immigration department of the National Civic Federation, New York, during 1906–07, after which he studied in Paris, London, Edinburgh and Berlin, and returned to New York city to become a resident of the University settlement. He was secretary of the New York state immigration commission during 1908–09, and, in 1910, he became special expert on foreign-born population for the U. S. census. In 1912 he served as statistician for the federal board of arbitration regarding the locomotive engineers' wage requests upon the eastern railways, and the next year represented, as statistician, the eastern conductors and trainmen in a concerted wage movement, and also in an eight hour day movement in 1916. During the European war he was first a member of the committee on labor, council of national defense and in May, 1918, he became chief statistician of the emergency fleet corporation, U. S. Shipping Board. His work in this connection consisted in the collection, compilation, classification, presentation and distribution of statistical information and the general supervision of all agencies or groups in the Emergency Fleet Corporation which were engaged in statistical work. He organized the statistical work at all shipyards and kept in constant touch with it through district statisticians. His office greatly facilitated the work of other divisions of the fleet corporation in being prepared at all times and with the greatest promptness to supply any branch of the corporation with full statistics concerning the building of ships in any shipyard, group of shipyards, or for the whole country. He had previously been employed by large industrial concerns to prepare expert testimony before the interstate commerce commission in rate cases and for numerous state corporation and public utility commissions. In August, 1918, he resigned as chief of the statistical section of the fleet corporation to accept the position of manager of the industrial relations division of the United States housing corporation, department of labor. At that time the demand for labor was so great that it became necessary for him to establish field agents in New York and Boston, and to employ traveling field agents to recruit labor. He organized a corps of welfare workers to maintain such food, housing and other conditions on projects that workmen would be willing to remain, and to smooth out labor difficulties. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Economic Association, National Institute of Social Sciences, Beta Theta Pi fraternity, Authors' Club (London), and the Cosmos, National Press, and Columbia Country clubs (Washington). He is author of "The Slav Invasion and the Mine Workers" (1904); "The Coal Mine Workers" (1905); "Immigration and the Southern States" (1905); "The Immigrant Invasion" (1915); "Railway Operation and Finance" (1913); "Intercorporate Ownership and Interlocking Directorates of the Railroads of the United States" (1914); "The Tide of Immigration" (1916); "Warne's Book of Charts" (1916); "Warne's Elementary Course in Chartography" (1917); "Chartography in Ten Lessons" (1919); "Industrial Relations" (1919); and "The Workers at War" (1920), and numerous pamphlets, editorials and articles on economical, social, political and industrial topics in various magazines and reviews. He is unmarried.

STEFANSSON, Vilhjalmur, explorer, was born at Arnes, Manitoba, Canada, Nov. 3, 1879, son of Johann and Ingibjorg Stefansson. His father, a farmer, removed with his family from Manitoba, to Pembina county, North Dakota, in 1880, and the son alternately worked on the farm and attended the country schools until he was fourteen. For four years he was employed as a cowboy on North Dakota ranches and in 1897, after his first business venture, an attempt to establish a cattle ranch, had failed, he entered the University of North Dakota, where he remained two years in the preparatory school and three in the college proper. He then went to the University of Iowa where he was graduated A.B. in 1903. He continued his studies at Harvard University during 1903–06, spending one year as a holder of a scholarship in the divinity school and two as a fellow in the graduate school. Having previously decided to devote himself to the field of anthropology, he began his field studies in that science on a visit to Iceland in the summer of 1904 and in the following year was in charge of an archæological expedition to Iceland alone under the auspices of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. An essay on the discovery of Greenland, which he published while at Harvard, led to his being invited by Ernest de Koven Leffingwell to join an expedition to Victoria Land, north of Canada. Arrangements were made to meet Leffingwell's ship at the mouth of the Mackenzie River in Canada, but the ship failed to appear, and Stefansson spent the winter of 1906–07 living among the Eskimo of the Mackenzie delta. He returned to the United States in the fall of 1907, making the journey alone by way of the Porcupine and Yukon rivers in Alaska. He returned to the Arctic in 1908, accompanied by Dr. R. M. Anderson, under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the government of Canada, to make an ethnological survey of the central arctic coast of North America and was gone for fifty-three months. On the shores of Dolphin and Union straits he discovered and lived for a year with Eskimos who had not previously seen white men and whose appearance suggested the possibility of remote European origin. He also surveyed Horton river, a stream 500 miles long, the mouth of which only was known to the Canadian authorities. In the spring of 1913 he again went to the Arctic for a period of five years, the expedition being financed wholly by the Canadian government. He had been gone a year when his main ship, the Karluk, was sunk, part of its crew perishing and Stefansson and two companions made a sledge journey from Martin Point, Alaska, to Northwest Banks Land, a distance of 600 miles over broken and moving ice, the trip lasting ninety-six days. After the supplies taken along had given out, he and his companions subsisted entirely on polar game slain with their rifles, both for two months on the sea ice and three months on Banks Island. While on a sledge journey in the spring of 1915 he discovered new land, near the seventy-eighth degree of north latitude, north of Prince Patrick island and in 1916 he explored the islands already discovered and found new ones west of Heiberg Island. In the following year he ran a line of soundings 100 miles northwest of Cape Isachsen, showing the polar ocean to be shallow in this region. He returned to the United States in 1918. In 1924 he made an exploration trip to the barren lands of Australia and the wilds of New Zealand. As gifted a writer as he is daring an explorer, he has written extensively concerning his travels and adventures in the far north, his books and magazine articles conveying a vivid and interesting

picture of a comparatively fruitful and pleasant country that had previously been considered a desolate realm of snow and ice. He is the author of: "My Life with the Eskimos" (1913); "Anthropological Papers" (1914); "The Friendly Arctic" (1921), for which he received the Grant Squires prize, being considered "unique, interesting, and important—the outstanding geographic publication of 1921"; "The Northward Course of Empire" (1922) and "Hunters of the Great North" (1922). He is a gold medalist of the American, National, Philadelphia, Chicago, London and Paris Geographical Societies, and the New York Explorers' Club of which latter he was president from 1918 to 1922 and in 1921, by motion of the Prime Minister, he received the formal thanks of the Canadian nation for his explorations, lectures and writings. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1921 and from the University of Iowa in 1922. He was made Master of Arts by Harvard in 1923. He is honorary fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, American Geographical Society, Harvard Travelers' Club and the Royal Geographical Societies of London and Rome, and a member of the National Arts, New York Explorers', Canadian, City and Harvard clubs (New York) and the Cosmos Club (Washington, D. C.). He is unmarried.

HOLBROOK, Lucius Roy, soldier, was born at Arkansaw, Wis., Apr. 30, 1875, son of Willard Francis and Mary (Ames) Holbrook, of English descent. His father, a native of Rhode Island, was a pioneer settler in Wisconsin in 1854, and was engaged in lumbering and in manufacturing furniture. Lucius Roy Holbrook attended Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1896, and commissioned second lieutenant, 4th cavalry. During 1896–99 he was on duty in the Northwest. In 1899–1900 he was acting regimental quartermaster and commissary in the Philippines on field service under Gen. Lawton and Gen. Schwan. He served in nineteen engagements in the Philippines, an unusual record for a soldier only four years out of West Point. On Jan. 23, 1901, he was promoted first lieutenant, 1st cavalry. Having assisted in organizing two squadrons of the 15th cavalry at the Presidio, San Francisco, Calif., he went to the Philippines in command of one of them, and served with the 4th cavalry at Zamboango, and later on provost duty in Manila. After his transfer back to his old regiment, 4th cavalry, he returned to the United States and was appointed squadron adjutant, 4th cavalry, and secretary of the Cavalry and Artillery School, at Fort Riley, Kans. He was promoted captain, 5th cavalry, July 15, 1902, and toward the end of 1902 returned to the Philippines where he was the regimental commissary at Camp Stotsenburg, and made a special study of the army ration, army cooking and bread baking for the army in which he became an authority. After his return to the United States in 1903, he was regimental and post commissary at Fort Logan, Colo., and in the year 1904 was stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. In 1905 he became a "distinguished" graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and in 1906 a graduate of the Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. In 1907 he won the gold medal in the rifle competition of the Southwestern division at San Antonio, Tex. During 1907–11 he commanded the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, Fort Riley, Kans.; incidentally managing bakeries at Nevada, Missouri and Pole Mountain, Wyo., taking a course at Armours' packing plant, Chicago, and attending the field maneuvers at Pole Mountain, Wyo., Sparta, Wis., and Fort Riley, Kans., where he supervised the bakeries and officers' messes. During this period he devised the U. S. army portable field bake oven, which was patented in 1910, and the equipment thereof, which was used by our troops on the Mexican border and throughout the world war without change. He presented the patent to the government. He also supervised the development of the army field range, exclusively used by our troops throughout the world war. He developed the training school at Fort Riley into a recognized and worthy institution. In 1911, he organized and managed at San Antonio, Tex., the first division bakery, baking for 15,000 men. In recognition of his services and successful management of the training school, he was sent to the Ecole de l'Intendence, Paris, France, to study the supply system of the French army. After his return to the United States he served for three years at Schofield Barracks, H. I., in command of troops and as adjutant, 4th cavalry. He was then again placed in charge of the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, Fort Riley, Kans. On July 1, 1916, he was promoted major of cavalry, and was put in charge at San Antonio, Tex., of all army baking in the Southern department and in Mexico, i. e., the baking for about 168,000 men. On July 1, 1916, he had been transferred to field artillery, and on May 15, 1917, he was promoted lieutenant colonel, and on July 28, 1917, went to France with the 7th field artillery. He was commissioned temporary colonel Aug. 5, 1917, and commanded his regiment in active service with the first division in the Sommervilliers sector, and in 1918 in the Toul and Cantigny sectors. In the Cantigny fight he commanded the light artillery

(six battalions), and was cited for gallantry in orders of the first division. He was also awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm, the Silver Medal for Bravery by Montenegro, and the Cross of Prince Danilo of Montenegro. During the battle of Soissons (second battle of the Marne) he commanded the first field artillery brigade, with the first division, and then a provisional brigade of French, British and American artillery, supporting the 15th Scottish division. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honor and awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. On Aug. 16, 1918, he was appointed brigadier general (temporary), regular army, and commanded and trained the 54th field artillery brigade, 29th division at Camp de Meucon. From Nov. 1, 1918, to Nov. 7, 1918, he was second in command of the first field artillery brigade in the Argonne. After his return to the United States in May, 1919, he commanded Camp Bragg, N. C., until July 15, 1919, when he returned to his regular rank as lieutenant colonel and became instructor at the army service school, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. He was promoted colonel on Feb. 23, 1920, but continued on duty as instructor at Fort Leavenworth until January, 1921, when he was detailed on the general staff and transferred to duty as assistant chief of staff for supply, and deputy chief of staff, at headquarters ninth corps area, San Francisco. In 1922 he became chief of staff of the ninth corps area. He prepared and published several books and pamphlets for the army: "Handling the Straight Army Ration and Baking Bread" (1904); "Mess Officers' Assistant" (1908); "The Mess Sergeant's Handbook" (1908); "The Army Baker" (1908); "The Manual for Army Bakers" (1910); "The Manual for Army Cooks" (1910). Many of these are issued by the war department, and all were used as textbooks at the Training Schools for Bakers and Cooks. Col. Holbrook is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, the Bohemian and Commercial clubs of San Francisco and the American Legion. He is a 32nd degree Mason. He was married at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., June 7, 1899, to Henrietta, daughter of Franklin Rayle Coffin of Boise, an early pioneer of Idaho and later president of the Boise City National Bank. There are three children: Franklin Rayle Coffin, who is in the stock raising business in Idaho; John Ames, midshipman, U. S. Naval Academy, and Lucius Roy Holbrook, Jr.

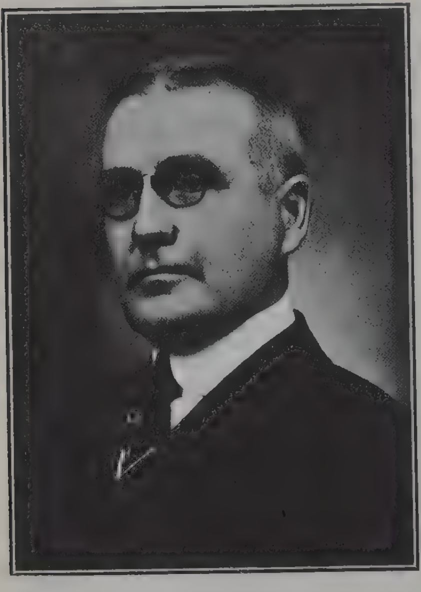
SEARES, Frederick Hanley, astronomer, was born at Cassopolis, Mich., May 17, 1873, son of Isaac Newton and Ella Adelia (Swartwout) Seares, grandson of William and Margaret (Miller) Seares, and a descendant of Richard Seares, who came from England and settled at Plymouth, Mass., in 1630. He was graduated at the University of California in 1895 with the degree of B.S.; and while a graduate student there during the following four years was a fellow in astronomy (1895–96), and instructor (1896–98). He continued his studies at the University of Berlin and the University of Paris. Upon his return to the United States in 1901 he was appointed professor of astronomy and director of the Laws Observatory, at the University of Missouri, and eight years later became astronomer and superintendent of the computing division of the Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Calif., and also editor of the observatory publications. His early astronomical work consisted chiefly of miscellaneous observations and calculations relating to comets. While at the Laws Observatory he conducted systematic observations of variable stars to determine the nature of their changes in brightness. His work at the Mount Wilson Observatory, while partly administrative, has included extensive scientific investigations of the photometry of stars and related problems. He established standards of photographic brightness of stars near the north pole, to the twentieth magnitude, and of photovisual brightness to magnitude 17.5. These are the limits reached on photographs of three or four hours' exposure with the 60-inch reflecting telescope. He also established standards of photographic brightness in the 139 selected areas of Kapteyn north of declination S 15 degrees, and determined the magnitudes of nearly 65,000 stars in these regions. These results form the basis of the knowledge of the distribution of faint stars over the face of the sky and are an important factor in determining the manner in which they are distributed through space. Mr. Seares devised the exposure-ratio method of measuring the color of a star, and made extensive applications of the method in a study of the relation of the color of a star to its spectral type, apparent and intrinsic brightness, and distance from the milky way. He devised reduction formulas for the discussion of observations of the sun's general magnetic field, and in collaboration with other astronomers at the Mount Wilson Observatory, derived values of the strength of the field, the position of the sun's magnetic axis and its period of revolution about the sun's axis of rotation. He was lecturer in astronomy at the University of California summer session, 1917, and a delegate to the International Research Council, Brussels, in 1919. He is a member of the Royal Astronomical Society, London (associate); the Société Astronomique de France; the American Philosophical Society,

the American Astronomical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Academy of Sciences, the Astronomical Society of the Pacific; president of the International Commission on Stellar Photometry; and a member of the Beta Theta Pi, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Phi. He edited the "Bulletins" of the Laws observatory during 1902–08, and is the author of "Practical Astronomy for Engineers" (1909); "Mount Wilson Catalogue of Photographic Magnitudes in Selected Areas 1–139" (1930), and of a number of papers dealing with the orbits of comets, stellar photometry and the general magnetic field of the sun. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of California in 1930. He was married, May 26, 1896, to Mabel, daughter of William S. Urmy of Berkeley, California, and has one child, Richard Urmy Seares.

HOYT, Franklin Chase, jurist, was born in Pelham, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1876, son of William Sprague and Janet Ralston (Chase) Hoyt, grandson of Edwin and Susan (Sprague) Hoyt, and a descendant of Simon Hoyt, who emigrated from England, was first in Charlestown, Mass., in 1629, and later settled in Connecticut. His mother was a daughter of Salmon Portland Chase (q.v.), chief justice of the U. S. supreme court. He received his education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and at Columbia University, and after attending the New York Law School two years, was admitted to the bar and began his legal career with the firm of Bowers & Sands in New York city. He was assistant corporation counsel during 1902–08, besides acting as legal advisor to the mayor. He was appointed justice of the city court of special sessions in 1908 and assigned to the children's branch of that court. The reform and welfare of neglected and delinquent children, which appealed to his social sympathies as a judicial officer, has since been his chief interest and solicitude. Judge Hoyt effected the creation of a children's court in New York city as a separate tribunal of jurisdiction by obtaining the passage of a state law in 1915 authorizing such an independent court for juvenile cases and was appointed its first presiding justice. He then worked for the establishment of special children's courts functioning independently of other primary courts throughout the entire state. As chairman of the committee on courts and delinquency of the New York state child welfare commission he was influential in having an amendment to the state constitution relating to the welfare of uncared-for children, submitted to the people in 1921, and, following its popular approval, he helped to organize such courts for all the state counties. Additional legislation passed in 1924 on lines suggested by him enabled Judge Hoyt to reorganize fundamentally the children's court in New York city under the provisions of the constitutional amendment of 1921. He is the author of "Quicksands of Youth" (1921), analyzing the impulses, misunderstandings and vicissitudes which so often lead children into perilous places and pointing out the way to meet some of the resulting problems. He is a frequent contributor to the periodical press on the child problem in large cities. In all of his work Judge Hoyt has stressed the need of considering the case of each delinquent and neglected child as an individual behavior problem in order that the child may be socially readjusted and thus saved to the community as a future asset instead of being permitted to become a permanent liability. The development of the probation system and the psychiatric clinic in his court have been closely studied by social welfare workers of every country. As chairman of a committee of juvenile court judges and of the National Probation Association he helped to draft the standard juvenile court law which has served as a guide in many states. Incidental to his study of social problems Judge Hoyt has written on the effect of prohibition in children's court work and in a pamphlet has pointed out the failure of the federal law in reducing delinquency and neglect among children, especially in large cities. In 1929 he submitted a temperance plan in a contest sponsored by William R. Hearst for a workable reform of prohibition legislation and out of 71,000 contestants, he was awarded the first prize of $25,000. His suggestion was a repeal of the Volstead act and the substitution of a new definition of the term "intoxicating liquor" used in the 18th amendment. He proposed that these words be defined in a new law as "the alcoholic product of distillation" in accordance with the commonly accepted meaning of "liquor" as a distilled alcoholic beverage. He advocated the return of state control over all fermented and malt beverages and held if the federal government should be given the power to deal with distilled spirits, the other questions might safely be left to the decision of the states. He was president of the Big Brother Movement during 1911–25, also of the New York Conference of Charities and Corrections in 1919, and headed the New York Council of the Boy Scouts of America in 1918. He is chairman of the National Probation Association and a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences. He was married, June 8,

1918, to Maud Rives, daughter of John Borland of New York City, and has two children, Constance Maud and Beatrix Chase Hoyt.

TROTTER, Frank Butler, university president, was born at Layman, Washington co., O., Feb. 27, 1863, son of James and Elizabeth Hastings (Stock) Trotter and grandson of Robert Trotter, who migrated from Ireland in 1821 and settled in Canada. He was prepared for college in private schools, at the same time teaching for four years in the public schools and for two years in private schools in West Virginia. He was graduated with honors at Roanoke (Va.) College in 1890, and received the degree M.A. from that institution five years later. During 1891–92 he was a student at the Harvard graduate school. In 1890, he became professor of Latin and modern languages in West Virginia Wesleyan College and held that chair for seventeen years. In 1894 he also served as vice-president of the college, which, prior to 1902, was known as the West Virginia Conference Seminary and four years later was acting president. His connection with West Virginia University, Morgantown, began in 1907 when he was appointed professor of Latin. Four years later he became dean of the college of arts and sciences and in 1914 he was made acting president. Two years later he was elected president from which position he resigned in 1928, and again became professor of Latin, his present position. During his administration the institution increased in attendance three-fold, the total enrollment in 1929 being about 3000; it acquired land and laboratory facilities for work in agriculture and received appropriations from the state legislature for additional buildings. Of these, there have been completed the buildings for the college of agriculture, the women's dormitory, the school of medicine, the college of law, the departments of chemistry and physical education, and for the horticultural, live stock and poultry farms. Prof. Trotter was four times a delegate to the general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1900, 1912, 1916 and 1920. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was married, Aug. 22, 1895, to Lillian List, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Steele, of Buckhannon, W. Va., and has one child, Lorentz Steele Trotter.

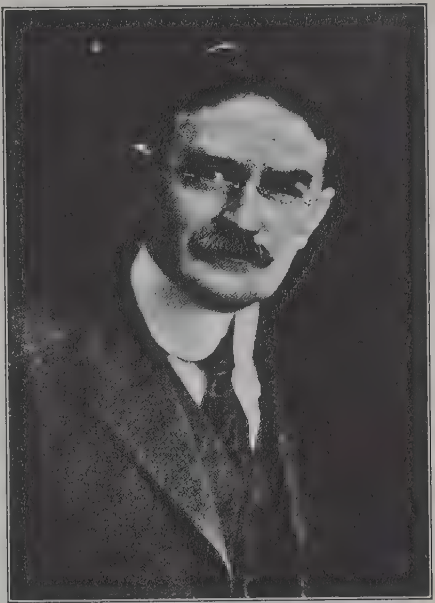


PARKER, Valeria Hopkins, physician, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1879, daughter of Anson Jones and Martha (Leath) Hopkins, and a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. She studied abroad in the Augusta Hospital, Berlin, Germany, in 1892 and made a special study of tuberculosis in Switzerland, 1892–95. Returning to America she was graduated A.B. at Oxford (O.) College in 1898 and M.D. at the Hering Homeopathic Medical College, Chicago, 1902. She practised medicine until 1905 but following her marriage in that year gave up her practice. In 1913 she was appointed the first woman probation officer of Greenwich, Conn., where she had gone to live. The following year she was appointed field secretary of the Connecticut Social Hygiene Association and continued to work with that organization until 1919, when she joined the staff of the American Social Hygiene Association, with which she has since been associated. In 1920 when the U. S. public health service organized an institute on venereal diseases and social hygiene she was appointed one of the lecturers, and in the same year she was a member of the committee of fifty of the All-American Conference on Venereal Diseases. She has directed a home for deserted and unmarried mothers and their babies and during the war was appointed by the Connecticut State Council of Defense supervisor of a force of six policewomen who formed a part of the state police force. In June, 1921 Dr. Parker was appointed to succeed Dr. Thomas A. Storey as executive secretary to the U. S. interdepartmental social hygiene board, and served with that board on a leave of absence from the American Social Hygiene Association until July, 1922, when she resumed her connection with the latter organization. The American Social Hygiene Association is the representative voluntary social hygiene agency in the United States, its various departments acting in cooperation with such governmental agencies as the U. S. public health service, the bureau of education, and the departments of labor and justice, and with various state and local boards of health. It issues motion pictures, books, pamphlets, exhibits, and other material in its program of education. Dr. Parker has served with a number of other agencies of public welfare: as chairman of the social hygiene committee, National League of Women Voters, 1919–21; as chairman of the social hygiene committee, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 1921–27; as lecturer in the New York School of Social Work, 1924–25; and as president of the National Council of Women of the United States, 1925–29. She is now a special representative of the Federal Council of Churches; a member of the advisory committee for social hygiene of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; chairman of the committee on parent teachers associations in the churches, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; and chairman of the United States delegation and of the social service section of the Pan-Pacific Conference of Women. She is a member of the American Association of University Women, Medical Women's National Association and the Sorosis, Woman's City and Town Hall (board of governors) clubs, New York city. She was married at Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 25, 1905, to Dr. Edward O. Parker, and they had two children: Mason (deceased) and Leath Parker.

WOLCOTT, Josiah Oliver, U. S. senator and chancellor of Delaware, was born in Dover, Del., Oct. 31, 1877, son of James Lester and Mary Mills (Goodwin) Wolcott. His father (q.v.) was state librarian, secretary of state and chancellor of Delaware. He was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1901 with the degree of Ph.B., and after reading law in the offices of Edward Ridgely and Henry R. Johnson of Dover, he was admitted to the bar in 1904, immediately entering upon the practice of law at Wilmington. In 1909 he was appointed deputy attorney general of Delaware for four years and in 1912 he was elected attorney general for four years. While serving in the latter office, the amendment to the U. S. Constitution was ratified, providing for the direct election of senators, and in November, 1916, he was elected senator over the Republican candidate, Henry A. DuPont of reactionary tendencies by a majority of 2,491. As a member of the Democratic party he worked with the organization and supported the policies of Pres. Wilson. In the senate he was regarded by his colleagues as a legal authority and his opinion was often sought on questions before the chamber. On Jan. 1, 1918, he returned to the practice of law in Dover. On July 2, 1921, he resigned his seat in the senate to accept appointment as chancellor of the state of Delaware for a term of twelve years, tendered by Gov. William D. Denny, a member of the Republican party. As chancellor he is a member of the supreme court of the state and its presiding judge. The state constitution requires the appointment of two of the five supreme court justices from the minority party and leaves the choice of the chancellor to the discretion of the governor. Chancellor Wolcott is a member of the American Bar Association, the Kent County Bar Association and the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity. He was married Dec. 6, 1906, to Mary Rebecca, daughter of Daniel J. Fooks of Laurel, Del., and they have four children: James L., 3rd; Daniel F.; Josiah O., Jr., and Rebecca Dashiell Wolcott.

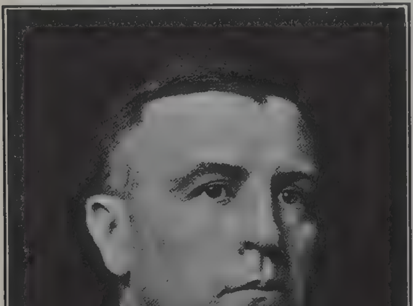
MOTT, John R., evangelist, was born at Livingston Manor, N. Y., May 25, 1865, son of John S. and Elmira (Dodge) Mott. He was educated at Upper Iowa College, Fayette, Ia., and at Cornell University, Ithaca, which he entered with the intention of preparing for the legal profession and at which he was graduated Ph.B. in 1888 and elected to the Phi Beta Kappa society. While at Cornell he attended a meeting at which a noted English athlete, J. E. K. Studd, who was visiting the American colleges, addressed the students, and as he entered was startled to hear the speaker exclaim, "Seekest thou great things for thyself? Seek them not!" The challenge sank deep into his heart and in its ultimate effect changed the whole current of his life. Its immediate reaction on him was a yielding to the call of a deeper religious life, which up to that time he had thought hostile to his ambitions. In his last year at Cornell he was induced, through the influence of Charles K. Ober, to become student secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, and his decision to undertake this work soon developed a wholehearted devotion to Christianity, which gave birth to his subsequent lofty aim of helping to Christianize the world. Shortly afterwards he was made chairman of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, which had its inception at a student gathering at Northfield in 1886, when 251 students met for Bible study directed towards the deepening of the Christian life they had embraced. Linked with this evangelizing movement was a missionary crusade which swept through American and Canadian colleges for volunteers who desired to consecrate their lives to foreign missions. It was termed the "American Student Missionary Uprising" and up to 1925 had drawn more than 10,000 American and Canadian student volunteers to the foreign mission field. Mr. Mott actively shared in the development of the student volunteer movement, and his influence in the colleges grew steadily. After it had been successfully launched in the western hemisphere he began to think in terms of continents and races so that the movement might spread to the universities of the world. He conceived the idea of the World's Student Christian Federation, becoming one of its founders at Vadstena Castle, Sweden, where it was formed in 1895, to unite students all over the world under the banner of Christ. Its evangelizing influence became so far-reaching that in 1925 its work embraced twenty-seven countries, 3,113 universities, colleges and schools of higher education, and a membership of 295,000. The globe became Dr. Mott's parish and he traveled extensively to further the work he had at heart. In 1895 he began a world tour covering a period of nearly two years, during which he visited numerous foreign universities and educational centers, and was instrumental in establishing the Student Movement in many of them. In subsequent world tours he founded student movements in several countries in Europe, South Africa and South America. In the Student Movement he so won the confidence of the Peking government that when the United States remitted the Boxer indemnity his influence was an undoubted factor in the money being applied to the education of Chinese students in American universities. Later he established a committee to promote friendly relations among foreign students studying in America. In 1910 he was chosen as presiding officer of the World Missionary Conference held at Edinburgh, Scotland, and later became chairman of the continuation committee, an interim body for carrying on the work of the conference. He continued to hold religious meetings for students in the universities of America and Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, as well as in other parts of the world. In 1912–13, as chairman of the continuation committee, he visited the Far East to hold missionary conferences, twenty-one of which were held in India, China, Japan and Korea. The results of this tour were published in a large volume distributed among mission workers and led to the establishment, on behalf of the countries visited, of missionary councils which later became Christian councils guided largely by native Christian leaders. The World war of 1914 opened up an unparalleled field of activity for the Y.M.C.A. not only in evangelization but in the provision of creature comforts for men in field and camp. Backed by generous American support in men and money, the association, under the leadership of Dr. Mott, operated among almost all the armies of the allies as well as among the millions of prisoners-of-war on both sides of the conflict. The suffering in the prison camps especially appealed to his sympathies and the relief work which was developed ranked foremost among the great humanitarian achievements of the war. No other body, internationally equipped and swayed by a universal Christian spirit, was so ready to undertake the task rendering effective relief to war prisoners regardless of nationality. This was the first American social work of the war. The service in prison camps embraced the provision of schools, libraries and reading rooms, music, drama, motion pictures, sports and recreation, instruction and occupation in the arts, wood-carving and handiwork, not to speak of ministering to the spiritual needs of the men. The work extended across Europe and Siberia, South to Tashkend in Turkey, to Ahmednagar in India, and to the German prisoners in Japan. Dr. Mott made extensive tours of inspection of the camps each year of the war. At the time of the armistice there were 1,534 foyers scattered throughout the millions of French troops and Premier Clemenceau said of them that they had been one of the chief factors in maintaining the morale of the French army. When America entered the war in 1917 Dr. Mott offered to Pres. Wilson the services of the Y.M.C.A. which by then had developed effective methods of aid in all the allied armies. The National War Work Council, consisting of 200 business and professional men representative of the country at large, was created, with Dr. Mott as general secretary. The "Y" war service began by befriending the soldier in his home and training camp, following him thence to the uttermost parts of the earth. This world-wide welfare work made practical application of a new interpretation of religion which utilized secular aid for spiritual needs, aiming to furnish suitable diversion and recreation to offset the mental and physical strain of war duties. At the invitation of Gen. Pershing the association took over the canteen and furnished supplies of tobacco, candy, chewing gum, coffee, chocolate, stationery, books and like necessities, either free or at cost price. It provided operas, plays, concerts, games that included wrestling and baseball, dancing and other amusements, and a peripatetic system of education from kindergarten to university courses. The association workers, in addition to being with the French and with the Chinese labor corps and Portuguese forces attached to their army, ministered to the Italians, Russians, Poles, Czecho-Slovakians, Balkan forces, Hindus, the American troops in the Arctic and the allied armies in France, Belgium, Siberia, the Far East, Egypt, Palestine, the Dardanelles, Mesopotamia, East Africa and Asia Minor. The navy department of the Y.M.C.A., no less active than the army department, erected large buildings at the American naval stations in this country and abroad. These structures served as "homes ashore" for men of the navy and marine corps by providing lodging, refreshment and entertainment, reading and writing rooms, educational classes and religious meetings. The work was carried on by more than 25,000 volunteers, both men and women, whose red triangle badge on their uniforms became as well known and respected throughout the world as the badge of the Red Cross. For maintaining all this war work the association received $170,000,000 contributed by the American people. The work of the World's Student Christian Federation, which had grown in power and influence, subsided to some extent during the war but was resumed immediately thereafter. The federation was instrumental in relieving destitution among European students, enabling many to continue their studies. Leadership having been greatly depleted on account of the war, it was found essential to help students of various countries to prepare to meet the resultant demand for new leaders. The foreign work of the Y.M.C.A. received its chief stimulus in the beginning from Dr. Mott. Its aim in this field was to establish self-supporting and self-propagating associations in the larger cities of foreign lands under native leadership. A network of splendid buildings all over the world in 1925 testified to the success it achieved, with more than 200 foreign secretaries and 600 native secretaries from the various countries, comprising a leadership of the best types of young men of these nations. Dr. Mott has been credited with being the chief instrument in modernizing missionary work and is regarded as one of the most constructive religious geniuses since John Wesley. As a leading force in aggressive Christianity he has probably influenced more young men at home and abroad than any other evangelist of his time, and as an executive he effected a unification and coördination of mission forces which resulted in saving large sums of money, the elimination of overlapping, and the minimizing of friction. Theodore Roosevelt described him as a man who had rendered the most consistent, useful and disinterested service in the United States and in many other countries, and ex-Pres. Taft called him "one of the great men of this generation." Pres. Wilson, who regarded him as "one of the most useful men of the world," invited him to become minister to China, but he could not accept the post. As one of his country's representatives, however, he served on the Mexican commission in 1916 and on the special diplomatic mission to Russia, in 1917, headed by Elihu Root. In recognition of his war work Dr. Mott received the U. S. Distinguished Service Medal and was made a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor and of the Order of the Italian Crown. He also received the Imperial Order of Meiji of Japan, the Order of Polonia Restituta of Poland, the Order of the Saviour of Greece, the Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem and the Second Order of the Crown of Siam. Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1910. He also received the degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh University (Scotland) the same year and from Princeton in 1911. He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain. His writings include "Strategic Points in the World's Conquest" (1897); "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation" (1900); "Christians of Reality" (1902); "The Pastor and Modern Missions" (1904); "The Future Leadership of the Church" (1909); "The Decisive Hour of Christian Missions" (1910); "The Present World Situation" (1914); "The World's Student Christian Federation" (1920) and "Confronting Young Men with the Living Christ" (1923). He was married Nov. 26, 1891, to Leila Ada White of Wooster, O., and they have four children.

JOHNSON, Duncan Starr, botanist, was born at Cromwell, Conn., July 21, 1867, son of Edward Tracy and Lucy Emma (Starr) Johnson. He attended Yale University and was graduated at Wesleyan University with the degree of B.S. in 1892, where he remained for one year as assistant in biology. He then went to Johns Hopkins University as assistant in biology (1894–95) and took his Ph.D. degree in 1897. He was made Bruce fellow in biology at Johns Hopkins in 1897; assistant in botany in 1898; associate in botany in 1899; associate professor in 1901 and professor of botany in 1906. Three years later he was made director of the botanical laboratory and the botanical garden of the university, which was planned by him. This garden is unusual in its setting in a century-old forest, and in the concentration on about two acres of ground of over 2,000 illustrations of 500 types of plant structure, behavior and relationship. The purpose of the garden is to connect the laboratory and field work and to furnish material for laboratory study and for investigation. The 2,000 illustrative types in the garden proper of the vegetative organs of the biology of reproduction, of the genealogy of plants and of the sources and mode of origination of economic and ornamental plants are chiefly herbs and shrubs. Prof. Johnson is also directing the establishment of an arboretum upon the unusual plan of utilizing the campus and planting about each university building or group of buildings a series of diverse ornamental types from a single natural order of plants. During the period of his association with Johns Hopkins University he was in charge (1896–1911) of the division of botany and cryptogamic botany at the biological laboratory of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. He was in charge of botanical explorations and investigations made in the island of Jamaica in the years 1903, 1906, 1910 and 1919 under the auspices of the university. His personal work in Jamaica included the study of the development and life histories of the mosses and seed plants. Over twenty botanical papers, on the ecological distribution of the fresh water algae and lichens, the development of ferns, palms, grasses, orchids and mistletoes, and the climate and soil factors controlling the distribution of the plants of the rain forest of tropical mountains, based upon plants investigated by these expeditions, were published by Prof. Johnson and his students by 1923. He was appointed a special investigator of the Carnegie Institution of Washington to study the flowering habits and the development of flowers and fruits of the Cactaceae at Tucson, Ariz., in 1912, and at Carmel, Calif., in 1915. After the United States entered the European war, he served with the bureau of plant industry, U. S. department of agriculture from May to August, 1918, as director of a survey of the grain fields of the Atlantic states from Maine to Georgia, and instructor in the prevention of grain diseases for the increase of the cereal crop. The special botanical researches of Prof. Johnson have been in the development of sporophyte of Marsiliaceae; the embryology of dicotyledons; the development of Piperaceae, Chloranthaceae and Hepaticae; the ecological distribution of



marine algae and the flowering and fruiting habits of Cactaceae and Myrtaceae. The results of this extensive research have been presented in various botanical journals and published reports and monographs including two papers appearing in the Carnegie Institution publications: "The Relation of Plants to Tide Levels" (1915), with H. H. York as No. 206; and "The Fruit of Opuntia Fulgida or Proliferation in Fruits of the Cactaceae" (1918), as No. 269. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president), and member of the Botanical Society of America (secretary), the Torrey Botanical Club, the New York Academy of Sciences, and the Phi Beta Kappa. He has been vice-president of the Harpswell Laboratory, now the Mt. Desert Biological Laboratory, since 1918, and was a member of the committee on organization of the Institute for Research in Tropical America. His chief forms of recreation consist of mountain climbing and boating. Prof. Johnson was married June 22, 1904, to Mary Estelle Gottert, daughter of George W. Lentz of Baltimore, Md., and has two children: George Duncan and David Starr Johnson.

BENET, Christie, lawyer and U. S. senator, was born at Abbeville, S. C., Dec. 26, 1879, son of William Christie and Susan (McGowan) Benet. His father, a native of Scotland, attended the Edinburgh University and came over in 1868, settling at Cokesbury, S. C. For several years he was circuit judge at Abbeville, S. C. The son attended the College of Charleston, the University of South Carolina, and was graduated B.L. at the University of Virginia in 1902. In the same year he was admitted to the South Carolina bar, and in 1903 began to practice law at Columbia. He served as city attorney of Columbia for two years, and in 1908 was solicitor of the fifth judicial circuit of South Carolina. In 1913 the firm of Shand, Benet, Shand & McGowan was organized, engaging in the general practice of law at Columbia. Upon the death of the elder Shand, in 1915, Mr. Benet became the senior partner. In July, 1918, he was appointed U. S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Benjamin R. Tillman, and in the senate he served as chairman of the committee on national banks in 1918, and on the following committees: naval expenditure, forest reservations and game protection, private land claims, transportation and sale of meat products, and the five civilized tribes of Indians. He voted to put Pres. Wilson in charge of telegraph and telephone lines. Mr. Benet was in favor of prohibition and opposed to woman suffrage. He presided over the senate during the debate on the wire control bill and other measures. During the World war he was vice-president of the South Carolina Council of Defense and general counsel in South Carolina for the alien property custodian. He served for four years as secretary of the state Democratic executive committee. Since 1915 he has been on the board of regents of the South Carolina State Hospital for the Insane. Mr. Benet is a member of the American, South Carolina State and Richland County bar associations. He was married, Oct. 17, 1906, to Alice Van Yeveren, daughter of Alexander C. Haskell, of Columbia, and has two children: Christie, Jr., and Alice Van Yeveren Benet.



SCHWAB, Charles Michael, manufacturer, was born in Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa., Feb. 18, 1862, son of John A. and Pauline (Farabaugh) Schwab of German descent. When he was five years old the family removed to Loretto, Pa., where his father kept a store. He was educated in the village school and at St. Francis Xavier's College, and as a boy drove the stage from Loretto to Cresson, Pa. Later, while working as a grocery clerk in Braddock, Pa., he formed an acquaintance with Capt. William R. Jones (q.v.), plant superintendent of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, owned by Carnegie Bros. & Co., and a notable figure in the American steel industry. Through Capt. Jones he obtained employment as engineer's stake driver in the plant at $1 per day. He undertook the work with the greatest zeal, and after stake driving in the day studied the mathematics of engineering at night. Within six months he was made assistant engineer of the Edgar Thomson plant, and, when he was only nineteen, chief engineer and assistant manager. After his marriage he installed a laboratory in his home and spent his evenings investigating the chemistry of iron and its compounds. About this time he supervised the construction of eight blast furnaces at the Thomson plant and instituted more efficient operations of the rail mill. In 1887 the Carnegie interests acquired control of a number of steel plants near Pittsburgh and consolidated them into the Carnegie Steel Co. One of these was the Homestead mills, the expansion of which formed an important part of the Carnegie program. But labor conditions at Homestead were unsatisfactory. There was lurking ill-feeling among the workmen, the after effect of previous strikes. Schwab had won the good will of the men at Braddock and he was sent to Homestead in 1887 as superintendent. He approached his task with a smile and in a few months every man in Homestead swore by him. His sympathetic understanding, his personal charm, won them over. While there he practically reconstructed the plant according to his own plans, arranging its equipment so as to obtain greater continuity in operation. Raw materials entered at one end and emerged as finished products from the other like an endless chain. The Homestead mills, through the enlargements and improvements he effected, became the world's largest producers of steel blooms, billets, structural iron, bridge steel, boiler plate, armor plate, ship and tank plate and steel castings. In 1889 the death of Capt. Jones made vacant the post of superintendent of the Thomson works at Braddock, and Mr. Schwab was sent by Mr. Carnegie to fill it. After the historic Homestead strike of 1892 he was again made superintendent of the Homestead mills to repair the damage. The workmen were sullen and bore the malice of defeat, and the plant was deteriorating from disuse. It was his task to rehabilitate the mills both in man and machine power. But Schwab knew the workmen's problems, and had their confidence as few other superintendents did, and it was not long until order and peace were completely restored. He had continued meantime in charge of the Braddock works also, and he managed both plants until 1897, when he became president of the Carnegie Steel Co. Mr. Carnegie had intimated to him that he was to be made vice-president of the company, whereupon Mr. Schwab demurred, saying that he was not a success in carrying out other men's orders, as a vice-president has to do. He preferred to remain as superintendent and be master of the plants he managed. Thereupon Mr. Carnegie decided to make him president of the company, which he did, giving him the fullest liberty of action. His position—the highest next to Mr. Carnegie's—brought him only a moderate salary. His real income came from the Carnegie system of bonuses or profit-sharing, according to results. He received at the start one-third of one per cent. of the profits, his share being increased later to six per cent. All his earnings went back into the Carnegie organization, whose works at Homestead and Braddock were making forty millions dollars a year profit. Thence began the growth of his own millions. When the Carnegie Steel Co. and the H. C. Frick Coke Co. were merged into the Carnegie Steel Corporation as the sequel to the celebrated Carnegie-Frick litigation, Mr. Schwab received 3,980 shares of stock and $4,061,000 in bonds of the new company. The subsequent formation of the U. S. Steel Corporation was due largely to his early perception of the need of coördination in steel making. Mechanical operation had gone far in improved devices and processes, and had become systematized, department by department. The next step was consolidation. At a dinner tendered him in New York in 1900 Mr. Schwab drew a radiant picture of the future of the American iron and steel industry if a combination of conflicting interests could displace ruinous competition. At the time a number of large iron and steel companies were struggling to compete with the Carnegie plants, whose products under Mr. Schwab's driving force were setting the pace in the industry, at home and abroad. A consolidation was outlined (see Morgan, J. Pierpont), and formation of the U. S. Steel Corporation followed early in 1901, with Mr. Schwab at the age of thirty-nine, installed as its first president. In managing the great consolidation he applied the Carnegie methods throughout. If the costs at one furnace or mill were a fraction of a cent higher than those of another, or its products less in proportion to interest and labor charges, it was at once regarded as a weak spot in the system, and was given attention. The best men of the technical staff were sent there to study its conditions. Whatever was needed was provided, machinery not up to the standard was scrapped and replaced, managers were shifted, labor stimulated, and the thrill of a new life sent tingling through its sluggish pulses. He was not, however, master of the corporation, as he had been of the Carnegie Steel Corporation, where he had found he could achieve the best results when his own position was paramount and unassailable. As the so-called head of the steel trust, he, in his own words, "had twenty different masters, each director fancying that he had something to say about managing the trust. I did not believe that any business so carried on could succeed." Accordingly, he resigned as president of the U. S. Steel Corporation in August, 1903. and assumed control of the Bethlehem Steel Co., a small concern, founded in 1899 by John Fritz (q.v.), in South Bethlehem, Pa., a property which he had previously acquired. At the time of his resignation his holdings in the steel corporation were 75,000 shares each of preferred and common stock, and nearly $15,000,000 in bonds, his aggregate interests being computed at more than $30,000,000. The Bethlehem company underwent some vicissitudes before it finally emerged under Mr. Schwab's control as a new factor in the steel industry. Its plant was well equipped to manufacture armor plate, gun forgings and general steel products. In 1902 its fortunes became entwined with the United States Shipbuilding Co., which was incorporated to construct ships and engines, and manufacture armor plate, guns, and iron and steel products. Mr. Schwab, on being invited to invest in the latter's stock, suggested that the project would have a stronger foundation if it controlled a steel company to insure an economical steel supply. This proposal resulted in the absorption of the Bethlehem Steel Co. with other concerns by the United States Shipbuilding Co., Mr. Schwab receiving bonds of the latter in exchange for his Bethlehem stock. He took no part in the shipbuilding company's management, his connection with it being solely that of a bond-holder. Lacking his administrative genius and foresight the shipbuilding company failed and Mr. Schwab, as the largest bond-holder of the parent concern, found himself again in possession of the Bethlehem Steel Co. All the stockholders who had invested in the company after he had acquired its bonds received from him in full the amount they subscribed, the payments costing him nearly five million dollars. The successor of the defunct U. S. Shipbuilding Co. and the Bethlehem Steel Co. was the Bethlehem Steel Corporation (the present organization), incorporated in 1904, under a perpetual charter. It also absorbed the Harlan and Hollingsworth Corporation; Union Iron Works Corporation of San Francisco; Saml. L. Moore & Sons' Corporation; Carteret Improvement Co.; Crescent Shipyard Corporation. Later absorptions were the San Francisco Dry Docks Co.; the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass.; and the Titusville Forge Co. of Titusville, Pa. The corporation's ramifications, by the untiring enterprise of Mr. Schwab, who first as its president, and then as chairman of the board of directors, poured all his own wealth and all he could borrow into the business, had extended thus far when the European war came in 1914. The plant was well equipped to undertake war contracts for the allies on a large scale, but the need for munitions far exceeded all computations and necessitated an enormous extension of the corporation's properties. In 1915 it absorbed the Derrick & Harvey Machine Co. of Baltimore City; in 1916 the United Engineering Works, Alameda, Calif.; the Pennsylvania Steel Co., Maryland Steel Co., and the Baltimore Sheet and Tin Plate Co.; and in 1917 the American Iron & Manufacturing Co., and the Lehigh Coke Co. Meantime the corporation's numerous plants throbbed with unparalleled activities. Early in the war Lord Kitchener, the British secretary for war, cabled Mr. Schwab to consult with him in London, and Mr. Schwab returned with large contracts for the British government. His next journey to England was to confer with the admiralty regarding the sale of twenty submarines, and a $50,000,000 contract was entered into. Because William Jennings Bryan, secretary of state, objected to the delivery of these submarines to the British government on the ground that to do so would be a violation of neutrality, the parts were sent to Canada, where the vessels were assembled and dispatched to an English port. The war contributed enormously to the corporation's growth. A munitions factory, for example, was built at Saucon, Pa., which brought the production of ammunition to a million rounds a month. The Bethlehem corporation became the most important competitor of the U. S. Steel Corporation. During the first year, at least, of the war, it held a virtual monopoly in contracts to supply the allies with certain guns and munitions. It was watched with jealous eyes by the Germans. In 1915 it suffered a loss of $4,000,000 by fire, which was supposed to be of incendiary origin. Schwab was offered fabulous sums for the sale of the South Bethlehem plant outright, or for an agreement to abstain from accepting war contracts, but these offers he rejected. During American neutrality the Bethlehem Steel Co. executed for the British government contracts for guns, ships and munitions estimated at $150,000,000 and war supplies for Russia were produced to the amount of $75,000,000. America's entry into the conflict at once turned the attention of the navy department to Bethlehem for fleets of new destroyers and submarines, the war department for shells and guns, and the shipping board for the largest and fastest merchant craft. Extensive war contracts with the U. S. government entailed the construction at Squantum, in Boston harbor, by the Bethlehem interests of a navy shipyard, while on the ways at Sparrow's Point, Md., one of the company's merchant shipyards, sixteen liners were constructed for the Cunard Co., and ten of the largest freighters ever built. The company also had enormous contracts for ordnance from the war department, being the most important factor of ordnance in the country. In the critical period of 1918 when the allies were crying for American soldiers and ships, Mr. Schwab's capacity as a shipbuilder attracted the attention of the Wilson administration. His plants at the time were constructing or had control of about one-third of the shipbuilding in the United States. The U. S. shipping board needed as directing head of its Emergency Fleet Corporation a practical shipbuilder of national prominence who would inspire shipyard owners and workmen to put forth their best efforts and get the best results out of them at high pressure. Pres. Wilson, in April, 1918, appointed Mr. Schwab director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, a newly created position, superseding that of general manager, which had been filled successively by Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, Adm. W. L. Capps and Charles Piez. When Mr. Schwab took charge, the building program of the fleet corporation, as a result of the German drive on the western front in March, 1918, had been augmented by additional demands from the war department, and it was the great expansion of facilities necessitated by the enlarged program that called for the enlistment of the directing genius of Mr. Schwab. The development of the organization headed by him had to be carried on without the assistance of any adequate precedent, and in such a way as to facilitate the immediate speeding up of ship construction. The call for ship tonnage during the spring of 1918 was an urgent problem in which time was the only fundamental consideration. Mr. Schwab's task was therefore likened to tearing down an old bridge while building round it and through it a new bridge without any interruption of traffic. A fleet was needed for carrying 300,000 men overseas monthly with munitions and other war equipment of a volume commensurate with such large drafts of man power. Mr. Schwab fixed his attention, not on methods, but on actual production. He found a building organization functioning, its operations soundly based, and directed by definite policies; but labor unrest disturbed many yards, and the workers generally showed no responsive zeal to the plea for swifter and greater production. He decided to appeal to the imagination of the workmen. The building and launching of ships by American labor for love of country, he told them, would be the monuments to their war work. The fate of nations lay in their hands, for the winning of the war, he said, depended upon the diligence with which American ships could be built and sent overseas with American forces and supplies. He toured the shipyards all over the country making personal appeals to the hundreds of thousands of workers. The men caught his enthusiasm and earnestness, and records for speed in construction began to be made. The growth of ship construction by the U. S. Emergency Fleet Corporation under Mr. Schwab may be indicated by the number of shipyards in operation before and after he became director general. On Sept. 1, 1917, there were 46 shipyards engaged in building 152 ships, either on the ways or in the water, or 1,073,862 dead-weight tons under construction. On Nov. 1, 1918 (within ten days of the armistice), the shipyards numbered 76, and had 493 vessels under construction, either on the ways or in the water, or 3,374,616 dead-weight tons. He resigned his post as director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation in December, 1918, and resumed control of his Bethlehem properties. The great steel organization was further expanded by acquiring the Eastern Coke Co.; the Cornwall Railroad Co. and the Cornwall Iron Co.; the Elkins Coal & Coke Co., in West Virginia, including 46,224 acres of coal lands; and the Frick Run Coal Co. The corporation acquired part of the bituminous properties of the Jameson Coal & Coke Co., which embraced about 7,000 acres of coal lands, the Baltimore Dry Docks and Southwestern Shipbuilding Co. of Los Angeles, Simpson's Patent Dry Dock Co., the Lackawanna Steel Co. of New York, the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Co. and the Cambria Steel Co. At the close of 1922, exclusive of the Midvale and Cambria properties, which were acquired late that year, the Bethlehem Corporation was operating seven steel plants at Bethlehem, Steelton, Lebanon and Reading, Pa.; Sparrow's Point and Baltimore, Md., and Lackawanna, N. Y. These plants include an aggregate area of 4,360 acres of manufacturing sites, two harbors, 3,754 acres of other real estate, and nearly 2,500 buildings, stores and miscellaneous structures for employees. It also has extensive interests in iron ore properties in the Mesabi, Gogebic, Menominee and Marquette ranges in the north, where about 1,900,000 tons of ore are available for its use annually. Similar iron ore properties it has in Pennsylvania have mines equipped to produce 850,000 tons of ore every year. In Coquimbo, Chile, its ore areas have a possible annual production of 1,000,000 tons. Near Santiago, Cuba, it has beds from which 450,000 tons of ore can be produced annually, and it also owns large mineral rights near Nipie Bay, on that island. Its developed coal properties are estimated to contain 377,250,000 tons of coal and are equipped to produce 5,250,000 tons annually. Its great mineral properties also embrace a group of limestone quarries at Bethlehem, Steelton, Lebanon, Hanover and York, Pa.; McAfee, N. J., and Pekin, N. Y.; estimated to contain 123,908,000 tons of calcite and dolomite limestone, and equipped to produce more than 2,000,000 tons every year. The corporation owns six railroads aggregating 310 miles of track, and a substantial fleet of ore and oil carrying vessels. It occupies a prominent place in the shipbuilding industry, its activities in this field being conducted through a subsidiary, the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd. Its shipbuilding plants are located at Fore River, Mass.; Sparrow's Point and Baltimore, Md.; Wilmington, Del.; Elizabethport, N. J.; Redington, Pa., and at Alameda, San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif. They produce vessels of all sizes and types, including naval, passenger and freight. They cover an area of 572 acres of land. Their facilities included 37 building ways with cranes; seven floating dry docks; five graving docks; four marine railways; extensive iron and brass foundries, steel fabricating, boiler and machine shops and other departments essential to ship, car and machinery construction. The operation of the 45 subsidiaries comprising the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is consolidated under the management of three intermediate organizations, the Bethlehem Steel Co., the Beth-Mary Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. The main organization's properties are valued at more than $300,000,000. With the exception of a bonus dispute which arose in the war period between the Bethlehem management and some of the mechanics (adjusted by the war labor board), the relations between Mr. Schwab and his workers have always been harmonious. In his more than forty years' work as a steel manufacturer he has found the best incentive for getting the best out of numerous "partners"—he never calls them "employees"—was the Carnegie profit-sharing system he established. He based it upon his belief that every man should receive exactly what he makes his work worth. His profit-sharing bonuses, paid in addition to regular wages, are computed wholly on the efficiencies and economies effected, especially in savings on schedule time. He also cultivated good-fellowship between himself and his men. He believes in praise; he does not care to employ a man whose work he cannot commend. His gift for stimulating enthusiasm among his men he regards as the greatest asset he possesses. The man behind the product has more interest for him than the product itself, for without the one the other could not exist. Efficient production, he found, resulted spontaneously from considering, not men in the mass as so many industrial machines, but the individual man and the individuality he puts into his work. His attitude to life in relation to a man's development and progress by work is reflected in a series of essays he published in 1917 called "Succeeding With What You Have." In addition to his chairmanship of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, he is a director of the Empire Trust Co., Empire Safe Deposit Co., Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., American Universal Mill Co., Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Silvex Co., and the Chase National Bank. In his social relations he is a lavish entertainer, broad-gauged, and a striking type of the man of large affairs whose interests in life extend far beyond the calls of his great business. He is a devout Catholic and has presented two edifices to the church, one at Loretto, Pa., at a cost of $150,000 and another at Braddock, Pa. His other benefactions include an industrial school at Homestead, Pa., an auditorium at State College, Pa., a school at Weatherly, Pa., and a home for Catholic children at Staten Island, N. Y. He shares with his wife a love for music and the arts. Bethlehem as a national music center has largely become so through the financial aid he lends to the annual Bach and other festivals that take place there; he also provided a magnificent private hall for the use of the notable Bethlehem Steel Band of 100 instrumentalists. He has homes in New York city and Bethlehem, a summer home at Loretto, Pa., and a villa in Europe. He was married at Loretto, Pa., in 1883, to Emma Eurania, daughter of R. E. Dinkey, a chemist of Weatherly, Pa.

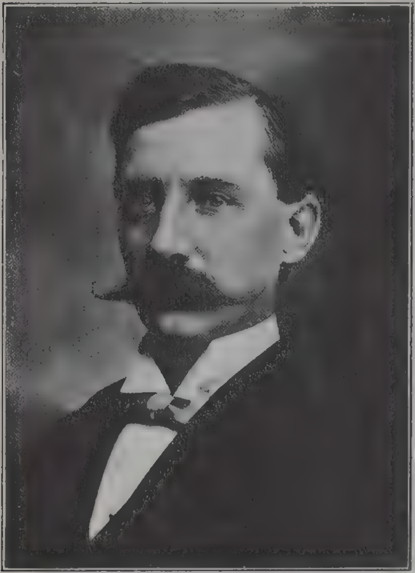
BAINBRIDGE, William Seaman, surgeon, was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 17, 1870, son of William Folwell and Lucy (Seaman) Bainbridge; grandson of Samuel McMath and Mary P. (Folwell) Bainbridge; great-grandson of John and Mary (McMath) Bainbridge, and a descendant of the Bainbridge who came from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, in 1600. His father was a clergyman, archaeologist and writer, and his mother is a prominent speaker, author and philanthropist. The latter, by personal observation, made a special study of conditions of the women in the Far East and thereafter served for twenty years as superintendent of the Woman's Branch of the New York City Mission Society, of which she is now honorary superintendent. Interesting accounts of her work are recorded in "Around the World Letters" (1882); "Helping the Helpless" (1917), and "Jewels from the Orient" (1920). After graduation at the Mohegan Lake Military School, Peekskill, N. Y., in 1888, young Bainbridge entered Columbia University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, obtaining his medical degree in 1893. He served for two years as interne at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York; part of a year at the Sloane Maternity Hospital; and spent a year in study in the laboratory of the post-graduate department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. For parts of the years of 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901 he went abroad for travel and special study in the European hospitals and clinics. Having formerly spent a number of his vacations at Chautauqua, N. Y., the headquarters of the famous Chautauqua lectures, he established a summer residence there after obtaining his medical degree, and built up an extensive practice among the summer visitors. He delivered illustrated lectures on various health topics. He established the first private hospital there, and was one of the founders of a general hospital known as "The Lodge," of which he was surgeon-in-chief. He was chairman of the Chautauqua board of health, and had charge of the department of physiology, anatomy and hygiene in the Chautauqua Summer School. Meanwhile in New York city he forged rapidly to the front in the medical world. While acquiring a large practice in surgery and gynecology, he became widely recognized as a leading authority on cancer, goiter and abdominal surgery; he is also one of the foremost authorities in the profession on the subject of internal secretions, and is a pioneer in the United States in the treatment of intestinal stasis. His study of cancer was carried on largely at the research department of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, which department he was instrumental in establishing in 1907, and where many alleged cancer cures were tested and certain lines of treatment developed. He was secretary of the committee on scientific research of this hospital. He was honorary president of the First International Congress for the Study of Tumors and Cancers at Heidelberg in 1906. His book, "The Cancer Problem" (1914), is recognized by the profession as the last word on the subject, the first French edition being published in Louvain in 1922. He has invented an improved operating table and a number of surgical instruments which have been widely adopted. During 1902–06 he was lecturer, adjunct professor and member of the surgical staff of the New York Post Graduate Hospital Medical College and quiz master at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was surgeon to the Red Cross (now Park) Hospital in 1912, and associate surgeon at the Woman's Hospital during 1907–10. Since 1906 he has been professor of surgery at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital. He is also surgeon to the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools at Randall's Island, consulting surgeon to the Manhattan State Hospital, Tarrytown Hospital, College of Dental and Oral Surgery and Booth Memorial Hospital; special consultant to the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, and consulting gynecologist to St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, Long Island, St. Andrew's Convalescent and Ossining hospitals. Dr. Bainbridge's service in the United States navy began in 1913, when he assisted in organizing the reserve corps of the navy, of which he was commissioned assistant surgeon with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), Jan. 25, 1913. During 1913–14 he was consulting surgeon to the naval hospitals in the third naval district, and delivered lectures to the naval medical school in Washington. In 1915 he made a survey of Red Cross, hospital and sanitary conditions on both sides of the front in the European war and presented a report to the U. S. government. On the day the United States entered the European war he was called into active service in the naval medical reserve force, his first work being at the New York naval hospital. He organized and gave an intensive training course for medical officers just entering the service. He also inaugurated a course of training for hospital corpsmen of the navy in various branches of nursing, laboratory work, etc., and personally secured the admission of these men to forty-eight institutions for special instruction. For nearly a year he was operating surgeon at sea, most of the time on the U. S. S. "George Washington." Dr. Bainbridge was founder, first editor and manager of "The Hatchet," a daily newspaper which was published aboard the "George Washington," and after the war put into book form. In 1918 he spent several months as medical observer and worker with the allied armies in the field and at base hospitals and convalescent camps, and thus secured a mass of valuable data which was published in 1919 by the bureau of medicine and surgery, U. S. navy, under the title of "Report on Medical and Surgical Developments of the War," and used as a text-book for naval medical men. Upon his return he was attached for a while to the office of the surgeon general of the navy, and later became consulting surgeon to the Third Naval District, in which capacity he helped to organize the naval base hospital at Ward's Island, New York. Later he was attached to the U. S. naval hospital, New York city, where he established and became chief of the department of physiotherapy and physical reconstruction. In addition he was surgical consultant and operating surgeon. In July, 1921, he was commissioned to represent the United States at the Congrès International de Médicine et de Pharmacie Militaires, which met in Brussels, Belgium, to discuss the lessons of the European war in medicine and surgery. During the conference an international committee was formed, of which Dr. Bainbridge was appointed a permanent member. In February, 1922, he was once again sent to Brussels to attend the first meeting of the permanent committee, after which he wrote a report of the proceedings for the U. S. government. On July 18, 1917, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander, and on July 22, 1919, to that of commander. He was released from active duty September, 1921, but retained in an advisory capacity subject to orders for temporary duty, and is medical officer, Squadron Three, Third Naval District Operation Reserve Force. While they were in existence during the war he was chairman of the committee on the American Fund for Belgian Physicians, and a member of the committee of the Belgian Children's Milk Fund. Besides his work on cancer mentioned above, he is the author of "A Compend of Operative Gynecology" (1906); "Life's Day-Guide Posts and Danger Signals in Health" (1909); "Medical and Surgical Developments of the War" (1919); chapters in Stedman's "Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences" and Gwathmey's "Anaesthesia," and special articles contributed to the "International Encyclopedia" and "International Clinics," and he has written over 125 scientific papers, chiefly on cancer and abdominal diseases, which were read before medical and surgical societies at home and abroad. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of London and a member of the Société d'Anthropologie of Brussels, the American Medical Association, the American Association of Anaesthetists, the American Association of Obstetricians, Gynecologists and Abdominal Surgeons (vice-president, 1917–18); the American Therapeutic Society, the Association of Military Surgeons, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the National Anaesthesia

Research Society and the Medico-Surgical Society, and corresponding member of the Académie Royale de Médicine de Belgique; the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, Medical Veterans of the World War and the Military Society of the War of 1812; New York Athletic, the Foreign Students Cosmopolitan, the New York Rotary and the American Club of Paris (diplomatic member). He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Shurtleff College in 1899, M.S. from Washington and Jefferson College in 1902, Sc.D. from the University of Pittsburgh in 1907, C.M. from National University (St. Louis) in 1914, and LL.D. from Lincoln Memorial University in 1917, and from Coe College in 1919. He was decorated by France with the officers' Cross of the Legion of Honor and by New York state with the Conspicuous Service Cross. He was married Sept. 9, 1911, to June Ellen, daughter of Thomas Heber Wheeler of New York, and has three children: William Wheeler, John Seaman and Barbara Bainbridge.

JOHNSON, Burges, author and educator, was born in Rutland, Vt., Nov. 9, 1877, son of James Gibson and Mary (Rankin) Johnson; grandson of Lorenzo Dow and Mary (Burges) Johnson, and great-grandson of Jeremiah and Mary Duesbury (Gibson) Johnson. His family originally came from Massachusetts. Jeremiah Johnson served throughout the revolutionary war and the war of 1812, and his father James G. Johnson, D.D., was a minister of the Congregational church. The son was graduated A.B. at Amherst College in 1899 and began his professional career as a reporter on the staffs of the "Commercial Advertiser" and the New York "Evening Post." He served as literary adviser to G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers, for two years and from 1903 to 1906 was a member of the literary staff of Harper & Bros. He was assistant editor of "Everybody's Magazine" in 1906–07, managing editor of "Outing Magazine" in the following year, and editor-in-chief of "Judge" in 1908–09. In the latter year he became president of the publishing company of Thompson, Brown & Co. and conducted that business until it was purchased by E. P. Dutton & Co. in 1913, when he was made manager of Dutton's educational department. He remained in that position six years and in 1919 accepted the editorship of the "Bulletin of the Authors' League of America," a position he still retains. In 1915 he became a member of the Vassar College faculty, serving first as assistant and then as associate professor of English, and director of the Vassar bureau of publication. His published volumes are: "Rhymes of Little Boys" (1905); "Pleasant Tragedies of Childhood" (1905); "Beastly Rhymes" (1906); "Rhymes of Home" (1909); "Yearbook of Humor" (1910); "Bashful Ballads" (1911); "Rhymes of Little Folk" (1915); "A Private Code" (1915); "The Well of English and the Bucket" (essays, 1917); "The Bubble Books" (1919), and "As We Were Saying" (essays, 1921), besides numerous contributions to various magazines. His verses, which are rather for child lovers than for children, are reminiscent of the joys and tragedies of childhood, and his essays are written clearly and convincingly and always with a touch of humor. In politics he is an Independent Republican. He is a member of the Players Club. He was married June 14, 1904, to Constance Fuller, daughter of Everett Pepperill Wheeler of New York city and has three children: Mary Abigail; James Gibson and Miriam Jarvis Johnson. Mrs. Johnson is the author of "When Mother Lets Us Cook" (1908); "When Mother Lets Us Help" (1909); "When Mother Lets Us Keep Pets" (1911) and "When Mother Lets Us Travel" (1912); "Mary in New Mexico" (1921) and "Mary in California" (1922).

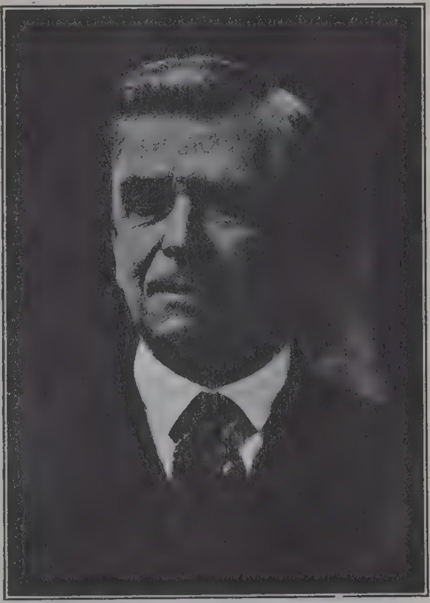
CHATTERTON, Fenimore, sixth governor of Wyoming (1903–04), was born in Oswego, N. Y., July 21, 1860, son of German Hammond and Ama (Mazuzan) Chatterton, grandson of Leveret Chatterton, a soldier in the war of 1812, and a descendant of Mike Chatterton, who emigrated from England, and settled in Massachusetts about 1630. His father was a Presbyterian minister who was engaged for many years in building churches in Iowa. Fenimore Chatterton attended Thompson's private school and studied in the preparatory department of Columbian College (now George Washington University), Washington, D. C. At the age of seventeen he worked his way to Fort Fred Steele, Carbon co., Wyo., and became a clerk for J. W. Hugus & Co., post traders. Five years later he bought the Hugus merchandise and banking business and also acquired a store and bank at Saratoga, Wyo. When he sold out at the end of five years, he cleared $25,000. Meanwhile he had developed the first copper mine in Carbon county. Mr. Chatterton's public career began in 1888 when he was elected probate judge and treasurer of Carbon county. During 1890–94 he was a senator in the first state legislature. In 1892, after a year's study, he was graduated LL.B. at the University of Michigan and, having been admitted to the Wyoming bar, began to practice law at Rawlins, Wyo. Returning to the senate in 1893, he was elected vice-president, and was the author of seventy-five per cent. of the laws passed in that session. He was chairman of the

Republican state committee during 1893–94 and was prosecuting and county attorney of Carbon county, 1894–98. He revised and compiled the laws of Wyoming as "Revised Statutes" (1899). He was secretary of state for Wyoming during 1899–1903 and governor of the state during 1903–04. Through his instrumentality as a public servant, 500,000 acres of desert land were reclaimed by irrigation. During his administration as governor, a controversy arose with the U. S. forestry bureau, with the result that Pinchot's rules which were ruining the state's sheep business were rectified; Indian troubles were settled, and great progress was made in irrigation under the Carey act. Upon retiring from politics in 1906, he became interested in reclaiming 350,000 acres of land in Fremont county, building 500 miles of canals and a number of storage reservoirs. This tract, regarded as the garden spot of Wyoming, will accommodate homes for 50,000 people. Gov. Chatterton is charter director of the First National Bank of Rawlins and for six years was its attorney. He is interested in several copper-mining, oil-drilling, railroad promotion and construction projects. After a five year contest with Edward H. Harriman he built the Encampment & Saratoga Railroad in Carbon county, but Harriman defeated his plans for a railroad from Denver, through the Yellowstone National Park, to the Pacific coast. After two years of dispute the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad extended its lines from Casper to Lander, Wyo., and thus prevented Gov. Chatterton from building. He is also engaged in the live stock and ranching business, on a 500-acre ranch near Riverton. Though maintaining a general law practice, he is concerned chiefly with irrigation and corporation work, both as an attorney and as an operator. He has had a large part in making and extending the laws of the state and in developing the frontier for home sites. He has been a delegate to most of the national irrigation congresses, was president of the Wyoming State Industrial Association and its conventions in 1903–04; president of the Republican League of Wyoming (1896); a member of the Wyoming committee of the National Security League and the National Economic League; a member of the legislative committee of the Wyoming State Bar Association; a member of various local bar associations, and of the Cheyenne and Industrial clubs of Cheyenne. He has held all the highest offices in the state in the Masonic fraternity, and in the Scottish rite he holds the honorary title of knight commander of the court of honor. Gov. Chatterton is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married at Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 15, 1900, to Stella, daughter of Christian J. Wyland, a banker of Harlan, Ia., and has two children: Eleanor and Constance Chatterton.



POTEAT, William Louis, educator was born in Caswell county, N. C., Oct. 20, 1856, son of James and Julia Annis (McNeill) Poteat, and a brother of Edwin McNeill Poteat (q.v.), a president of Furman University. The family was descended from Gerard Petite, a Huguenot who came from France and settled in north Georgia. He was graduated at Wake Forest (N. C.) College in 1877 with the degree of A.B., and began his career as teacher of science at his alma mater in 1878, serving as assistant professor of natural history during 1881–83, and professor of biology from 1883 to 1905. In 1889 he received the degree of A.M. from his alma mater and later pursued post-graduate studies at the Marine Biological Laboratory and the Zoological Institute of the University of Berlin. In 1905 he was made president of Wake Forest College. Under his administration the institution has extended and reorganized the courses leading to its degrees, standardized the content and administration of its entrance requirements, and become a member of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. Its plant has been enlarged by the addition of four buildings, six professors' homes, a central heating plant for all of the buildings and a new athletic field. The student body has grown from 328 to 711, the faculty from twenty-three to fifty, and the endowment from $210,000 to more than two million dollars, its total holdings now approximating three million dollars. In 1900 he was lecturer on the Gay Foundation at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., and Brooks lecturer on science and religion at the Hamilton Theological Seminary in May, 1905. The Brooks lectures were repeated in October and November of the same year in Crozer Theological Seminary, Newton Theological Institution, Rochester Theological Institution, and the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. He was lecturer on the Lewis Holland Foundation at the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in 1915, and McNair lecturer at University of North Carolina, 1925. Pres. Poteat is author of ''Laboratory and Pulpit'' (1901), ''The New Peace'' (1915), and ''Can a Man be a Christian Today?'' (1925). His many and varied activities are shown by his membership in the North Carolina Academy of Sciences (president); North Carolina Conference for Social Service (president); Southern Baptist Education Association (president three terms); Council of Church Schools of the South (president), and North Carolina Reconstruction Commission. He has been member of the North Carolina state convention of the anti-saloon league; (president); the state special freight commission, and the North Carolina state board of examiners for teachers. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Baylor University, Waco, Tex., in 1905, and by the University of North Carolina in 1906. He finds his chief recreation in out-of-door life and the study of natural history. He was married June 24, 1881, to Emma James, daughter of Addison F. Purefoy of Wake Forest, N. C. They have three children: Hubert McNeill, professor of Latin, Wake Forest College; Louie, wife of Wheeler Martin, Jr., and Helen Purefoy, wife of Capt. Laurence T. Stallings, Jr.

LILLIE, John, artist, was born at Dorset, Vt., Mar. 23, 1867, the son of George B. and Rhoda (Ladd) Lillie. He received his education in the public schools and followed a succession of trades until about 1908. In that year he met a number of landscape painters who had come to the Dorset valley to paint and established their headquarters at the Lillie home, and he decided to make a study of the art. His initial canvases revealed considerable ability, his pictures having been described as "possessing the unreality of all great things," and although entirely self-taught his work, which has been exhibited in New York city and elsewhere, has been well received. His best known works include: "The Approaching Storm," "The Rainy Morning," "The Autumn," "Christmas Eve," "Summer Hills," "A Dorset Sunset," "Threatening," "Before Sunrise," and "October Haze." Harold Godwin, a critic said: "One thing that pleases me immensely with his work is that his whole interest centers in the larger phases of nature, in the storm, the wonderful play of light and shadow, rather than in picayune detail." He was married Oct. 6, 1886, to Nettie E., daughter of Albert Kinnie, a farmer of Dorset, Vt., and has one child, Ada Lillie, wife of Harry R. Davis.



CABELL (kă'-b'l) **James Branch**, author, was born in Richmond, Va., Apr. 14, 1879, son of Robert Gamble and Anne Harris (Branch) Cabell. His family was founded in America by Dr. William Cabell, of Warminister, Wiltshire, England, who came to Virginia in 1726 and settled at Warminister, now in Nelson county. From this ancestor the line continues through his son William and his wife Elizabeth Burke, and through their son Nicholas and his wife Hannah Carrington, to Mr. Cabell's grandparents, Robert Gamble and Margaret Sophia (Caskie) Cabell. He was graduated A.B. at the College of William and Mary in 1898, and at once entered the field of journalism, joining the staff of the Richmond (Va.) "Times" in 1898, the New York "Herald" in 1899 and the Richmond "News" in 1901. Since 1902 he has been engaged in literary activities, writing several novels, a large number of short stories, some verse, a few translations and numerous genealogical and biographical papers. His books include: "The Eagle's Shadow" (1904, reissued 1923); "The Line of Love" (1905, 1921); "Gallantry" (1907, 1922); "The Cords of Vanity'' (1909, 1920); ''Chivalry'' (1909, 1921); ''The Soul of Melicent'' (1913, reissued as ''Domnei'' 1920); ''The Rivet in Grandfather's Neck'' (1915); ''The Certain Hour'' (1916); ''From the Hidden Way'' (1916); ''The Cream of the Jest'' (1917); ''Beyond Life'' (1919); ''Jurgen'' (1919); ''The Judging of Jurgen'' (1920); ''Figures of Earth'' (1921); ''The Jewel Merchants'' (1921); ''Joseph Hergesheimer'' (1921); ''Taboo'' (1921); ''The Lineage of Lichfield'' (1922); ''The High Place'' (1923); ''Straws and Prayer-Books'' (1924), "The Silver Stallion" (1926); "The Music from Behind the Moon" (1926); "Something About Eve" (1927); "The White Robe" (1928); "Sonnets from Ecben" (1929); and "Townsend of Lichfield" (1930). Mr. Cabell's fiction falls into two divisions—romances of the Middle Ages and comedies of present-day Virginia. Both elements are found in "The Cream of the Jest." The romances illustrate different aspects of his theory of chivalry; the modern comedies, his theory of gallantry. His style is notable for the elaboration of its rythm, careful avoidance of cliches, its rare, archaic words and its allusiveness. In "Beyond Life" he explains his theory of romance. He maintains that art should be based on the dream of life as it should be, not as it is; that enduring literature is not "reportorial work;" that there is vital falsity in being true to life because "facts out of relation to the rest of life become lies," and that art therefore "must become more or less an allegory." Carl Van Doren in a monograph on Mr. Cabell and his work written for the "Modern American Writers Series" (1925), rates him thus: "There seems to be no longer any reason for not associating him (Cabell) with the only comparable American romancers, Hawthorne and Melville. Unlike the others as each of these three may seem, they have all at least this much in common: that they are engineers of escape from the universe of compromises and half-measures to the universe in which both the reason and the imagination would prefer to live. Mr. Cabell, more systematic than Melville or Hawthorne in his thinking, is more thorough in his art. He has left behind both his own place and his own age, and has taken refuge in an imagined realm where the very shadows are brighter than the sunshine of Virginia. He pays for this greater detachment with a certain rarefaction; Hawthorne is more solid, Melville more robust. It is in wit and loveliness that Mr. Cabell matches them." Mr. Cabell is also the author of several works on genealogy, which include "Branchiana, a Record of the Branch Family in Virginia" (1909); "Branch of Abingdon, a Record of the Branch Family in England'' (1911), and ''The Majors and Their Marriages'' (1915). Mr. Cabell has been historian and genealogist of the Virginia chapters of the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars; and a member of the Virginia Writers' Club (president), the Phi Beta Kappa society and the Kappa Alpha (southern) fraternity. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married Nov. 8, 1913, to Priscilla, daughter of William Joseph Bradley of ''Auburn,'' Charles City county, Va., and has one child: Ballard Hartwell Cabell.

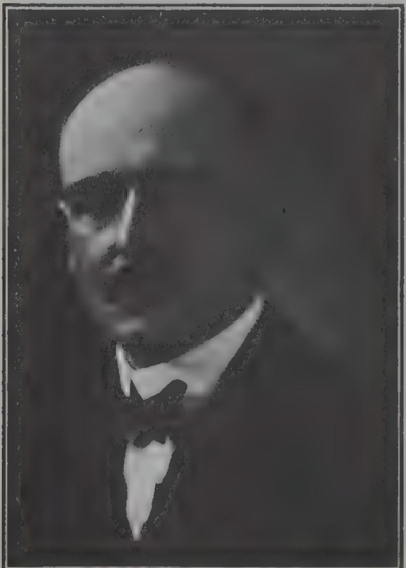
STEVENS, Frederick Horatio, manufacturer, was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1859, son of Riley and Frances Adelphia (Collins) Stevens. His earliest paternal American ances-

tor was Thomas Stevens, who came from England about 1628 and settled at Guilford and Killingworth, Conn. From him the line of descent is traced through his son James; the latter's son James and his wife Hannah Hull; their son Israel and his wife Lydia Kelsey; their son Israel and his wife Sarah Kelsey, and their son Henry Stevens and his wife Jerusha Fox, who were the grandparents of Frederick Horatio Stevens. Thomas Stevens (1) served as a member of the Connecticut general assembly, and Riley Stevens, father of our subject and a native of Truxton, N. Y., was a merchant at Cortland, N. Y. The son received his education at Canandaigua Academy and upon reaching his majority, began his business career in Buffalo, N. Y., in the service of Regal & Robinson, dealers in custom-made clothing. By 1882, two years later, he had gained sufficient knowledge of the business to organize in Buffalo the firm of Gard & Stevens, dealers in custom-made clothing. He retired from that firm and from other mercantile connections in 1891 and joined the staff of the Brooks Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N. Y., with which he served in various capacities and met with successive promotions until, in 1896, he was elected president of the corporation. He continued at the head of this firm for five years; during his administration the annual capacity of the plant was raised from 300 to 400 engines. In 1901 the corporation was absorbed by the American Locomotive Co., and he became a member of the executive committee of the board of directors of the latter company, serving for a time as chairman. From time to time he has been connected with other industrial as well as financial undertakings, and has acted in the capacity of executor, trustee and administrator for several estates. In 1907 he virtually retired from active business cares. He is a member of the New York Yacht and Metropolitan clubs of New York city; the Buffalo and Saturn clubs of Buffalo, and the Midwick Country Club of Pasadena. He was married Sept. 6, 1883, to Hattie M., daughter of Horatio G. Brooks, founder of the Brooks Locomotive Works. He has two children: Kathleen, wife of Walter G. Chard; and Gretchen Brooks, wife of George W. H. Allen.

HAGEDORN, Hermann, author and executive, was born in New York city, N. Y., July 18, 1882, son of Hermann and Anna (Schwedler) Hagedorn. His father came to America from Germany in 1866, and was for thirty years a director of the New York Cotton Exchange. Hermann Hagedorn, Jr., attended Bedford Academy, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. His father planned a business career for him, and accordingly he started in 1901 as office boy with Bliss, Fabyan & Co., of New York, and also began a business-college course, but having literary inclinations, he soon abandoned commercial life to accept a position on the "Reader," a literary monthly owned and edited by Mitchell Kennerley. From there he went to Harvard University and was graduated A.B. in 1907. He wrote many verses and stories for the "Harvard Monthly," and distinguished himself with the class poem, "A Troop of the Guard." He spent the winter of 1907–08 at the University of Berlin, and 1908–09 at Columbia University. In 1909 he became instructor of English and comparative literature at Harvard University, but resigned in 1911. In November, 1916, with Julian Street and Porter Emerson Browne he organized the "Vigilantes," an association of the magazine and book writers of the country which sought to stimulate patriotic sentiment throughout the country by sending broadcast articles on the ideals and duties of American citizenship. During the war the "Vigilantes," of whom there were about 300 members, contributed the material for a syndicate service that was sent out each week free to thousands of newspapers. To this service Mr. Hagedorn contributed regularly and he also published two small volumes, "You Are the Hope of the World—An Appeal to the Boys and Girls of America" (1917); and "Where Do You Stand?" (1918), a book intended to make clear to the wavering minds among Americans of German origin the issues of the conflict and the reasons why they should declare themselves for America and against Germany. He became acquainted with Theodore Roosevelt in the pre-convention campaign of 1916 and was associated with him more or less closely during the remaining years of Mr. Roosevelt's life. In 1918 he wrote "The Boys' Life of Theodore Roosevelt." When the Roosevelt Memorial Association was organized in 1919, he became assistant secretary and later director. He compiled material for a series of Roosevelt books for publication by the Roosevelt Memorial Association, "Roosevelt in the Bad Lands" (1921), dealing with Roosevelt's ranching days, "The Americanism of Theodore Roosevelt," selections from his writings (1923) and "Roosevelt, Prophet of Unity," an appraisal of his service to his country (1924). His articles, verses and stories have appeared in the "Outlook," "Atlantic Monthly," "Century," "Scribner's," "Metropolitan," "North American Review," and other magazines. For a short time in 1918 he was connected with the "Outlook" in an editorial capacity. Among his works in addition to those already mentioned are: plays, "The Silver

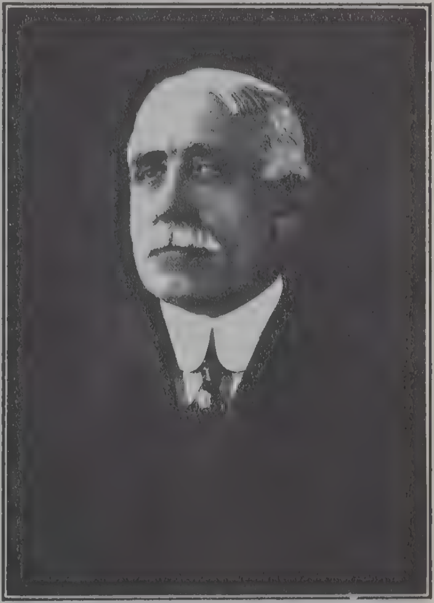
Blade" (1907), "The Horse Thieves" (1909), "Makers of Madness" (1914); adaptations, "The Witch" (1910), "The Heart of Youth" (1915), "The House of Magic" (1914); poems, "A Troop of the Guard and Other Poems" (1909), "Poems and Ballads" (1912); and a novel, "The Woman of Corinth" (1908), and "That Human Being, Leonard Wood" (1920). He is the editor of "Fifes and Drums," war poems (1917), and contributed lyrics to the Peterborough (1910) and Plymouth (1920) pageants. In 1917 he delivered the Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard. He is a trustee of the Roosevelt Memorial Association and member of the American Institute of Arts and Letters, the George Junior Republic Association, Loyal Order of Moose; Century Club (N. Y.), the Players' and Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was married at Englewood, N. J., June 6, 1908, to Dorothy, daughter of Ralph Oakley; their children are: Mary Oakley and Dorothea Hermann and Oakley Hagedorn.

SABIN, Wallace Arthur, organist, was born at Culworth, Northamptonshire, England, Dec. 15, 1869, son of James and Annie Eliza (Parsons) Sabin. He attended Chardstock College and Magdalen College School, Brackley, and studied music under the preceptorship of Dr. M. J. Monk, at Banbury, and Dr. T. W. Dodds, at Queen's College, Oxford. He was graduated in 1890 as a fellow of the Royal College of Organists, London. He was organist at Magdalen College School during 1882–86, and at St. George's Church, Oxford, 1887–89; organist and choirmaster at S.S. Mary and John, Oxford, in 1889–93; assistant organist of Queen's College, Oxford, 1886–93, and organist and choirmaster of All Saints' Church, Warwick, 1893–94. In the latter year he came to the United States, becoming a naturalized citizen in 1920. He served as organist and choirmaster of St. Luke's Church, San Francisco, Calif., during 1894–1906; Temple Emanuel, San Francisco, since 1895, and of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, San Francisco, since 1906. He was for many years director of the Vested Choir Association of San Francisco and vicinity, of the Saturday Morning (female) Orchestra, the Twentieth Century Music Club, the San Francisco Music Club chorus, and since 1910 of the Loring Club (male voices). He gave organ recitals at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904, and was official organist for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915, as well as director of the Exhibition chorus. Besides giving recitals, he conducted a band, chorus and orchestra on various occasions during the term of the exhibition. He wrote the music for the Bohemian Club plays, "St. Patrick at Tara" (1909), and "Twilight of the Kings" (1918), and has composed numerous other pieces, for church services, male and mixed chorus, as well as simpler compositions. He is a fellow of the American Guild of Organists, in which he served as examiner for the Pacific Coast, and of the Royal College of Organists, England, and is a member of the Musicians' Club (president two years), the Bohemian and Sequoia clubs of San Francisco, the Athenian-Nile Club of Oakland and the Faculty Club of the University of California. He was married Apr. 1, 1913, to Kathryn Wells, daughter of Dr. William Rader, a lecturer of San Francisco, and has one child: Patricia Willifer Sabin.



CLARKE, John Hessin, jurist, was born at New Lisbon (now Lisbon), O., Sept. 18, 1857, son of John and Melissa (Hessin) Clarke. His father, a native of Ireland, came to America in 1830, and settling at New Lisbon, became one of the most distinguished members of the Ohio bar. The son was graduated A.B. at Western Reserve University in 1877, and received the degree A.M. from that institution in 1880. He studied law under the preceptorship of his father, was admitted to the bar in 1878, and formed a partnership with John McVicker, who had been associated with his father in practice at Lisbon, the new firm being styled McVicker & Clarke. In 1880 he removed to Youngstown, O., where he purchased a half interest in the Youngstown "Vindicator," a weekly newspaper, and continued his law practice while writing editorials for his newspaper. The "Vindicator" was the only Ohio Democratic paper to support the civil service reform principles of Sen. Pendleton, and as a result his partner in the newspaper enterprise, Judge Leroy D. Thoman, was appointed by Pres. Arthur one of the first three U. S. civil service commissioners. Mr. Clarke sold his interest in the "Vindicator" in 1882. He was associated in his law practice with Monroe W. Johnson during 1883–86, and with Cecil D. Hine during 1886–97, when he removed to Cleveland. In Youngstown his firm had charge of the business of the chief manufacturing concerns and banks of the city and of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co. In Cleveland he joined the firm of Williamson & Cushing, whose members were Samuel E. Williamson and William E. Cushing. The partners specialized in railroad and corporation law, and Mr. Clarke became the trial lawyer of the firm. He was connected with much of the most important litigation of the period, representing the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Co. and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co. in their contest with the city, involving lake front property of very great value, and also conducting the defense for the heirs of Leonard Case against the attack made upon their title to a large portion of the business district of the city, being successful in both causes. When, in 1898, Judge Williamson became general counsel for the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. and removed to New York, Mr. Clarke was appointed general counsel for the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., and had charge of its legal affairs for many years. In 1907 the partnership with Mr. Cushing was dissolved, and thereafter he devoted himself chiefly to the affairs of the "Nickel Plate" road and the Pullman companies, until elevated to the bench. His interest in local politics and his service to the Democratic party kept pace with his growing reputation at the bar. Disagreeing with his party's attitude on the silver question in 1896 he was made chairman of the Ohio state Democratic sound money convention, and served as delegate at large to the Indianapolis Democratic national convention which nominated the Palmer and Buckner ticket. He took an active part in the campaign of that year, speaking throughout Ohio in favor of sound money. In 1892 when chairman of the congressional convention of the 18th Ohio district, he was offered the nomination for congressman and a year later though declining to become a candidate he received a large vote in the convention for governor. In 1903 he was the candidate of his party for U. S. senator, and was defeated by Marcus A. Hanna, on a platform advocating chiefly reform of taxation and of the laws governing municipalities, salaries for county officers, and a two-cent fare for all railroads, reforms subsequently accomplished. In 1914 President Wilson appointed him U. S. district judge for the northern district of Ohio, and in 1916 he became an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. He retired from the latter position Sept. 18, 1922, and being elected president of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, of which he was the chief founder, for many years he conducted a vigorous campaign throughout the entire country in favor of the United States joining the World Court of Justice and the League of Nations. In 1923 Mr. Clarke was elected a trustee of the World Peace Foundation of Boston. He delivered the Colver lectures at Brown University in 1925 on the subject "America and World Peace," and in the same year received the LL.D. degree from that university. He was president of the board of trustees of both the Youngstown and Cleveland public libraries; chairman of the committee in charge of the short ballot movement in Ohio; was vice-president for Ohio of the Anti-Imperialist League, and was president of Perry's victory centennial commission of Ohio. He is a member of the American and Cleveland bar associations, the Union Club of Cleveland, and the University clubs of New York and Washington, D. C. He is unmarried.

FYNN, Arthur John, educator and ethnologist, was born at Salisbury, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1857, son of Michael and Mary R. (Barnes) Fynn. His father, a native of Ireland, was killed in the civil war. He was graduated A.B. at Tufts College in 1884, receiving the A.M. degree at that institution in 1887. His teaching began in 1876 at Norway, N. Y. During 1884–89 he taught in Fairfield Seminary and the Union School, Salisbury Centre, N. Y., and for the subsequent two years he was principal of the Central City (Colo.) high school, at which he was also an instructor. After a similar position for six years (1891–97) at Alamosa, Colo., he went to the University of Colorado where he took an advanced course and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1899. Since that year he has been principal of the Twenty-Fourth Avenue and Longfellow schools in Denver, Colo., serving also as instructor in Saturday classes at Denver University and conducting normal institutes throughout the state. He is also widely known as a lecturer on educational, ethnological and literary subjects. He made a special study of ethnology and wrote two books, "The American Indian as a Product of Environment," (1907) which is an instructive account of the habits and customs of the aborigines in general and the Pueblos in particular, and "North America in Days of Discovery" (1922), picturing the animal and vegetable life and the social condition of the natives at the time when the white and red men first met on this continent. He was a member of the expedition sent to the Mesa Verde by the Archaeological Institute of America in 1907. In recognition of his work in ethnology, Denver University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Litt.D. in 1914. Dr. Fynn is the author of a number of popular songs, including "The Mohawk," "Where the Columbines Grow," the Colorado state song, and "Brother Jonathan Leaves Home," a war song published in 1917. He is a member of the State Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado (vice-president), the Denver Teachers' Club (president 1904–05), the Philosophical Society of Denver (president, 1908–09), and the Denver Chamber of Commerce and is also a Knight Templar. He was married



Aug. 25, 1902, to Mary, daughter of John McDonald of Woodville, N. Y.

HAMMOND, Otis Grant, librarian and manufacturer, was born at Manchester, N. H., May 4, 1869, son of Isaac Ware and Martha Ann (Kimball) Hammond. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Hammond, who came from Lavenham, Suffolk co., England, about 1632, and settled at Watertown, Mass. His wife was Elizabeth Paine, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Hannah Cross; their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Pickard; their son Nathaniel and his wife Bridget Harris; their son Thomas and his wife Martha Olmstead; their son Aaron and his wife Rachel Woodward; their son Josiah and his wife Mehitabel Bill, and their son Otis Gardiner Hammond and his wife Eunice Ware, who were the grandparents of Otis Grant Hammond. Isaac Ware Hammond, his father, was deputy secretary of state for New Hampshire, state historian and librarian of the New Hampshire Historical Society. The son received his preliminary education in public schools, including the Concord (N.H.) high school, and for two years was a member of the class of '92 at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. In business walks he has been president and director of the Concord Foundry and Machine Co. since 1905. From 1890 to 1915 he served as assistant state historian of New Hampshire and within the same period (1896–1913) was also assistant state librarian. Since the latter year he has been superintendent and secretary of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Dartmouth College in 1908 and from Trinity College four years later. He is a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, the American Historical Association, the Essex Institute, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts and the Bibliographical Society of America. For a score of years he was in service of the National Guard, becoming captain and regimental adjutant in 1914 and during 1917–23 was major of the 1st regiment of infantry, N. H. state guard. In the Spanish-American war he served as captain 1st regiment, N. H. volunteers. During 1915–16 he was aide-de-camp with rank of major on the staff of Gov. Rolland H. Spaulding. He is a Republican, and a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married Jan. 19, 1898, to Jessie Annah, daughter of Samuel F. Prescott, a manufacturer of Concord and has one child, Priscilla Hammond.

SYKES, Richard Eddy, president of St. Lawrence University (1919–) was born at Canton, N. Y., Jan 3, 1861, son of Edwin Jones and Louise (Brewer) Sykes. His first paternal American ancestor was Richard Sykes, a native of London, England, who came to the colonies in 1635 and settled at Dorchester, Mass. His wife was Phoebe ———, and the line descends from them through their son Victory and Mary (King) Sykes; Titus and Rhoda (Miller) Sykes; Ashbel and Esther (Sheldon) Sykes; Heber and Candace (Ingersol) Sykes, the grandparents of Richard E. Sykes. He was graduated at St. Lawrence University with the degrees of B.S. in 1883, B.D. degree in 1885, and M.S. in 1887. On being ordained a minister of the Universalist church, he served as pastor of St. Paul's Church at Little Falls, N. Y., 1885–95, then at Denver, Colo., 1895–1904, and at Malden, Mass., from 1904 until 1919, when he was elected president of St. Lawrence University, his present post. While in Little Falls he organized a Universalist church, and erected a church building at Dolgeville, N. Y. He also erected a church in Denver as well as the First Parish Universalist Church at Malden, Mass. During the ten years of his presidency of St. Lawrence University, Dr. Sykes has secured an increase in the endowment of the university of from $535,000 to $2,160,838; the student body has grown from 283 to 706 and the faculty from 13 to 49. Six buildings have been erected: the Gunnison memorial chapel, the Hepburn hall of chemistry, Dean-Eaton hall, for women, the Brewer field house, a central heating plant, a president's house, and an administration building has been secured by the remodeling of the former residence of the president. A men's dormitory costing $600,000 is in process of erection. Richardson hall, housing the Brooklyn law school of St. Lawrence University, has been erected in Brooklyn, New York. Dr. Sykes was a member of the school board of Malden, Mass. for four years and was president of the Associated Charities of Denver, Colo., while residing in that city. He was a trustee of the Universalist General Convention for several years and is a member of the Denver Philosophical Society (former president), the Malden University Club (former president) and the Canton Club, Beta Theta Pi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities and the Masonic order. He received the degree of D.D. from St. Lawrence University in 1906. He was married, Oct. 18, 1887, to Mabel, daughter of Byron K. Houghton, a lumber merchant of Little Falls, New York. They have two children, Dorothy Louise, wife of Felix Morse Frederiksen, and Elizabeth Blanche Sykes, the wife of Ralph H. Michaels.

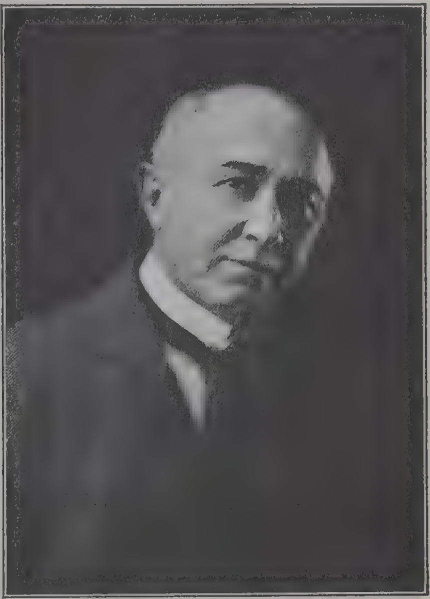
SANDERSON, [Ezra] Dwight, sociologist and entomologist, was born at Clio, Mich., Sept. 25, 1878, son of John Philip and Alice Gertrude (Wright) Sanderson; grandson of John Philip and Ellen (Keiser) Sanderson, great-grandson of Thomas and Catherine (Stein) Sanderson, and great-great-grandson of Thomas Sanderson, believed to have been a native of England, who settled in eastern Pennsylvania, and who was killed in the battle of Germantown, Revolutionary war. His grandfather, John Philip Sanderson (q.v.), was a distinguished journalist and soldier, and his father was a Congregational minister in Michigan, who was secretary of the Michigan Congregational Association for twenty-five years, field secretary of the Congregational Church Building Society, and an authority on Congregational polity. Dwight Sanderson received his early education in the Detroit and Lansing (Mich.) high schools, and was graduated B.S. at Michigan Agricultural College in 1897. In the following year he was graduated B.S. in agriculture at Cornell University. He was assistant state entomologist of Maryland in 1898–99; and served as an assistant in the bureau of entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture during the summer of 1899. He was entomologist at the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station and associate professor of zoölogy at Delaware College during 1899–1902, in the latter year accepting the position of state entomologist of Texas and professor of entomology at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of that state. In 1904 he became professor of zoölogy in the New Hampshire State College at Durham and entomologist of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, and served as director of the experiment station during 1907–10. He was dean of the college of agriculture of West Virginia University from 1910 to 1915, and during 1912–15 was director of the state experiment station. Throughout the period of his work as an entomologist he was one of the outstanding figures in that field. He made substantial contributions to our knowledge of the effect of temperature upon insect life and to the life history, habits and methods of control or of combating certain plant lice, the codling moth, and other insects injurious to the crops of farm, garden and orchard. As a result of his agricultural work in West Virginia he developed an interest in rural sociology and resigned from the university to study at the University of Chicago, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1921. In 1918 he was made professor of rural social organization in the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, the first separate department in this subject at any American university. In 1925–26 he spent a year studying rural life and institutions in Europe and was an American delegate to the first international country life commission, which met at Brussels in July, 1926. He is the author of "Insects Injurious to Staple Crops" (1902); "Insects of Farm, Garden and Orchard" (1912), a widely used and standard work; "Elementary Entomology," with C. F. Jackson, (1912); "School Entomology," with L. M. Pearis (1917); "The Farmer and His Community" (1922) "The Rural Community" (1930); and editor of "Farm Income and Farm Life" (1927). He and his assistants have published several bulletins and monographs of the Cornell University agricultural experiment station based on investigations of rural social organization in New York State, and he has contributed numerous articles to the sociological journals. He was president of the American Association of Economic Entomologists in 1912; was an organizer and first secretary of the American Country Life Association and was organizer and first chairman of the section of rural sociology of the American Sociological Society. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Sigma Xi Society, and a vice-president of the American Sociological Society. He was married, Sept. 19, 1899, to Anna Cecilia, daughter of Dr. Joseph Henry Blandford, of Brandywine, Md., and has one daughter, Alice Cecilia Sanderson.

PARKER, Chauncey Goodrich, lawyer, was born in Newark, N. J., Sept. 19, 1864, son of Cortlandt and Elizabeth Wolcott (Stites) Parker. His father (q.v.) was a leader of the New Jersey bar for two generations and president of the American Bar Association. He was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Phillips Exeter Academy and was graduated at Harvard with the degree of A.B. in 1885, receiving his master's degree three years later. He attended the Columbia and Harvard law schools and read law under his father's direction as well as in the office of Vanderpool, Green & Cumming, New York city. In 1888 he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney, and in 1891 as counsel. He was associated in the practice of his profession in Newark with Sherrerd DePue under the firm name of DePue & Parker for ten years, and since 1898 he has practiced alone devoting himself to general law in all branches of civil causes, handling many complicated and difficult cases. He was attorney for the board of health of the city of Newark during 1890–94; was special counsel for the state of New Jersey in the boundary controversy with Delaware and as commissioner of the state of New Jersey aided in settling that dispute and was receiver of the International Mercantile Marine and of the Rock Island Company in 1915. In 1921 he became one of the counsel of the United States Shipping Board upon its reorganization by President Harding. The following year he became general counsel and continued as such to the present time. As counsel he not only administered a great legal department but personally took part in many important litigations such as the Virginia Shipbuilding case, Pusey & Jones case, the Skinner & Eddy case, Groton Iron Works case, the "West Aleta" case and Fleet Corporation vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. He reviewed and supervised the admiralty litigation of the shipping board, supervised all matters of ship sales and construction loans, participated in the working out of the complicated contracts for the sale of steamship lines and had personal charge of the contract under which the United States Line was sold. In August, 1927, Mr. Parker and Norman F. Titus, one of the experts of the Interstate Commerce Commission, assisted Hugh R. Wilson, U. S. minister at Bern, Switzerland, at the third general conference on communications and transit, held under the League of Nations. An article of the covenant of the League provides that its members are to make provision for securing and maintaining the freedom of communications and transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members, in developing which a number of conferences have been called. An invitation to the first conference on communication and transit, held in 1921, was refused by the United States government. At the second conference Lewis W. Haskell, American consul at Geneva, was instructed to act as an unofficial observer for the United States. When the third conference was called, the United States was officially represented by the delegates mentioned above. Mr. Parker is a member of the New York bar, Bar of the District of Columbia and of the supreme court of the United States. For ten years (from 1890 to 1900) he was a member of Essex troop, N. J. N. G. He is a member of the Association of the bar of the city of New York, the Essex County Lawyers Club of which he was president in 1923, New Jersey Historical Society, Harvard, Union, and Down Town clubs of New York and the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington. He was married Nov. 11, 1896, to Dora Mason, daughter of Edward H. Wright of Newark, N. J., and they have five children: Chauncey Goodrich; Edith Wright, wife of Albert J. Redway; Edward Cortlandt; Dora Mason, wife of Howard P. Homans, and Elizabeth Wolcott, wife of George Locke Howe.

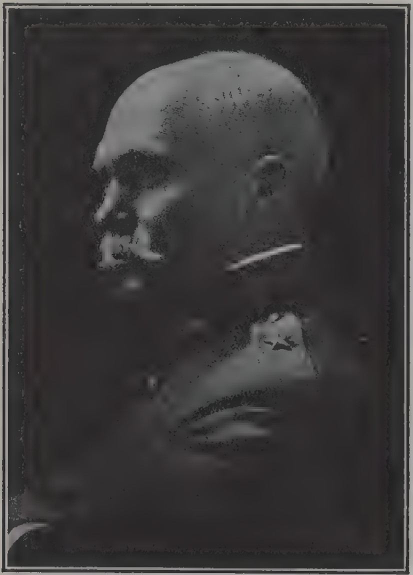
JUDD, Charles Hubbard, psychologist, was born in Bareilly, British India, Feb. 20, 1873, son of Charles Wesley and Sarah (Hubbard) Judd. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Judd, who came from England in 1633 and settled, first at Cambridge, Mass., and at Framington, Conn., in 1644. From Thomas Judd the line of descent is traced through his son William and his wife Mary Steele; their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Freeman; their son William and his wife Mary Root; their son Timothy and his wife Millicent Southmayd; their son Allen Southmayd and his wife Joanna Seymour, and to their son Gaylord and his wife Jane Mather, who were the grandparents of Prof. Judd. His father was a Methodist missionary in North India. The son was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1894 and continuing his studies at the University of Leipzig, received

the degree of Ph.D. there in 1896. He was instructor in philosophy at Wesleyan University for two years, and professor of psychology at New York University during 1898–1901. He taught psychology and pedagogy at the University of Cincinnati, as professor, until 1902, in which year he was appointed instructor in psychology at Yale University. He became assistant professor two years later, and in 1907 was made professor and director of the Psychological Laboratory at Yale, serving also as director of the summer school during 1906–07. Since 1909, he has been professor and head of the department of education and director of the school of education of the University of Chicago and since 1920 he has been chairman of the department of psychology. His experimental work has been chiefly in social and educational psychology, the development of ideas, the variations in, and the nature of, visual perceptions and the nature and development of reading. During 1905-09, he was editor of the monograph supplements of the ''Psychological Review'' and he has also edited studies from the Yale Psychological Laboratory. His publications are ''Genetic Psychology for Teachers'' (1903); ''General Introduction to Psychology'' (1907); ''Psychology Laboratory Equipment and Methods'' (1907); ''Psychology of High School Subjects'' (1915); ''Measuring the Work of the Public Schools'' (1916); ''Introduction to the Scientific Study of Education'' (1918); ''Evolution of a Democratic School System" (1918); "Reading, Its Nature and Development" (1918); "Silent Reading" (1923); "Psychology of Social Institutions" (1926); "Psychology of Secondary Education" (1927); and "Psychological Analysis of the Fundamentals of Arithmetic" (1927). He also translated, from the German, W. Wundt's "Outlines of Psychology" (1907), and conducted school surveys in St. Louis, Grand Rapids, Denver and the rural schools of New York state. He edited for the United States bureau of education and the United States food administration "Lessons in Community and National Life." His contributions to psychology and pedagogy have won for him the honorary degrees of A.M. from Yale University in 1907 and LL.D. from Miami University in 1909, Wesleyan University in 1913, University of Iowa and Colorado College in 1923. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), American Psychological Association (president, 1909), the National Society of College Teachers of Education (president, 1911 and 1915), North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (president, 1923), American Council of Education (chairman, 1929), the National Advisory Committee on Education (1929), the University Club of Chicago and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. He was married, Aug. 23, 1898, to Ella, daughter of Charles Thomas Le Compte, of Binghamton, N. Y., and has one daughter, Dorothy Judd.

RICH, Edward Israel, physician and surgeon, was born at Paris, Ida., Apr. 9, 1868, son of Charles Coulsin and Mary Ann (Phelps) Rich, and grandson of Joseph and Nancy (O'Neill) Rich, of English descent. His father, a native of Kentucky, was an apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, a pioneer to Utah in 1847, California in 1849, and Idaho in 1863. He attended the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, and was graduated M.D. at Jefferson Medical College in 1893. He received the degree of F.A.C.S. from the American College of Surgeons in 1920 at Montreal, Canada. He began the practice of his profession at Ogden, Utah, in 1894, and has attained a distinct success in surgery and obstetrics as well as in general practice. Since 1916 he has been a member, and in 1920 president, of the Ogden City board of education. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American College of Surgeons, Utah State Medical Society, Weber County Medical Society (president), Ogden Chamber of Commerce, Weber Club (Ogden), and Ogden Golf and Country Club. He finds his chief recreation in school work and school observation. Politically he is a Republican, and religiously is a high priest in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He was married in the Salt Lake Temple Apr. 9, 1894, to Emily Almira, daughter of John and Emily M. Cozzens, the former a merchant of Montpelier, Ida., and they have seven children: Oertel, wife of Prof. George Oscar Russell, Salt Lake City; Cleone, wife of Royal Eccles, Ogden, Utah; Junior Edward, Avon, Thair C., Myrene, and Mary Almira Rich.



MILLAR, Edward Alexander, soldier, was born in Louisville, Ky., June 25, 1860, son of Robert Steel and Margaret (Hughes) Millar and grandson of Alexander Millar, who came from Scotland and settled near Bethlehem, Pa. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1882, and commissioned second lieutenant, 3rd artillery. Until 1884 he served with his regiment at Jackson Barracks, La., and at Fort Brooke and St. Augustine, Fla. After his graduation at the Artillery School of Practice, Fort Monroe, Va., in 1886, he served at San Antonio, Tex., and Newport Barracks, Ky., and in 1889 returned to the artillery school as assistant instructor. Although promoted first lieutenant, 2nd artillery, Jan. 7, 1891, he was transferred to his old regiment and remained at the artillery school for five years as assistant instructor in artillery and engineering. During 1896–98 he was stationed at the mouth of the Columbia river at Forts Canby and Stevens. On Mar. 8, 1898, he was transferred to the 6th artillery, and during the Spanish-American war he served at Camp Thomas, Ga., Havana, Cuba, and in the Philippines as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Williston. Promoted captain of artillery, Mar. 2, 1899, he commanded his battery in the Philippines from that time until 1901, during the last six months of that service commanding Fort Santiago and the Prison for Insurgent Prisoners, and was in charge of the department of illumination in Manila. During 1901–03 he was stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and was appointed post adjutant of the artillery district of San Francisco. From 1903 to 1905 he was assistant to the chief of artillery in Washington, D. C., and in 1905–06 commanded the 3rd field battery at Fort Myer, Va. On Apr. 14, 1906, he was promoted major, artillery corps, and in June, 1907, was assigned to the 5th field artillery and commanded the 9th battalion, field artillery, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., until 1908. In 1909 he was graduated at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., remaining on duty there until May, 1910, when he assumed command of the field artillery battalion at the Presidio of San Francisco. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 5th field artillery, in March, 1911. After completing the field officers' training course at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kan., and serving a short time at the Presidio of San Francisco, he became president of the field artillery board at Fort Riley, Kans. He was promoted colonel, Dec. 1, 1911. During 1914–16 he served in the Philippines, and then on the Mexican border at Eagle Pass and Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Appointed brigadier general, National Army, Dec. 17, 1917, he was assigned to the command of the 6th field artillery brigade, whose training he supervised at Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., until July, 1918. Later he was in command of this brigade, of the 6th division, at Camp Valdahon, France. In the Argonne-Meuse operations, Nov. 1–6, 1918, he had temporary command of the 58th field artillery brigade. On his return to the United States in the spring of 1919, he was stationed at Camp Lewis, Wash., until Aug. 31, 1919, when, honorably discharged as brigadier general, National Army, he returned to his permanent rank as colonel of field artillery and commanded the 8th field artillery regiment at Camp Funston, Kans., until Apr. 17, 1920. He was then retired from active service because of disability. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. He was married Apr. 9, 1885, to Fanny Stuart, daughter of Elisha H. Cook, a business man of Elmira, N. Y. He has two children: Edward Alexander, Jr., an army officer; and Margaret Hughes, wife of William D. Geary, also an army officer.

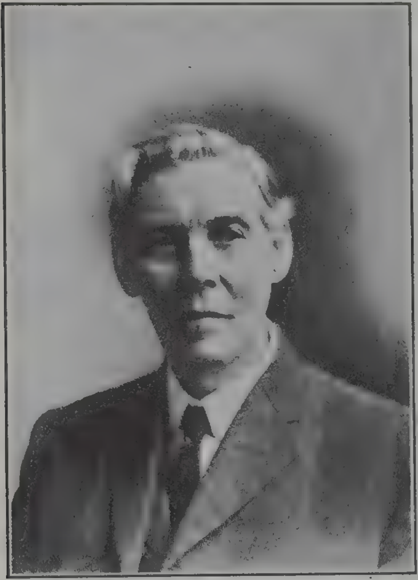


ALDRICH, John Merton, entomologist, was born at Little Valley, Olmsted co., Minn., Jan. 28, 1866, son of Levi Orson and Mary Melissa (Moore) Aldrich, and a descendant of George Aldrich, who came from England to Massachusetts Bay in 1631 and was a founder of Mendon, Mass. He was graduated at the South Dakota Agricultural College in 1888 with the degree of B.S. and after taking a special course in entomology at the University of Minnesota became assistant in entomology at his alma mater for three and a half years, receiving the degree of M.S. in 1891. He pursued his studies further at Michigan Agricultural College during 1889–90 and the University of Kansas during 1892–93, where he received the degree of M.S. in the latter year. He served as professor of zoölogy at the University of Idaho during 1893–1913, and entomologist at the Idaho agricultural experiment station during 1893–1905. While on a leave of absence in 1905–06 he studied at Leland Stanford University, where he received the Ph.D. degree in the latter year. In 1911 he made an extensive tour of investigation in the West, studying the flies of the salt and alkaline lake region of the Great Basin and adjoining territory. During 1913–18 he was assistant in the bureau of entomology of the United States department of agriculture, with his station at Lafayette, Ind., where he made a special study of the flies attacking grains and grasses. In November, 1918, he was called to Washington to become custodian of the collections of diptera in the national museum; and in the following spring he accepted a transfer to the museum staff as associate curator of the division of insects, the position which he now holds. The summer of 1921 was spent in Alaska where a collection of insects was made for the museum. He made further collections in Guatemala in 1926, and in northern Sweden in 1929. Prof. Aldrich is the author of: "A Catalogue of North American Diptera" (1905), "Sarcophaga and Allies in North America" (1916), and joint author of "The Dolichopus" (1921). The first work required seven years in its preparation and contains a bibliographical list of 8,000 flies having their habitat in North America; the second is a treatise on the flesh-fly group, and the third is a monograph on a large group of North American flies. He is also the contributor of more than fifty papers on entomological subjects, and since 1916 he has been editor of the Thomas Say Foundation. He was a delegate from Idaho to the national conservation congress in St. Paul, Minn., in 1910. He is a life member and fellow of the American Entomological Society, serving as secretary-treasurer 1915–20, and president 1921; and member of the Association of Economic Entomologists, the Biological Society of Washington (recording secretary), and the Washington Entomological Society. He is also member of the English-speaking Union, the Masonic Order, and the Sigma Xi fraternity. He is a Unitarian and his political affiliations are with the Democratic party. He was twice married: (1) Jan. 3, 1893, to Ellen J., daughter of George W. Roe of Brookings, S. D.; she died in 1897; (2) June 28, 1905, to Della, daughter of Persifer L. Smith of Moscow, Ida.

KEYS, Clement Melville, publicist and financier, was born at Chatsworth, Ontario, Can., Apr. 7, 1876, son of George and Jessie Margaret (Evans) Keys. He was graduated at Toronto University in 1897, and during 1898–1900 taught classics at Ridley College, St. Catherine's, Ont. Removing to New York city in 1901, he joined the staff of the "Wall Street Journal" as a reporter, becoming railroad editor of that paper in 1903. He was financial editor of "World's Work" during 1906–11, and subsequently was engaged in the banking and brokerage business, becoming connected with many corporations in an advisory capacity. During the period of his association with the "Wall Street Journal" and "World's Work," he achieved wide recognition as a writer and speaker on financial subjects, with especial reference to railroad finance, management and rates, and was associated with various commissions and associations dealing with railroad matters and the control of railroad affairs. He was at all times strongly opposed to rigid government control and nationalization of the railroads, municipal control of public utilities, or any similar policy. Since 1911 he has been head of the bond selling firm of C. M. Keys & Co. of New York city. In 1916 he turned his attention to industrial corporation financing, and became associated with many of the industrial leaders of the day. In association with Glenn H. Curtiss, in 1916, he took over the control of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, and became its vice-president. This step was taken in order to push forward the production of aeroplanes for the British government, the Curtiss firm being the only American aviation company which was then shipping aeroplanes to Europe. By the time the British shipments were completed the United States had entered the war, and Mr. Keys continued to be the chief financial officer of the corporation until July, 1917, when the control was purchased by the Willys-Overland Corporation. In November of that year he returned to the service of this corporation to aid in its financial transactions with the United States government, its production of aeroplanes having increased from about $8,000,000 in 1916, to more than $50,000,000 in 1918. As chief of the financial committee of the corporation, he conducted the financial arrangements by which it was possible to carry on this volume of business on the small capital of the company. In 1920 he bought a controlling interest in the business from the Willys-Overland Corporation, in which he is still associated with Mr. Curtiss. Because of his knowledge of aviation matters, he was asked to go to Europe in 1919 as a member of the American Aviation mission, which was headed by Benedict Crowell, assistant secretary of war. The report of this mission was said to be the most complete study of aviation conditions in Europe ever published. Before the United States entered the war, Mr. Keys was president and chairman of the executive committee of the British and Canadian patriotic fund, which undertook the task of caring for the families of all who enlisted in the Canadian and British army from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. After America entered the war he was associated with the War Camp Community Fund and other similar organizations. He is a member of the Bankers' and National Arts clubs of New York city, the Sleepy Hollow Country Club of Tarrytown, N. Y.; the Glen Ridge (N. J.) Country Club, the Nutley (N. J.) Field Club and the Hudson River Country Club of Yonkers, N. Y. His chief recreation is in golf and tennis. He was married June 15, 1905, to Florence E., daughter of Richard F. Hayes, an insurance broker of New York city, and they have two children: Edith M. and Florence E. Keys.

BROOKS, William Myron, educator and author, was born at Laporte, O., Mar. 5, 1835, son of Samuel and Sophia (Johnson) Brooks, and a descendant of Thomas Brooks, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Haddam, Conn. His wife was Alice Spencer, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Boylston; their son Abraham and his wife Martha Porter; their son Samuel and his wife Dolly Smith; and their son James and his wife Lydia King, who were the grandparents of our subject. His grandfather, James Brooks was one of Washington's life guards in the Revolutionary war; was captured by the British five times, and each time escaped, once by swimming seven miles in Long Island

Sound. William M. Brooks was graduated A.B. at Oberlin (O.) College in 1857, receiving his degree of A.M. from that institution in 1861 and that of D.D. in 1893. In 1866 he was ordained Congregational clergyman. Immediately after his graduation at Oberlin he was called to the principalship of the Tabor Literary Institute at Tabor, Ia. The school, on what was then the extreme frontier of the country, prospered under his skillful and energetic management and in 1866 was chartered as a college, with Mr. Brooks as its first president, a position he held until 1896. In the year of his retirement the enrollment of students was 260. He was superintendent of schools for Fremont county, Ia., during 1860–65; president of the Iowa State Teachers' Association in 1868; was twice moderator of the Iowa State Congregational Association, and during 1895–98 was trustee of the National Council of Congregational Churches. He was president of the Tabor & Northern Railway Co., during 1891–98. A Republican in politics, he was a presidential elector in 1876, and a member of the Iowa house of representatives during 1876–78. He is author of "The Story of Tabor College" (1886); "Glimpses of Four Score Years" (1915), the latter autobiographical; "Chapel Talks" (1921), and "Golden Keys to the Wyoming" (1922). His last years were spent in Los Angeles, Calif. He was married at Tabor, Ia., Jan. 17, 1860, to Adelia Sophia, daughter of Jonas Jones of Oberlin, O., and has seven children: Edith Marion, wife of Edmund D. Brooks; Eugene Winthrop; Helen Augusta; Raymond Cummings; Anna Pamela; Adelia Sophia, wife of George C. Snow, and Edwin Hill Brooks.



BROOKS, Raymond Cummings, clergyman, was born at Tabor, Fremont co., Ia., Sept. 26, 1869, son of William Myron and Adelia Sophia (Jones) Brooks. His father was a clergyman, was president of Tabor College, a member of the Iowa legislature and a presidential elector in 1878. The son was graduated at Tabor College in 1891, took post-graduate work at Oberlin (O.) College in 1891–92 and was graduated at the Yale Divinity School in 1895 with the degree of B.D. He was instructor in philosophy at Tabor College during 1895–96 and after his ordination to the Congregational ministry in 1896, became pastor of the First Church, Eugene, Ore. Four years later he went to the Pilgrim Church, Oakland, Calif. His next ministry was the First Church, Walla Walla, Wash., where he served during 1908–13 and from 1913 to May, 1921, he was pastor of the First Church, Berkeley, Calif. He was associate professor of the philosophy of religion in Whitman College, Walla Walla, during 1910–13, and professor of homiletics in the Pacific School of Religion (known also as the Pacific Theological Seminary), Berkeley, 1913–19. He was a trustee of Mills College, 1900–08; of Whitman College, 1909–13 and has been a trustee of Pomona (Calif.) College since 1915. In September, 1921, he became head of the department of religion in Pomona College, Claremont, Calif. Tabor College in 1905 and Whitman College in 1913 conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. He finds his chief recreation in travel and attending conferences. He was married at Colorado Springs, Colo., June 18, 1896, to Sylvia Mabel, daughter of Samuel Drake, a merchant, of Otho, Ia.

HOBBS, James Randolph, clergyman, was born in Hinds county, Miss., Sept. 16, 1874, son of James Augustus and Bettie (Wyatt) Hobbs, grandson of William Alexander and Pauline (Coleman) Hobbs, and a descendant of settlers in Brunswick county, Va., in the seventeenth century. His father, a native of Nota Sulga, Ala., was a Methodist preacher, a farmer and a leader in his community. The son was graduated Ph.B. at Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss., in

1903. He attended the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., in 1904, and in the same year became pastor at Mt. Sterling, Ky., having been ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1901. In 1907 he was called to the pulpit of the Walnut Street Baptist Church of Owensboro, Ky. Owing to impaired health, he withdrew from the ministry in 1909, and for two years was engaged in farming. During 1911–16 he filled the pulpit of the Baptist church at Shelbyville, Tenn., and then for three years was pastor of the First Church of Jonesboro, Ark. Since 1919 he has been pastor of the First Church of Birmingham, Ala., and under his ministry the church has enjoyed remarkable prosperity. Because of his oratorical gift, Dr. Hobbs is one of the leaders of the Southern Baptist pulpit; in 1920 he preached the sermon at the Annual Baptist convention in Washington, and in 1921 was elected vice-president of the convention. He is president of the board of trustees of the Baptist Hospital of Birmingham and moderator of the Birmingham Baptist Association. In 1916 he received the honorary degree D.D. from Carson and Newman College, Jefferson City, Tenn., and from Union University Jackson, Tenn. He was married at Mt. Sterling, Ky., June 14, 1905, to Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Roger Quarles Drake, a physician and surgeon of Mt. Sterling, Ky. He has two children: James Randolph, Jr., and Sarah Elizabeth Hobbs.

BAILEY, Florence Merriam, ornithologist, was born at Locust Grove, Lewis co., N. Y., Aug. 8, 1863, daughter of Clinton L. and Caroline (Hart) Merriam. The founder of the family in America was Joseph Merriam, who came to this country from Kent county, England, and settled in Concord, Mass., in 1636. From him the line descends through his son William; his son Joseph and the latter's wife Sarah Goldstone; their son William and his wife Elizabeth Breed; their son John and his wife Rebecca Sharp; their son Nathaniel and his wife Elizabeth Hulls; their son Nathaniel and his wife Eunice Curtis; and their son Ela and his wife Lydia Sheldon, who were the grandparents of Mrs. Bailey. Her early education was received at a private school in Utica and she was a special student in the class of 1886 at Smith College, which later gave her the degree of A.B. Her love of nature, largely inherited, was encouraged by her elder brother, C. Hart Merriam, and upon leaving college Miss Merriam began the study of ornithology, chiefly by field work throughout the West, and after attending lectures at the Stanford University for six months in 1894, she made her home in Washington, D. C., and engaged in writing. She has also given bird talks in schools and has conducted private field classes. She is the author of "Birds Through an Opera Glass" (1889); "My Summer in a Mormon Village" (1895); "A-Birding on a Bronco" (1896); "Birds of Village and Field" (1898); "Handbook of Birds of the Western United States" (1902); the section on "Birds" in "Wild Animals of Glacier National Park" (1918), of which she is joint author with her husband, who wrote the section on "Mammals"; "Birds of the Santa Rita Mountains" (1923), and many articles, mainly on birds. In the preparation of the "Handbook of Birds of the Western United States," which is intended to cover the western part of the country, just as Frank M. Chapman's "Handbook" does the eastern, she was assisted by her husband, a field naturalist whose work has taken him into all parts of the West. Most of her publications are planned to interest the unscientific reader in an accurate study of bird life. They all have a simplicity of style that is charming. She is a member of the American Ornithologists' Union, American Association of University Women, Cooper Ornithologists' Club, National Association of Audubon Societies, Wilson Ornitholo-

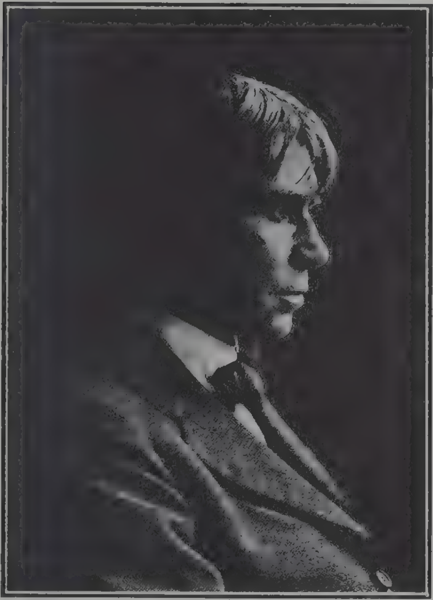
gists' Club, Washington Academy of Sciences, and the Biological Society of Washington, D. C. She was married Dec. 16, 1899, to Vernon Bailey (b. 1864), who is chief field naturalist of the U. S. biological survey.

HADLEY, Chalmers, librarian, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 3, 1872, son of Evan and Ella (Quinn) Hadley. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Simon Hadley, a Quaker, who came from Kings county, Ireland, in 1712, and settled in Pennsylvania. His wife was Ruth Keran, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Joshua and his wife Patience Browne; their son Joshua and his wife Ruth Lindley; their son Thomas and his wife Mary Newlin, and their son William Hadley and his wife Ann Harvey, grandparents of Chalmers Hadley. Simon Hadley (1) bought a large tract of land in Steyning Manor, Pa., and part of his land extended into what was later New Castle county, Del. He was judge of the New Castle county courts and a signer of the Concord petition to King George II of England in the boundary disputes between William Penn's sons and Lord Baltimore. Evan Hadley, father of the subject, was a leading physician of Indianapolis and professor of medicine in the medical college of the University of Indiana. Chalmers Hadley was graduated at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., in 1896, with the degree of B.L., and was a student at the New York State Library School, Albany, during 1905–06. He began newspaper work in Philadelphia in 1898 with the "Record" and later was engaged in a similar position in Indianapolis. He began library work in 1905 as secretary and state organizer of the Indiana Public Library Commission, continuing as secretary until 1919, and he was director of the Indiana Summer Library School during 1906–09. He was then for two years secretary and executive officer of the American Library Association. In 1911 he was appointed librarian of the Denver (Colo.) Public Library and has occupied that position since. He is also a contributor to library journals. In 1914 the University of Denver conferred upon him the honorary degree of Litt.D. Gov. Julius C. Gunter of Colorado appointed him a member of the Governor's Council of Defense in 1918 and he served as volunteer in war library service during 1918–19. He served also on the United States Food Administration for Colorado, 1917–18, and was appointed a member of the council of the War Camp Community Service in 1918. In 1913, Gov. Elias M. Ammons named him as a member of the Colorado Library Commission, which immediately elected him president, in which capacity he served for five years. He is a fellow of the American Library Institute and a member of the League of Library Commissions (president, 1907–08), the Colorado Library Association (president, 1914), the American Library Association (vice-president, 1915–16, and president, 1919–20), the Record Society of Somerset, England, and the Cactus and Mile High clubs of Denver, of which latter he was president in 1919. Politically he is an independent and is a birth-right member of the Society of Friends. He was married in 1917 to Edna Florence, daughter of Charles Francis Hendrie, a manufacturer of Denver, Colo.

PHIFER, Fred Wood, physican and surgeon, born at Statesville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1876, son of William Stoughton and Mary Jane (Morrison) Phifer; grandson of Paul and Ruth (McKnight) Phifer and a descendant of Matthys Pheiffer, a native of Holland who left Rotterdam in April, 1772, and settled in North Carolina. Fred W. Phifer was graduated M.D. at the college of medicine of the University of Maryland in 1902 and began the practice of his profession at Abbeville, S. C., specializing in surgery and obstetrics. He returned to Statesville in the following year and became resident physician of the Billingsley Memorial Hospital. In 1908 he settled in Wheatland, Wyo., where he founded the Wheatland Hospital, one of the largest and best hospitals in the West, of which he is still the proprietor. During the European war he served as medical aide for Wyoming, with the rank of lieutenant. He is a member of the Wyoming Consistory of the Scottish-Rite Masonry and is also a Shriner. Aside from his professional activities he owns and operates a thousand-acre ranch near Wheatland. He finds his chief diversion in riding and driving. Politically he is a Democrat. He was married June 24, 1903, to Margaret Speer, daughter of the Rev. John Giffen, a missionary of Cairo, Egypt. He has two children: Fred Wood, Jr., and John Knox Phifer.

SANDBURG, Carl, poet, was born at Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 6, 1878, son of August and Clara (Anderson) Johnson. His father, a native of Asbo Soken, Sweden, came to this country in 1873, and settled at Galesburg, Ill., where he changed his name to Sandburg because of the disproportionate number of Johnsons who were engaged in the same work as himself. The son attended school until he was thirteen years of age, when he left to make his own way in the world. His formative years were spent working in brickyards and potteries. When seventeen he was engaged in railroad construction in the West, and later was employed in Denver and Omaha hotels. When the Spanish-American war broke out he was learning the painter's trade in

Galesburg, Ill.; he thereupon enlisted in company C, 6th Ill. volunteers—the first company of United States soldiers to set foot in Porto Rico.

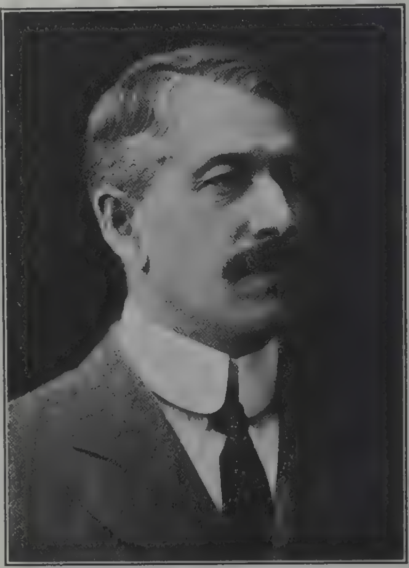


At the close of the war he was mustered out and with his $100 bounty went to Lombard College in Galesburg, where he was editor of the college monthly, co-editor of an annual, "The Cannibal," and college correspondent for a Galesburg newspaper. During 1907–08 he was an organizer for the Social Democratic party of Wisconsin, in the latter year issuing an unusual pamphlet entitled "Incidentals." He was secretary to Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee, labor editor of the "Milwaukee Journal," and on the occasion of a newspaper strike and lockout in 1912, he joined the staff of the Chicago "World." Following some clever articles on industrial accident prevention written by him in "La Follette's Weekly," he was made associate editor of the "System" magazine, and was also a member of the staff of "The Day Book," an "adless" daily newspaper published for five years in Chicago. He served also as a member of the editorial board of the National Labor Defence Council, and during the world war represented a newspaper syndicate in the Scandinavian countries. His first published poem, "Chicago," appeared in "Poetry" in 1914, and at the close of the same year he was awarded the Helen Haire Levinson prize of $200 for the best poem written by a citizen of the United States for that year. He shared the Poetry Society of America's prize award for 1918 and again for 1921, receiving half the amount of the prize on each occasion. His poems have been published in "Chicago Poems" (1916); "Cornhuskers" (1918); "Smoke and Steel" (1921), and "Slabs of the Sunburnt West" (1922). His poetry is composed in a Whitman-like type of free verse, yet the rhythm seldom fails to justify itself to the ear. It is described by critics as "virile," "brilliant," "direct," "crude," "rugged," "tender" and "sweet." He has been called the most American of American poets, and the author of "New Voices" said that "at their best his poems make one think of Rodin." A writer in the "Outlook" says of his "Cornhuskers": "The imagery is clear and unforgettable. . . . There is the bread of life in these pages, some of the finest poems America has produced." Mr. Sandburg was married June 15, 1908, to Lillian, daughter of Jean Pierre Steichen of Milwaukee, Wis., and has three children: Margaret; Janet; and Helga Sandburg.

PORTER, Harold Everett ("Holworthy Hall"), author, was born at Hyde Park (Boston), Mass., on Sept. 19, 1887, the son of Albert De Lance and Louella (Root) Porter, and is a descendant of Richard Porter, who came from England in 1638 and settled at Weymouth, Mass. His father was editor and publisher of several agricultural and women's magazines, of which the most important was "The Housewife." The son attended Hamilton Institute, New York city, during 1897–1905, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1909 with the degree of A.B. cum laude. After being associated with the manufacturing department of Little, Brown & Co., publishers, Boston, for one year, he became New England representative of his father's firm, the A. D. Porter Co., New York, in 1911, New England manager in 1912, eastern representative in 1913, vice president in 1915, and president in 1916. This post he retained until the sale of "The Housewife" to a syndicate of investment bankers early in 1917. In February, 1918, he was commissioned 1st lieutenant, aviation section, signal reserve corps, and was made captain in the air service of the United States army the following July. He was detailed to the office of the secretary of war in August, 1918, and in the following October was made a member of the

committee on industrial furloughs. In association with Lieuts. Warner W. Kent and William Rose Benét, he wrote the official history of all types of planes and engines constructed in the United States. He studied aerial observation at Hazlehurst, Roosevelt, Brindley, Bolling and Langley Fields, and at the Lee Hall Balloon School. He received his honorable discharge in December, 1918, and is now a major, air service, officers' reserve corps. Under the pseudonym of "Holworthy Hall," Mr. Porter is author of the following novels: "My Next Imitation" (1913); "Henry of Navarre, Ohio" (1914); "Pepper" (1915); "Help Wanted" (1916); "What He Least Expected" (1917); "Dormie One" (1917); "The Man Nobody Knew" (1919); "The Six Best Cellars," with Hugh Kahler (1919); "Egan" (1920); "Rope" (1922); the textbooks "History of Construction of Aeroplanes in the United States," in collaboration with William Rose Benét (1918); "Aerial Observation," "The Aerial Observer," "The Balloon Observer," and "The Army Corps Pilot" (1920); and the play "The Valiant," in collaboration with Robert Middlemass (1921). He is also a contributor of short stories and serials to the "Saturday Evening Post," "Century," "Harper's," "McClure's," "Collier's," "Everybody's," "American," "Hearst's," "Cosmopolitan," "United States Air Service," and other magazines and periodicals. In his works of fiction, Mr. Porter draws largely from the field of modern competitive business and from his extensive experience in aviation. His business themes are skillfully handled and his characters are clearly delineated. His style is characterized by freshness, alertness, brilliance and humor, and his treatment of difficult aspects of aviation is so simple and fascinating that technicality takes on the glamour of romance and the lay reader is incited to an active and intelligent interest in aeronautics. Mr. Porter is a member of the Aerial League of America; Air Service Institute; Army and Navy Air Service Association (honorary); Society of American Officers; American Legion; Society of American Wars; Society of Foreign Wars; Sons of Veterans; Sons of the American Revolution; Sons of the Revolution; Order of Washington; Order of Founders and Patriots of America; Society of Mayflower Descendants; New England Historic-Genealogical Society; Authors' League of America; Phi Beta Kappa; also Authors' Dutch Treat and Harvard clubs (New York city), and Harvard Club (Boston). He was president of the "Harvard Lampoon" and a member of the board of the "Harvard Advocate," of which he is still an advisory editor. The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon Mr. Porter by Wake Forest College (N. C.) in 1921. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and a member of the Unitarian church. He finds his chief recreation in golf, travel and aviation. He was married, Oct. 25, 1911, to Marian, daughter of John Lorenzo Heffron, of Syracuse, N. Y., and has three children: Jean, John Heffron and Richard Montgomery Sears Porter.

BRITTON, Wilton Everett, entomologist, was born at Marlboro, Mass., Sept. 18, 1868, son of Benjamin Howard and Emma Eliza (Wright) Britton, and a descendant of the Brittons of Raynham, Mass., who settled there in the early part of the seventeenth century, and a branch of which subsequently established the family homestead at Easton, Mass. He received his preliminary education in public schools and was graduated at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in 1893 with the degree of B.S. After a year of post-graduate work at Cornell University during 1893–94, he began his professional career at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station as assistant horticulturist, being made horticulturist in the same year. He has been state entomologist and entomologist of this station since 1901, and entomologist of the State Board of Agriculture since 1904, lecturing also on entomology at the forestry school of Yale University during 1901–05. Meanwhile he continued his studies at Yale University, during 1899–1903, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Yale in the latter year. His chief lines of research have been in connection with studies on plant nutrition, the life histories of insects, the methods of combating injurious species, and the flora of the North Haven, Conn., sand plains. His reports as state entomologist are in Vols. I—XXI of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station reports as well as in many experiment station bulletins, and he has written many articles in entomological journals giving the results of his researches, which were concerned chiefly with injurious insects. He is president and director of the Donald G. Mitchell Memorial Library and the Beecher Park Memorial, Inc., and a director in the Young Men's Institute Library of New Haven, Conn., and since 1909 he has been associate editor of the "Journal of Economic Entomology." He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Entomological Society of America and a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists (president, 1909), the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Connecticut Botanical and Pomological societies, the Washington Entomological Society (corresponding member), the alumni associations



of Yale University and the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the Sigma Xi fraternity and the Patrons of Husbandry. He was a member of the National Committee on Malaria and, since 1919, has been chairman of the State Tree Protection Examining Board. Gardening, motoring and photography constitute his chief sources of recreation. He was married Apr. 30, 1895, to Bertha Madeline, daughter of Charles H. Perkins, of Surry, N. H.

WEBSTER, George Smedley, civil engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 19, 1855, son of John Hambleton and Lydia (Smedley) Webster. His first paternal American ancestor was William Webster, who emigrated from England between 1680–90 and settled at Woodbridge, N.J. The line of descent is traced through his son Benjamin and the latter's wife Rachel Skinner; their son Joseph and his wife Rebecca Kester; their son Skinner and his wife Jane Hambleton, and their son Stephen and his wife Mary Thorp, who were the grandparents of George S. Webster. He received his education at the Friends' Select School, Philadelphia, and in the engineering department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1875. His first professional work was on the surveys for the Centennial exposition. From August, 1876, to 1877, he served on the United States coast and geodetic survey, and for the next three years was assistant in the engineering department of the city of Philadelphia. He was then made surveyor and regulator (assistant engineer) of the tenth district of Philadelphia, comprising nearly one-third of the city, and in that capacity prepared the city plans of street lines and grades, constructed fifty miles of sewers, eliminated some busy railroad grade crossings, supervised the construction of several bridges, and was in charge of other municipal work. In 1892 he was appointed principal assistant to the chief engineer and later acting chief engineer, and in 1893 he was appointed chief engineer of the city and president of the board of surveyors which designed and constructed a number of large bridges, those under Mr. Webster's direction being the concrete bridge over Wissahickon creek and the falls, and the Gray's Ferry and Passyunk avenue bridges over the Schuylkill river. He was in charge of the design and construction of the sewerage system, the widening of Delaware avenue, the erection of a number of large municipal piers, the dredging of the Delaware river channel and the construction of the Pennsylvania avenue subway and tunnel by which the tracks of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway were depressed for a distance of two miles through the heart of the city. The last-named project involved an almost total readjustment of underground structures, at a cost of $6,000,000 and resulted in the elimination of seventeen grade crossings. He also supervised the design and construction of the work for the abolishment of grade crossings on Philadelphia & Reading, including the Richmond branch; the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the elevation of the tracks of the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad. In addition he supervised the preparation of plans and assisted in securing an agreement from the railroad companies, for the abolishment of fifty-six crossings in South Philadelphia. From 1915 to 1920 he directed the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries of Philadelphia and was its chief engineer and surveyor during 1920. Since December of the latter year he has been a member of the board of engineers of the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission, engaged upon the design and construction of the large suspension bridge over the Delaware river connecting Philadelphia, Pa., with Camden, N. J. The University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of D.Sc. in 1910. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers (president, 1921), the American Society for Testing Materials (president, 1920–21), the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia (president, 1905), Municipal Engineers' Society (president, 1914), the Sanitary Engineering Section of the American Public Health Association (president, 1918), the Engineering Division of the National Research Council, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Franklin Institute, the Fairmount Park Art Association, the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, the Union League Club of Philadelphia and of the board of managers of the Friends' Hospital (president). He is the author of "Pennsylvania Avenue Subway and Tunnel" (1898); "Development of the Delaware River Water Front" (1902); "Report on the Treatment of the Sewage of the City of Philadelphia" (1914), and reports on elimination of grade crossings and other municipal problems. He was married, Dec. 5, 1883, to Mary H., daughter of James Anderson of Philadelphia, and has one son: Maurice Anderson Webster.

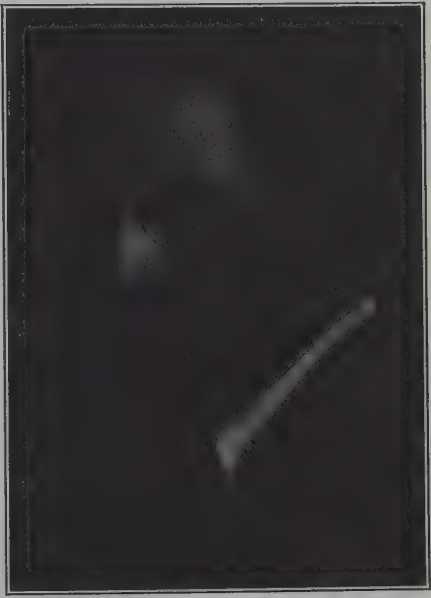
POTTER, William Chapman, banker, was born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16, 1874, son of Edwin Augustus and Harriet A. (Berry) Potter. His first paternal American ancestor was Anthony Potter who came to this country from England and settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1635. From him and his wife Elizabeth Whipple the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Joanna Wood; their son David and his wife Mary Merriam; their son William and his wife

Catherine Mustard; their son John, an officer in the revolutionary war, and his wife Sarah Snype; their son William and his wife Mary Pattee; their son William and his wife Pamlia Gilmore, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father, a wholesale merchant and later a prominent banker of the Middle West, was president of the American Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, and subsequently vice-president of the board of directors of the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago; he was also president of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association. William C. Potter received his preliminary education in the Chicago public schools and the Chicago Manual Training School and was graduated A.B. and M.E. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1897. Choosing mining engineering and metallurgy as a profession, he spent three years as foreman, engineer and superintendent in various mines in Colorado and Montana. In 1900 he became engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and from 1903 to 1905 he served as general manager of the Guggenheim Exploration Co., Mexico. He also filled the latter post in the American Smelting & Refining Co. and the American Smelters Securities Co. In 1912 he was chosen president of the Intercontinental Rubber Co., a post which he resigned to become vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. In 1916 he became a member of the firm of Guggenheim Bros., also chairman of the board of directors of Kennecott Copper Corporation, president of Braden Copper Co., and vice-president of the Chile Copper Co. and Chile Exploration Co. In January, 1921, he returned to the Guaranty Trust Co. as chairman of its board and in October was elected president of the company. As is obvious from the facts of his career, Mr. Potter's rise in the world of affairs has been extremely rapid. He is a man of energy, ideas and personality, and is generally regarded as one of the most brilliant of the younger men in New York financial circles. In the World war period he was chief of the aviation equipment division and in recognition of his services received the U. S. Distinguished Service Medal and was made a commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy. He is a member of the Links, National Golf Links, Shinnecock Hills Golf, Racquet and Tennis and Piping Rock clubs, and other organizations. He was twice married: (1) in Chicago, Oct. 11, 1902, to Caroline, daughter of Paul Morton, deceased, formerly secretary of the United States navy and president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of which union were three children: Jean, Charlotte and Caroline Potter; and (2) Mar. 10, 1923, to Rose Lee Saltonstall of Dedham, Mass.

DAVIS, Katharine Bement, sociologist, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1860, daughter of Oscar Bill and Frances (Bement) Davis. Her family is of Welsh-English origin dating from early colonial times. After receiving a high school education at the Free Academy, Rochester, N. Y., in which city her father was local superintendent of Bradstreet's, she engaged in teaching and became a student at Vassar College, at which she was graduated in 1892 with the degree of A.B. Thereafter she was a fellow in political economy at the University of Chicago for two terms, 1897–98 and 1899–1900, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in the last-named year, and meantime (1898–99) was foreign fellow of the New England Women's Educational Association at Berlin and Vienna. Her notable career as a sociologist dates from 1901, when she was appointed superintendent of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, N. Y. The institution houses between 400 and 500 inmates who have committed every crime in the calendar, including murder. All are victims of depraved environments, with little or no education, and apt to drift back to vicious courses even after experiencing the benefits of uplifting surroundings. Their permanent reformation was therefore a difficult task. Under Dr. Davis the institution adopted methods that made the punishment fit the criminal rather than the crime committed, and aimed to make useful members of society, out of erring women. Believing in useful and interesting occupations as a remedy for vice, the institution teaches the inmates farming and constructive outdoor work, as well as various trades and dressmaking, cooking, laundry and house work. Dr. Davis was on a leave of absence in Sicily, Italy, in 1908, when the Messina earthquake occurred, and promptly organized relief measures for the many wounded victims who were rescued from the ruins. For three months she labored long and strenuously in this needed relief work and received medals in recognition of her services from the king of Italy and the American and Italian Red Cross organizations. In 1911 the Bureau of Social Hygiene was formed. Dr. Davis was on the original committee that established it, and under her direction a laboratory of social hygiene was organized at Bedford Hills. A staff of trained psychologists undertook the study of the physical, mental, social and moral traits of every woman committed to the reformatory in order to be able to suggest the treatment most likely to effect a reformation, or, if reformation was impossible, to recommend permanent

custodial care. To Dr. Davis was due the introduction of these advanced methods of devising means for reclaiming women who become charges of the state. In 1914 she changed the field of her activities by becoming commissioner of correction of New York city, and in that office she had charge of the city's prisons, including the Tombs and the workhouse on Blackwell's Island. Surprise was occasioned by Mayor Mitchel's selection of a woman for a post hitherto filled by men and viewed as a man's position, as only some twelve per cent. of the prison population were women. Her appointment was nevertheless welcomed as a desirable step towards needed prison reforms because of her earnest devotion to human reclamation and her knowledge of criminology gained at Bedford Hills. When the war in Europe broke Miss Davis became vice-chairman of the committee of mercy, a relief organization which raised a fund of more than $2,000,000 for charitable work among afflicted women and children in Europe, chiefly in England and France. Upon her devolved most of the work of this body, until the United States entered the war in 1917, when the committee's funds were transferred to the Red Cross. In 1915 she gave a series of lectures at Columbia University on city government. At the close of that year she resigned her post as prison head of New York city upon Mayor Mitchel appointing her as commissioner of the city's parole board. She held that office for two years, resigning to become (1918) general secretary of the bureau of social hygiene, of which she is also a director. Meantime she undertook responsible war service following America's entry into the European conflict as director of the section on women's work in the division of social hygiene of the commission on training camp activities. After the war in 1918 Dr. Davis went overseas and toured eleven countries in the war area, interviewing women physicians for the further development of social hygiene and arranging preliminaries for foreign participation at the international congress of women physicians, held under the auspices of the national board of the Y.W.C.A. in New York in 1919. The work of the Bureau of Social Hygiene subsequently developed far beyond its original purpose of studying commercialized vice and extended its field of operations in accordance with the growing conception of social hygiene as a problem that concerned public health as a whole. Its social investigations embrace such subjects as the problem of drug addiction and the sex life of the normal woman. It cooperated with the League of Nations in securing a survey by that body's committee on the international traffic in women and girls, and has had close relations with the National Research Council's committee for research on sex problems, of which Dr. Davis was a member and which subsidizes various fundamental studies of sex. The bureau undertakes no propaganda work but confines its activities solely to research, publishing the results and leaving to others to educe any interpretation that a study of its reports may present. In 1928 she retired as general secretary of the Bureau of Social Hygiene and from its board of directors. After two years of rest she accepted, in November 1929, a part-time position with the American Social Hygiene Association as consultant on social hygiene programs for women's clubs. She was a member of the National American Women's Suffrage Association, National Civic Federation, National Committee on Prison Labor, League of Women Voters, Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and the Vassar Club of New York city. She received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Mount Holyoke College in 1912 and Western Reserve University in 1915, and that of A.M. from Yale University in 1916.

LUTHER, Mark Lee, author, was born at Knowlesville, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1872, son of Ira Manley and Jane (Cole) Luther, and a descendant of Capt. John Luther, a native of England, who was one of the first settlers of Taunton, Plymouth Colony, in 1637, and of Gloucester in 1642, and who was killed by the Indians of the Delaware Bay country during a trading expedition in 1644. From Capt. John Luther and his wife the paternal line descends through their son Hezekiah Luther and his wife Sarah Butterworth; their son Hezekiah and his wife Martha Gardner; their son Hezekiah and his wife Mary Jolls; their son Hezekiah and his wife Mary Luther; and their son Samuel Luther and his wife Lydia Farwell, who were the grandparents of Mark Lee Luther. Hezekiah Luther (2) was a participant in King Philip's war and Hezekiah Luther (5) served with Massachusetts troops in the revolutionary war. Ira Manley Luther, father of the subject, was a California "forty-niner," an early pioneer of Nevada, a member of the upper house of the first Nevada legislature and sponsor of the bill which granted the first transcontinental railroad right-of-way through the territory. He furthermore established a new route to California, south of Lake Tahoe, and Luther's Pass at the summit of this road in the Sierra Nevada is named for him, as are also a cascade and a canyon in Nevada. Mark Lee Luther was educated at Harvard University and studied law at Columbia University and in the office of Wil-



son Shannon Bissell of Buffalo, N. Y. He forsook the law, however, and, in 1897, took up writing as a profession. His first book, ''The Favor of Princes,'' appeared two years later and then followed ''The Henchman'' (1902), one of the earliest American political novels; ''The Mastery'' (1904); ''The Crucible'' (1907); ''The Sovereign Power'' (1911); ''The Woman of It'' (1912); "The Hope Chest" (1918); "Presenting Jane McRae" (1920); "The Boosters" (1924); "The Clean Up" (1927); and "Card 13," in collaboration with Lillian C. Ford (1930). During 1911–14 he was associate editor of "The Smart Set" in New York city. Excepting "The Favor of Princes," which is a historical romance of the period of Louis XV, Mr. Luther's novels deal realistically with modern conditions. "The Henchman" and "The Mastery," which depict machine politics in New York state, met with wide critical approval. Attracting equal attention by the novelty of its plot was "The Crucible," a study of the reformatory system. "The Boosters" was the first novel to treat of modern Los Angeles. He was married, Apr. 8, 1901, to Grace, daughter of Jerome Montagu Richmond, of London, England.

SPERR (spur), **Frederick William, Jr.**, chemist and inventor, was born at Jefferson, O., Dec. 27, 1885, son of Frederick William and Julia S. (Loomis) Sperr, and grandson of Michael Sperr, who came from Germany in 1848 and settled in Jefferson county, O. His father (q.v.) was a noted mining engineer. Following his graduation at the Ohio State University in 1906 with the degree A.B. he entered the employ of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., as research chemist, continuing in that relation for two years. He was engaged in civil engineering and mining work in Northern Michigan and Canada for two years and in 1910–11 was chemist in the by-product coke department of the Illinois Steel Co., Joliet plant, after which for two years he was chief chemist in the by-product coke department of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. He was chief chemist of the blast furnace and coke departments of the Inland Steel Co. during 1913–15 and of the Koppers Co., of Pittsburgh, ten years. In 1925 he was made director of research in the laboratories of this company, which was then under the Mellon Institute. He is now (1930) president of the Koppers Research Corporation and also an advisory fellow of the Mellon Institute. Mr. Sperr's special researches and investigations have been in industrial by-product coking, the recovery and utilization of the by-products of coal, and the purification of gas. He is the inventor of coke oven apparatus (1914); a process for recovering cyanogen and sulphur compounds from fluids (1917); new methods of making cement (with R. J. Montgomery), resins (with Marc Darrin), and paint and varnish; method of manufacturing ammonium sulphate (1919); apparatus for determining soluble gas constituents (with A. A. Kohr, 1919); material for the destruction of noxious animal and vegetable life (1921); an electric furnace (1922); method and apparatus for testing materials (1923); an anti-freezing mixture (1923); a process for gas purification (1925), and a process for obtaining sodium ferrocynide (1925). He is the author of "Recovery of Benzol from Gas" (1916); "By-product Coke and Coking Operations" (with C. J. Ramsburg, 1917); "Laboratory Methods for Benzol Recovery Plant Operation" (1917); "Notes on the Recovery of Toluol from Gas" (1918); "Some Characteristics of American Coals in By-Product Practice" (1918); "Recent Developments in By-Product Coke Oven Engineering" (with Joseph Becker, 1920); "By-Product Research in the Gas Industry" (1920); "Coke and By-Products as Fuels for Metal Melting" (1920); "By-Product Coke Oven in Relation to Natural Gas Supply" (with C. J. Ramsburg and Joseph Becker, 1921); "By-Product Coking" (with E. H. Bird, 1921); "Disposal of Waste from Gas Plants" (report of the 1921 committee of the American Gas Association); "By-Product Coking" (1922); "Progress in Liquid Purification" (1923); "Practical Coal Carbonization" (1924); and other publications. The American Gas Association awarded him its Beal medal in 1921 and 1926 for his papers on the technology of gas manufacture. He is a corresponding member of the Coal Research Club, a member of the Eastern States Blast Furnace and Coke Oven Association, the American Chemical Society, the American Gas Association, the Franklin Institute, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, the Chemists' Club, New York, and the Stanton Heights Golf Club, Pittsburgh. Politically he is a Republican, and his favorite recreation is golf. He was married, Dec. 11, 1912, to Lois E., daughter of Hugh E. Smith, of Los Angeles, Calif., and has two children: Frederick Hugh and Lois Jeanette Sperr.

ROSE, Wickliffe, educator and hygienist, was born at Saulsbury, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1862, son of Kinchen Langston and Jeanette (Cherry) Rose. He was graduated in 1889 at the University of Nashville, from which he received the A.M. degree the following year. Subsequently he attended the summer school of the University of Chicago. He was instructor in history and mathematics at Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., in 1891–92; professor of philosophy and education at the same institution, 1892–1902; professor of the history and philosophy of education at the University of Tennessee, 1902–04, and dean of Peabody College and the University of Nashville, 1904–07. In the latter year Dr. Rose relinquished his work as a teacher to become the general agent for the Peabody fund (see George Peabody, Vol. V.) and executive secretary for the Southern Education Board. He was engaged exclusively in this work for two years, traveling through the South and forming an intimate acquaintance with educational and social conditions generally and with leaders of thought and action. In 1909 John D. Rockefeller provided the funds for the control of hookworm disease, which was so prevalent that it had become a menace to the social and economic progress of that section. The Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, which had been formed to carry out the purpose of the benefaction, chose Dr. Rose to direct the work as a southerner, a widely-known educator and an executive of proved administrative capacity. He was reluctant to accept the post because he was an educator, not a medical expert, but his objections were overcome, and in coöperation with the health authorities of the southern states, he undertook the task of leading an organized fight against the ravages of the hookworm. Upon the formation in 1913 of the International Health Board—a direct outgrowth of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission—he was appointed its general director, and served till Mar. 1, 1923. Under his able administration this body has become a powerful agency for the promotion of public health throughout the world. The international work began in 1914 with the extension into foreign countries of the measures for the control of hookworm which the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission had introduced in the southern states. Each succeeding year has been marked by a steadily widening range of operation in foreign lands, so that to date the International Health Board has coöperated with more than sixty state and national governments in the conduct of public health projects. The board has succeeded in stimulating a world-wide popular interest in safeguarding the public health which has led to the development of permanent agencies for the control of disease, and the cultivation of hygiene as a science by men specially trained for public health service. Ministries of public health have been created in Australia as a result of the board's work, and in other countries governmental appropriations have been greatly increased and existing health organizations strengthened. Largely because of the board's efforts yellow fever has been almost wholly exterminated in regions where it was once a scourge, and encouraging progress is being made in the control of hookworm and malaria. In order to provide the trained men required to organize and conduct health projects, the board established at Johns Hopkins University in 1918 the first adequate school of hygiene and public health in the world, and since then other schools have been founded or projected, with its assistance, at Harvard University, and in Toronto (Canada), London (England), Sao Paulo (Brazil), Prague (Czechoslovakia) and Warsaw (Poland). One hundred and thirty-six fellowships for young persons from twenty-five countries have been provided through the liberality of the board. In most of the countries where the board is established for the relief and control of hookworm disease it contributes to the maintenance of a trained staff devoted to examining, treating and educating the people, while another staff, maintained by the government, conducts the necessary sanitary measures to prevent reinfection. While the International Health Board is wholly American in origin, personnel and maintenance, its high purposes for the well-being of humanity at large are everywhere welcomed regardless of nationality, and its leadership in the battle against disease recognized. The wisdom and tact which Dr. Rose has shown in the conduct of negotiations with the health authorities of foreign countries, his broad vision of the board's opportunity to serve mankind, the organizing and administrative ability which he has displayed in directing its work, and his zeal and energy for the cause, has contributed largely to this result. Dr. Rose received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Mississippi in 1910 and the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1913. Dr. Rose is the author of "The Educational Movement in the South" (1903); "School Funds in Ten Southern States" (1909); "State Systems of Public Health in Twelve Southern States" (1911); and a number of papers and addresses. He was the joint translator, with Chancellor W. H. Payne, of Gabriel Campayre's "Philosophy Applied to Education" (1892). Dr. Rose was elected a member of the General Education Board in 1910, and was president of the board during 1923–28; he was also first president of the International Education Board, serving from 1923 to 1928. He was a member of the International Health Board, the Rockefeller Foundation, the China Medical Board, and other societies and organizations until his retirement on June 30, 1928. In 1917 he was a member of the war council of the American Red Cross. He was married, Dec. 29, 1891, to Ella Morio, daughter of James Logan Sadler, of Ozark, Ark., and has three children: Ethel Lewis, wife of Woodruff W. Meek; Dorothy, wife of C. Wheaton Vaughan, and Harold Wickliffe Rose.

BARKER, Lewellys Franklin, physician, was born at Norwich, province of Ontario, Canada, Sept. 16, 1867, son of James Frederick and Sarah Jane (Taylor) Barker. He attended Pickering College, Ontario, during 1881–84 and was graduated in the medical department of Toronto University with the degree of M.B. in 1890. In the same year he became a licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He was house-officer of the Toronto General Hospital during 1890–91, assistant physician in the Johns Hopkins Hospital during 1891–92 and in the latter year was made a fellow in pathology in Johns Hopkins University, serving until 1894, when he became associate in anatomy in the university and assistant resident pathologist in the hospital. The following year he spent a short time as a student in the University of Leipzig, Germany, resuming his duties in anatomy and pathology upon his return. In 1897 he became associate professor of anatomy and two years later was made associate professor of pathology, as well as resident pathologist in the hospital. In 1900 he joined the faculty of Rush Medical College, Chicago, as professor and head of the department of anatomy and remained in that capacity until 1905. He spent part of 1904 abroad, studying at the universities of Munich and Berlin. The subsequent year he became professor of medicine of Johns Hopkins University and chief physician of Johns Hopkins Hospital and since 1913 he has been professor of clinical medicine of the university and visiting physician of the hospital. He served that institution also as its medical commissioner to the Philippine islands in 1899 and was a member of the special commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1901 to determine the existence or nonexistence of a plague in San Francisco. Dr. Barker has distinguished himself particularly in research and study in such branches of medical science as the structure, physiology and pathology of the nervous system, the pathological physiology of the heart, clinical diagnoses of internal diseases and infectious diseases, and his findings and conclusions have been incorporated in numerous medical papers and addresses. His chief works include: ‘‘The Nervous System and its Constituent Neurones’’ (1899); ‘‘Laboratory Manual of Human Anatomy’’ (1904); ‘‘The Clinical Diagnosis of Internal Diseases’’ (1916). In 1900 he published a translation of Werner Spalteholz's ‘‘Hand Atlas of Human Anatomy,’’ and since 1902, he has been associate editor of the ‘‘American Journal of Anatomy.’’ In 1905, the University of Toronto conferred upon the subject the honorary M.D. degree, while Queens University of Kingston, Canada, in 1908, and McGill University of Montreal in 1911 conferred upon him the LL.D. degree. He is a trustee of the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases of Chicago and a member of the board of scientific directors of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy. He is a corresponding member of the Budapest Royal Society of Physicians, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the Gesellschaft für Innere Medizin und Kinderheilkunde of Vienna, Austria, and a member of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene (president, 1909–18), the Association of American Physicians (president, 1913), the American Neurological Association (president, 1916), the Southern Medical Association (president, 1919), Association for the Study of Internal Secretions (president, 1919), American Medical Association (vice-president, 1917) the American Society for the Control of Cancer (vice-president, 1918), the American Society of Naturalists, the Association of American Anatomists, the Association for the Study of Pathology and Bacteriology, the Society of Biological Chemistry, the Society of Clinical Investigation and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His clubs include the Maryland, the Baltimore, the University, the Baltimore Country, the Elkridge Hunt, the Johns Hopkins and the Bachelors' Cotillon of Baltimore and the Century of New York city. He was married Oct. 31, 1903, to Lillian H., daughter of William Forest Halsey, a banker of New York city, and has three children: John, William Halsey and Margaret Barker.

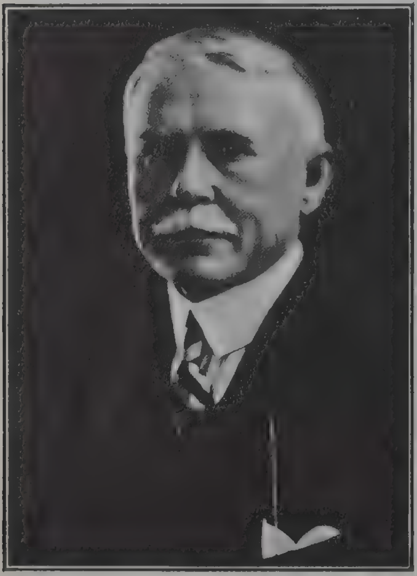
BOYD, Thomas M., manufacturer, was born near Monroe, Butler co., Ohio, July 22, 1860, son of David Bartley and Ellen Eliza (Murphy) Boyd and grandson of Thomas Boyd, a native of Maryland and one of the early pioneers of southern Ohio. Following a public and high school education he began his business career in a grain dealer's office in Amanda, O. and was variously employed until 1883 when he accepted a position in the office of William M. Boyd, an uncle, who was city and county treasurer, to which office he himself was elected in 1888. During his term he instituted many reforms which resulted in large savings to the city and county. While editing the Hamilton "Daily Journal," an interest in which he acquired in 1894, he became vice-president of the Sidney (O.) School Furniture Co. Five years later he founded and became president of the American School Furniture Co. in New York city. In 1906 this company was merged into the American Seating Co., with $4,000,000 capital, and Mr. Boyd was president of the new company until elected chairman of the board. Under his leadership this company, which manufacturers seats for schools, churches, theatres, opera houses, and other public assembly halls, has grown into the largest concern of its kind in the world, being the only large corporation devoting its efforts and facilities exclusively to this line of manufacture. It has revolutionized the public seating business, introducing entirely new designs and sells its products in all the principal cities of the United States and in nearly every foreign country. With a force of 2,500 employees at its factories at Grand Rapids, Mich., Walpole, Mass., Racine, Wis., and Buffalo, N. Y., it turns out annually 500,000 school seats, 700,000 theatre and opera seats and 400,000 seats for other uses. Its executive headquarters are in Chicago, Ill. A strong advocate of democracy in industry Mr. Boyd has introduced into the business of the American Seating Co., a plan of employee cooperation in management which has transformed the several factories of the company into model, democratic institutions. The plant organization, based somewhat on the plan of the Federal government, comprises a cabinet, senate and house of representatives. The employees elect from their own personnel the members of the house of representatives, the foremen comprise the senate, plant executives form the cabinet and the plant manager acts as president. The plan has proved highly successful both in promoting operating efficiency and creating and maintaining a community of interests that results in happiness and contentment among the workers. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, Lakeshore Athletic, Beachview, South Shore Country, Union League and Press clubs, Chicago; Bankers Club, New York; Congressional Country Club, Washington, D. C.; Hamilton Club, Hamilton, O., and Peninsular Club, Grand Rapids, Mich. He was married, May, 1903, to Ida Charlotte, daughter of Otto Kramp, of Dantzig, Germany, and has two daughters: Ethel, wife of John McCloskey, and Ruth, wife of Roy Burdin.

HALL, Arthur Fletcher, insurance president, was born at Baxter Springs, Kan., May 11, 1872, son of Truman Walter and Harriet (Beeler) Hall. After a public school education in Indianapolis, Ind., he entered the employ of the "Indianapolis Journal" in 1890 becoming assistant manager. He was with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York in 1904. In 1905 he went to Fort Wayne, Ind., to inspect an insurance business that was suffering from mismanagement. With a number of business men of Fort Wayne, he reorganized the business as The Lincoln National Life Insurance Co., a pioneer in the field of juvenile insurance and insurance for persons who are unable to pass the standard physical examinations, of which Samuel M. Foster was the first president and Mr. Hall secretary and manager. In 1923 he was made president of the company, a position he still holds. Under Mr. Hall's wise and progressive leadership it has become the twentieth in size in the United States, with approximately $840,000,000 insurance in force and more than 280,000 policy holders (1930), attaining this mark more rapidly than any other company in life insurance history. Although primarily a leader and organizer rather than an insurance technician Mr. Hall has been successful in formulating and introducing progressive policies in insurance. He is an advocate of guaranteed cost insurance, involving the greatest possible protection to the greatest possible number of applicants at the lowest possible net cost. He is president of the Greater Fort Wayne Development Corporation and a director of the Lincoln National Bank & Trust Co., and the Auto Electric & Radio Equipment Co., both of Fort Wayne. He is president of the Fort Wayne Board of Aviation Commissioners, the Fort Wayne Foundation and the Greater Fort Wayne Development Corp.; member of the board of governors of the Fort Wayne art school and museum; and chairman of the northern area of the Indiana Lincoln Union. In the World war he was active in various home service organizations and was general chairman in Fort Wayne of the fourth Liberty Loan campaign. He is a member of the Indiana Historical Society and the Society of Indiana Pioneers, the Fort Wayne chamber of commerce and the fraternal orders of Masons and Elks. In politics he is a Republican and in religion an Episcopalian. His hobbies are the collection of Lincolniana, motoring and horsemanship. He is a natural leader of men; is deeply interested in social service and civic betterment and is a generous entertainer, especially at his country estate in northern Michigan. He was twice married (1) June 6, 1897, to Una, daughter of Dr. William Baldwin Fletcher, of Indianapolis; she died in 1919 leaving three children, Arthur Fletcher, William Baldwin Fletcher and Aileen Hall; he was married (2) Oct. 14, 1920, to Ann, daughter of John C. O'Rourke, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

TAYLOR, Samuel Newton, physicist, was born at Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y., Apr. 24, 1858, son of Francis James and Ann (Newton) Taylor, the former a native of Wakefield, England, who came to New York city in 1847, and settled on a farm at Farmingdale, in 1850. There S. N. Taylor labored until he attained his majority. After attending the village school, he worked his way through the four years' course at the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J., and also through Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., graduating at the latter institution in 1887 with the Ph.B. degree. During 1887–91 he was an electrician with the Thomson-Houston Electric Co. and its successor, the General Electric Co. at Lynn, Mass. He then became an instructor of natural sciences at Kent's Hill (Me.) Seminary and Woman's College and during 1893–96, he was fellow in physics at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., receiving the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in the latter year. He was then for three years instructor in physics at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., and during 1899–1902 assistant professor in physics at Syracuse (N. Y.) University. He was engaged in research work at Erlangen University, Germany, during the subsequent year and while there came under the preceptorship of Prof. Weideman. During his absence abroad, the University of Pittsburgh appointed him professor of electrical engineering in 1903, and later he was given full charge of the physics department also, continuing there until 1908. Within this period (1904–05) he was also in charge of the astronomical time service in Allegheny Observatory. In 1908, he was appointed professor of electrical engineering in the University of Cincinnati, and since 1911 he has been professor of physics in Goucher College, Baltimore. His special fields of research and study include the absolute electro-motive force of cadmium cells, the mass and velocity of ions in cathode rays and potential phenomena in vacuum tubes. He has contributed various papers

to technical periodicals, including the "Physical Review." He is honorary fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member also of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and Mystical Seven (Wesleyan University). He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Progressive Republican. He finds his chief recreation in rusticating on a farm and in various scientific hobbies. He was married Dec. 27, 1887, to Mabel Wright, daughter of George Elbert Burr, Middletown, Conn. He has one child: Mabel Burr Taylor.

KNOWLSON, Albert Thomas, merchant, was born at Milbrook, Ont., Can., June 13, 1851; son of Matthew and Isabella (Thexton) Knowlson, and grandson of Christopher Knowlson, who came from England about 1830 and settled in Durham county, Ontario. He was educated in the public schools of Milbrook, at the Irwin private school, and at Toronto Military School. He began business life with a merchant of Milbrook, but soon after went into the oil business. He was employed in different branches of the oil industry in Pennsylvania, during 1870–77, was an oil broker at Titusville, Warren and Washington, Pa., during 1877–88, and for two years was engaged in the oil industry at Findlay and North Baltimore, O. In 1890 he settled in Detroit, Mich., where his first effort was introducing the then new Welsbach incandescent gas lamp, having exclusive sale of the products of the Welsbach Co., of Gloucester, N. J., in Detroit and Monroe, Mich. This marked the beginning of the wholesale mercantile business of A. T. Knowlson Company, Detroit, of which he is president, and which was incorporated under that name in 1906. In 1906 the firm added electrical supplies to its stock in trade, as jobbers. It severed connection with the Welsbach interests in 1914, and thereafter sold electrical supplies at wholesale. In this business Mr. Knowlson has met with unique success and his firm is one of the best known of its kind in the Great Lakes region. He is a member of the Detroit, Detroit Country, Detroit Athletic, Detroit Boat, Caledon Mountain Trout, the Players, National Travel and the Church clubs. He was married Aug. 14, 1895, to Rose, daughter of Charles Elms, of Findlay, O., and has one son: Elms Thexton; and one daughter, Lois Virginia Knowlson, wife of Horace E. Dodge, Jr.



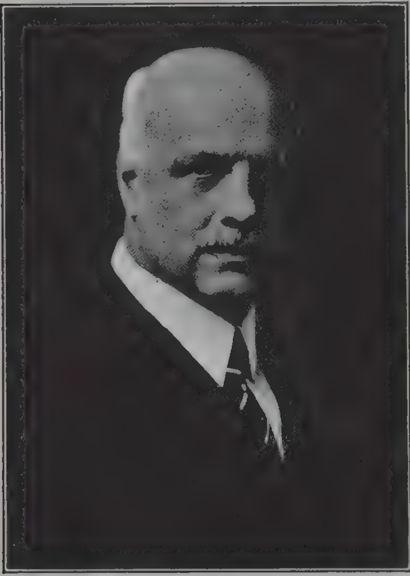
MILLIKAN, Robert Andrews, physicist, was born at Morrison, Ill., Mar. 22, 1868, son of Silas Franklin and Mary Jane (Andrews) Millikan, grandson of Daniel Franklin and Amelia (Pease) Millikan, great-grandson of Alexander and Hannah (Franklin) Millikan, and great-great-grandson of William Millikan, who emigrated to America in 1756, settled first at Wyndham, Mass., and removed to Washington, Berkshire co., Mass., in 1760. Both parents were graduates of Oberlin College; his father became a Congregational minister in Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas and his mother dean of women at Olivet College. He was graduated at Oberlin in 1891 and after teaching elementary physics there for two years was appointed a fellow in physics at Columbia University, where two years later he received the Ph.D. degree. During 1895–96 he studied physics at the universities of Göttingen and Berlin and upon his return was appointed assistant in physics at the University of Chicago. He became instructor in 1899, assistant professor in 1902, associate professor in 1906 and professor in 1910. Prof. Millikan's researches in the field of physics include the polarization of light from incandescent surfaces, variation of dielectric constants with frequencies; effect of temperature on photo-electric discharge; the charge on the negative ion in gases; absorption of X-rays; isolation of the ion and a direct study of its properties; discharge potentials in high vacua; velocities of electrons discharged from metals under the influence of ultra violet light; photo-electric determination of Planck's "h"; Brownian movement in gases; viscosity coefficients of gases; contact E. M. F.; extension of ultra-violet spectrum; laws of reflection of gas molecules and X-rays from light atoms. His outstanding scientific achievement which gave him a world-wide reputation was the isolation and accurate measurement of the electron or ion, by means of electrical experiments with gases and drops of oil. The numerical value of this ultimate electrical unit, the charge of an electron, is 4.774 x 10^{-10} absolute electrostatic units, a quantity incomprehensively small. Its isolation and measurement stand out as one of the cleverest as well as one of the most important achievements of modern scientific endeavor. His experiments showed that all electrons are alike and the results obtained were of inestimable value in calculating physical constants. They furnished the most complete and direct demonstration which has yet been given of the atomic structure of electricity, and made it possible to count the number of molecules in a given weight of any substance. In recognition of this achievement he was awarded the Nobel prize for physics in 1923. For a number of years, beginning in 1921, Dr. Millikan has been experimenting with the so-called cosmic rays, the presence of which he first confirmed at Kelley Field, Texas, when with his assistant Dr. I. S. Bowen he sent balloons, equipped with self-recording instruments, to heights of ten miles. Other experiments followed, in which he was assisted by Dr. G. Harvey Cameron, and in 1928 in a paper presented before the Society of Chemical Industry, he advanced the theory that cosmic rays are evidence of a creative process in nature which stands opposed to the disintegration occasioned by radioactivity. That is to say, when four hydrogen atoms unite to form an atom of helium, for example, the atomic weight of helium being somewhat less than the weight of four hydrogen atoms, the remaining matter is transferred into energy, or given off in the form of radiation. By such a process atoms of oxygen, silicon, magnesium and iron are also being built up out of hydrogen, with a similar release of radiation.

During the World war he devoted his time to scientific work for the army and navy. Just before war was declared he was summoned from his academic studies at Chicago to become vice-chairman of the national research council which had been formed for the purpose of mobilizing the scientific men of the country for war service. He was made chairman of the council's division of physics and its representative on the munitions board of the council of national defense. He was also appointed one of the four advisory members of the anti-submarine board of the navy, his associates being: Dr. Frank B. Jewett, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Dr. Willis R. Whitney, director of research, General Electric Co.; Harold B. Fay, president of the Submarine Signal Co. He called a conference of the scientific men of the country to discuss war problems and meeting in Washington, D. C., they studied and discussed progress and plans in the field of submarine detection, location of guns, airplanes and mines by sound, ordnance, signalling, aviation instruments and accessories and chemical warfare. It was out of that conference that the most successful American submarine devices grew. Most of them were developed by the navy anti-submarine board at New London, Conn., where Dr. Millikan spent a part of his time each week and where other members of the board worked day and night for many months perfecting mechanisms designed to overcome German submarines. He was chairman of the optical glass committee of the national research council and rendered notable service in developing new methods of manufacture and organizing production of optical glass for field glasses and other instruments needed by the army and navy. Before he had been many weeks in Washington his profound knowledge of physics and his ability as an organizer placed him in the front rank of the scientific men who were engaged in war work and on July 16, 1917, he was put in charge of all the scientific work of the signal corps of the army with the rank of major. When the science and research division was created in the following October he was made chief, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In that position he had charge of the investigations relating to aeronautical instruments, signalling, trajectories, bombing, stabilizing, etc., upon which more than fifty scientists and technical experts were engaged. Upon the separation of the air service from the signal corps in May, 1918, the science and research division was transferred to the bureau of aircraft production and he remained at its head until January, 1919. In addition to these he was in charge of meteorological service of the signal corps from August, 1917, to January, 1919, and assisted in the development of the long range propaganda balloons, capable of travelling more than a thousand miles and which were employed to disseminate literature in Germany and Austria explaining America's purpose in entering the war. After the war he returned to his work at the University of Chicago. In 1921 he became director of the Norman Bridge laboratory of physics at Pasadena, Calif., and chairman of the administrative council of the California Institute of Technology. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the American Physical Society (president, 1916–19), and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was president in 1929. He is the author or joint author of: "A College Course in Physics," with S. W. Stratton (1898); "Mechanics, Molecular Physics and Heat" (1902); "The Theory of Optics," a translation from the German, with C. R. Mann (1903); "A First Course in Physics," with H. G. Gale, one of the most widely used elementary physics texts (1906); "A Laboratory Course in Physics for Secondary Schools," with H. G. Gale (1907); "Electricity, Sound and Light," with John Mills (1908); "The Electron" (1917), being largely an account of the author's own contributions to the field of physical science; "Practical Physics" (1920); "Science and Life" (1923); "Evolution in Science and Religion" (1926), and "Science in the New Civilization" (1930).

Besides the Nobel prize he was awarded the Comstock prize of the National Academy of Sciences in 1913; the Edison medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1922; the Hughes medal of the Royal Society of Great Britain in 1923; the Faraday medal of the London Chemical Society in 1924; the Matteucci medal of the Societa Italiana della Scienze in 1925; the gold medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1926; the Messel medal of the Society of Chemical Industry of England in 1928 and the gold medal of the Society of Arts and Sciences in 1929. He received the honorary degrees of Sc.D. at Oberlin College (1911), Northwestern University (1913), University of Pennsylvania (1915), Amherst College (1917), Columbia University (1917); University of Dublin (1924), Yale University (1925), Leeds University (1927), Princeton University (1928), New York University (1929); of LL.D. at the University of California (1924), University of Colorado (1927), University of Michigan (1929), and Ph.D. at King John Casimir University, Lwow, Poland, 1926 and University of Ghent (1927). Dr. Millikan was married, Apr. 10, 1902, to Greta Irvin, daughter of Clinton Riley Blanchard, of Oak Park, Ill., and has three sons: Clark

Blanchard, Glenn Allen and Max Franklin Millikan.

ROBINS, Thomas, lawyer and banker, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 14, 1858, son of James Wiltbank and Helen Hamilton (Patterson) Robins. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Obedience Robins, who came from Longsbuckby, Northamptonshire, England, in 1621, and settled in Northampton county, Va., in the Indian kingdom of Accomac. His wife was Grace (Waters) O'Neill, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Esther Littleton; their son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Bowdoin; their son Thomas and his wife Leah Whalley; their son Thomas and his wife Isabella MacClanachan: their son Edward and his wife Elizabeth Purnell, and their son Thomas Robins and his wife Eliza Wiltbank, who were the grandparents of Thomas Robins. Obedience Robins (1) was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses and the governor's council and John Robins (2) was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses. Thomas Robins (4) and Edward Robins (6) were members of the Maryland legislature. Robert Patterson (q.v.) was the paternal grandfather of the lawyer. James Wiltbank Robins, D.D., father of the lawyer, was for thirty-five years head master of the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia. Thomas Robins was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1877, with the degree of A.B., receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1880. He studied law in Philadelphia under the preceptorship of Richard C. McMurtrie, and after being admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1880, engaged in active practice in his native city for ten years. He was trust officer of the Equitable Trust Co., Philadelphia, during 1890–93, and vice-president of the Trust Co. of North America during 1900–03. He was connected with ranching, real estate and other business enterprises in California during 1903–07, retiring from active business in the latter year. He has served as president of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania (1918–19) and the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis (1916–17), and is a member of various bar associations and learned societies, the Philadelphia Club and the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco. He finds his chief recreation in cricket, having accompanied the Philadelphia team to Europe as manager in 1884. In 1922 the Pennsylvania state independence commission, appointed by Gov. Sproul to arrange the preliminaries for the sesqui-centennial in Philadelphia in 1926, elected Mr. Robins permanent chairman. Upon this occasion he suggested, as the motif of the exhibition, the development of the art of living since 1776. In 1924 he was appointed prothonotary of the appellate courts, supreme and superior of Pennsylvania. He was married in Philadelphia, Mar. 16, 1893, to Marie Ringgold, daughter of Gen. Henry Naglee (q.v.), U. S. A., San Jose, Calif. They have four children: Margaret Naglee, who was associated with the hospital service of the French and American armies during the European war, and with the Red Cross in Montenegro, and received the decoration of the Order of St. Sava by the Servian government; James Hamilton, 1st lieutenant, 106th field artillery, 27th division, serving at St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne; Henry Naglee Ringgold and Thomas Robins, Jr.



MILLER, Richard Edward, artist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 22, 1876, son of Richard L. and Esmeralda (Story) Miller, of early Pennsylvania and Southern ancestry. His father was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He received a public school education in St. Louis and for four years was a pupil at the St. Louis School of Art. His art training continued at the Washington University art department while he was employed in newspaper work, and in 1899 he went to Paris, where he painted under the tuition of Benjamin-Constant and Laurens at the Julien Academy. His first picture shown in the Salon des Artistes Francaise in 1901 won a gold medal, and his work gained like awards there in 1904 and at the Liege exposition in 1905. He settled in Paris, where he taught for many years, and produced numerous canvases which attracted purchasers and a popular response in public galleries through an appealing manner of painting rather than by their themes or the ideas they conveyed. He continuously exhibited in the Salon and four of his paintings, "The Old Maidens," "Dutch Woman of Rysoord," "The Toilet" and "Breezy Day," shown in 1908, 1909, 1912 and 1914, were acquired by the French government for the Luxembourg galleries. The awards the artist received for his work in America include medals of the Buffalo Pan-American exposition of 1901, the St. Louis exposition of 1904, and the Portland (Ore.) exposition of 1906; the Temple gold medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1911; the Thomas R. Clarke prize of the National Academy of Design in 1913; the Potter Palmer gold medal and $1,000 prize from the Art Institute of Chicago in 1914, and the gold medal of honor, Panama Pacific exposition, 1914. He was elected academician in 1915. Due to the war conditions in Europe in 1914 he returned to America, and has since remained here with studios in New York city and Provincetown, Mass. His art in American public galleries is represented by "The Chinese Statuette" in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; "The Boudoir," Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.; "Reverie," City Art Museum, St. Louis; "The Toilette," Albright Gallery, Buffalo; portrait of A. B. Frost, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; "Sunlight," Art Institute of Chicago; "Summer Reveries," Detroit Institute; "Japanese Kimona," Cincinnati Art Museum; "Jade Necklace," Queen City Art Club, Cincinnati; "Sun Porch," Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; and mural decorations in the senate room, Missouri state capital, Jefferson City. Abroad his pictures are in the Royal Museum of Christiania, the King of Italy's private collection, the Museum of Fine Arts in Antwerp, Belgium, the modern galleries of Venice and Rome, the Municipal Art Gallery (Petit Palais) in Paris, and among other art collections, public and private. Though widely known through these collections, his pictures, the artist has declared, are not conceived for display in public galleries. He is rather a painter for the modern home, the urban apartment and the country cottage, where his art harmonizes with white woodwork, bright walls and attractive aspects of modernized furnishings. To such domestic surroundings, he brings vivid and fresh effects of delicate color in high lights, and his canvases are enlivened and self-revealing by their own coloration without the need of dark walls, artificial light and other devices to set them off. As a genre or decorative painter Mr. Miller believes in depending for effect upon the pictorial quality of a picture rather than in a cleverly chosen subject. The mission of art he has defined as not literary, not the telling of a story in paint, but decorative, the conveying of a pleasant optical sensation. He sees in modern art a striving and a demand for expression through the intellectuality of science, and freedom from the thrall of inspiration. His art seeks to respond to this tendency without deserting the old school, while his approach to his work as draughtsman, technician, and colorist has allied him with the modernists. He was chief instructor (1905–14) in the historic Ecole Colorossi in Paris, where the influence of his methods as a colorist disseminated through his students. He is a member of the St. Louis Artists' Guild, in which city he is better known for his portraits, the International Society of Painters, Sculptors and Gravers, the American Art Association of Paris, the Paris Society of American Painters, the Salmagundi Club of New York city, and the American Society of the French Legion of Honor, of which he is a chevalier. He was married, Nov. 1, 1907, to Harriet, daughter of Joshua Adams, of Providence, R. I., and had a daughter, Elsbeth Miller.

FANNIN, John Sherwood, lawyer, was born at Chatfield, Navarro co., Tex., Apr. 2, 1876, son of Daniel Hurlong and Flora Victoria (Adams) Fannin. His father served throughout the civil war as a member of Hood's brigade of Texans. He received his preliminary education at the Southern Normal University at Huntingdon, Tenn., and during 1892-96 taught school in Alabama. Upon his return to Texas, he took a course at the Terrel (Tex.) University, and in 1899 began the study of law at Dallas, Tex., under the preceptorship of Coke & Coke, supplementing his work with eighteen months' attendance at the Dallas Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1909, and began practice at once. In 1911 he established the firm of Fannin, Underwood & Youngblood, with Isaac C. Underwood and G. Q. Youngblood, reorganizing it the next year under the firm name of Fannin & Youngblood. He has been connected with much of the important litigation of Dallas. During the latter part of 1911 he was leading counsel for the defense in the case of Sellers Vines, charged with the murder of a peace officer, and the next year he was leading counsel for the defense in the noted murder trial of Bob Davis; both cases attracted attention throughout the state. He finds his chief diversions in travel, automobile riding, hunting and fishing. He is a Methodist. He was twice married: (1) February, 1908, to Belle, daughter of Henry D. Brunson, and (2) Nov. 8, 1913, to Estelle, daughter of Bert Freeland, a Methodist minister. By his first marriage he had one child: Willard D.; and by his second marriage, two children: Lula Estelle and Alice Josephine Fannin.

SIMMONS, Thomas Jackson, college president, was born at Wake Forest, N. C., Apr. 18, 1864, son of William Gaston and Mary Elizabeth (Foote) Simmons. His father was a versatile scholar, a distinguished educator, the author of numerous scientific pamphlets, and the state chemist of North Carolina. The son was graduated at Wake Forest College in 1883 with the degree of A.M. After teaching one year in the public schools of Fayetteville, N. C., he was principal of the high school at Durham, N. C., during 1884–90, principal of the high school at Athens, Ga., the succeeding year, and superintendent of public schools at Dawson, Ga., the following two years. He was president of Union Female College, Eufaula, Ala., during 1893–98; president of Shorter College, Rome, Ga., from 1898 to 1910, and since the latter year, president and trustee of Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga. As a college executive he has been an able and efficient administrator and he enjoys, to a peculiar degree, the confidence and personal affection of his students. In 1905 he received from Wake Forest College, his alma mater, the degree of LL.D. Dr. Simmons is a communicant of the Baptist church, and in politics he is an independent. He is a member of the Capital City Club (Atlanta), and the Chattahoochee Golf Club (Gainesville). For recreation he has visited the countries of Europe, including Russia and Scandinavia, Egypt and the Holy Land, Australia, New Zealand, Latin America, Canada and the United States, and has circumnavigated the globe. He was married Nov. 11, 1891, to Lessie Muse, daughter of James Southgate of Durham, N. C., a woman of rare musical attainments, who died in 1914.

DIETZ, Charles Nelson, merchant, was born at Oneonta, N. Y., July 18, 1853, son of Gould P. and Leonora Antoinette (Cooke) Dietz. He was graduated B.S. at Iowa State College, Ames, in 1872. In that year he began his business career in the wholesale lumber business of Walkup & Neebes, at Chicago, Ill., remaining there for eight years until he became a partner in the concern. He then removed to Omaha, Neb., where he engaged in the wholesale and retail lumber trade, and also established a number of yards throughout the state of Nebraska under the name of C. N. Dietz Lumber Co. In this company Mr. Dietz has not actively participated, except as a stockholder and serving as president and in an advisory capacity. In 1892, with the completion of the Burlington railroad to Sheridan, Wyo., he became interested in that town and established at Dietz, Wyo., in the same vicinity, a coal business under the name of Sheridan Coal Co., copyrighting the name "Sheridan Coal" and controlling personally all the interests therein. In 1903 he sold this enterprise to the Sheridan Coal Co., and retired from active business. Mr. Dietz is president of the Omaha public library and museum, is a member of all local social clubs, and of the National Geographic Society, American Forestry Association and the Academy of Science. His favorite recreations are golf, auto touring and reading; he is especially fond of natural history, and takes pleasure in the possession of good books and pictures. He was married July 21, 1880, to Nettie Fowler, daughter of Julius Samuel Woodford, of Nashville, Tenn.

YOUNGBERG, Gilbert Albin, soldier, was born in Belle Creek township, Goodhue co., Minn., Feb. 12, 1875, son of Peter and Christine Branfelt (Nord) Youngberg, both natives of Sweden, who came to this country in 1868. He received his early education in the public schools of Cannon Falls, Minn., and after spending two years, 1893–95, at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., went to the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1900, and appointed second lieutenant in the 3rd regiment of artillery. After a few months at Columbus Barracks, O., and Fort Wood, New York harbor, he went to the Philippine Islands where he served with his regiment and was the custodian of Aguinaldo for several months after the latter's capture. He was transferred from the artillery to the engineers as of Feb. 2, 1901. During 1902–04 he was an assistant instructor in the department of engineering, general service and staff college, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and during 1904–05 was adjutant, 1st battalion of engineers. He then entered the staff college as a student officer for a year, was graduated in 1906, and a few months later was made chief engineer officer of the northern division, which assignment he held until March, 1907. He next went to Cuba with the army of occupation and was assigned successively to the 3rd and 2nd battalions of engineers. He was promoted to the rank of captain in the corps of engineers in June, 1907. For thirteen months he was resident engineer in charge of the construction of a highway from the city of Pinar del Rio north to the town of Vinales and thence to the Gulf of Mexico at Esperanza. Returning to the United States in April, 1909, he served with engineer troops at the Washington barracks and supervised certain military surveys in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., until September, when he was detailed to the army war college, and was graduated at that institution in the fall of 1910. He was then appointed head of the department of practical military engineering at the U. S. military academy, with the title of instructor. While in that position he reorganized the department and improved the methods of instruction, and through his efforts congress raised the rank of the department head to that of professor. In 1914 he was detailed as engineer of the Charleston, S. C., district of the engineer department, U. S. army, and, as such, was in charge of fortifications, river and harbor improvements in South Carolina and the western part of North Carolina. In February, 1917, when the crew of the interned German freighter, "Liebenfels," sank the vessel in the harbor of Charleston he took possession of the vessel, raised her, and turned her over to the U. S. navy, which renamed her the "Houston," and attached her to the navy train. On July 18, 1917, he proceeded to the headquarters of the American expeditionary forces in France, and served as executive officer in the office of the chief of engineers, A. E. F., from Aug. 14, 1917, to Apr. 30, 1918, when he became deputy assistant chief of staff in the supply section of the general staff, A. E. F., and also chief of the subsection exercising staff supervision over all items connected with the supply of engineering and construction materials, the distribution of labor forces, etc. Prior to the armistice he also exercised general staff supervision over property captured from the enemy and after the armistice similar supervision over all property surrendered by the enemy. The latter presented many questions involving interpretation of the laws of war and new applications of international law, which he decided, in coöperation with the officers of the judge advocate general's department, stationed at general headquarters. For his services as an engineer officer and member of the general staff Col. Youngberg was recommended, shortly before the armistice, by the commander in chief of the American forces for promotion to the grade of brigadier general, but because of the cessation of hostilities the senate did not act upon the recommendation. Col. Youngberg was awarded the distinguished service medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He performed duties of the greatest importance in connection with construction projects of the army. By his high professional attainments and tireless energy, sound judgment and logical recommendations on questions of construction, supply and transportation, he materially assisted in the successes of our forces in the field. In all matters he displayed remarkable ability and rendered services of the highest character to the government." He was also made a companion of the Distinguished Service Order by Great Britain, an officer of the Legion of Honor by France, and an officer of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus of Italy. His name was placed on the initial general staff list of the army and he has thrice been selected for service on the general staff, but in each case the order was changed to permit him to serve in positions deemed to be of greater importance. Col. Youngberg is generally recognized as one of the most progressive engineer officers in the army. He is the author of "History of Engineer Troops, U. S. Army," published by the "Engineer School, U. S. Army," 1905; various articles in engineering and military periodicals, and "Military Engineers, U. S. Army," in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. He was one of the founders, in 1920, of the Society of American Military Engineers, and was its president in 1922. He was married Apr. 22, 1903, in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Adèle Harriet, daughter of Emile J. de Raismes, of Garden City, L. I., a manufacturer of corks and cork products, and they have two children: Helen Biddle and Adèle de Raismes Youngberg.

SMITH, Ernest Gray, publisher, was born at Martin's Ferry, O., Oct. 22, 1873, son of Hiram Wolfe and Evangeline Powell (Lash) Smith; grandson of Henry and Barbara (Everly) Smith, and a descendant of Henry Smith, who came from Bradford, England, about 1704, located first at Chester, Pa., and subsequently settled at Brownsville, Pa. Ernest Gray Smith was graduated A.B. at Lafayette College in 1894, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1897. He was graduated at the Yale law school in 1896 with the degree of LL.B., and after being admitted to the bar of Ohio, began the practice of law at Martin's Ferry, O., in 1898. During the Spanish-American war he served in Cuba and the Philippine Islands; he received the commission of second lieutenant in 1900, and was recommended for a certificate of merit for gallantry in action, at San Fernando, P. I., July 4, 1900. He resigned and returned to civilian life in 1901. During 1902–04 he was in the legal department of the National Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1905 he purchased the Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) "Times-Leader," an afternoon daily, and as general manager has since been its directing head. He is a director of the Times-Leader Printery, Inc., the

Geneva, Seneca Falls & Auburn Railway Co., and the Commercial Bank of Martin's Ferry. During the European war he went overseas in command of the 3d battalion, 309th infantry, 78th division, in May, 1918, served in the Aisne-Marne campaign, and was awarded the distinguished service medal, conferred by Gen. Pershing at Bourges, France, Apr. 4, 1919. He also received from France the decoration of Officer of the Order of the Black Star, in September, 1919. He was promoted lieutenant colonel of infantry in February, 1919, and colonel of officers' reserve corps in January, 1922, and placed in command of the 313th infantry, 79th division (reserve), with headquarters at Wilkes-Barre. He holds the 32d degree in Masonry, and is a member also of the Country Club (Wilkes-Barre). He finds his chief recreation in travel. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He is author of "History of Wilkes-Barre and the Wyoming Valley" (1924). Mr. Smith was married Apr. 24, 1913, to Marjorie, daughter of Henry Harrison Harvey of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and has three children: Harrison Harvey, Lois Gray, and De Witt Smith.

BLISS, Tasker Howard, army officer, was born at Lewisburg, Pa., Dec. 31, 1853, son of George Ripley and Mary Ann (Raymond) Bliss and a descendant of Thomas and Margaret Bliss, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Hartford, Conn. From them the line of descent is through their son Lawrence and his wife Lydia Wright; their son William and his wife Margaret Lombard; their son William and his wife Experience White; their son Gad and his wife Abiah Colton, and their son Elijah W. and his wife Lucy Ripley, the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His father George R. Bliss (q.v.), was a Baptist clergyman, was for twenty-five years professor of Latin and Greek at Lewisburg (now Bucknell) University, for many years a professor in the Crozer Theological Seminary, Upland, Pa., and a distinguished writer upon theological subjects. Tasker H. Bliss received his preliminary education at Lewisburg Academy and completed his sophomore year at the Lewisburg University. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1875 and was an honor graduate of the U. S. artillery school in 1884. He advanced rapidly through the various grades, reaching the rank of brigadier general in 1902. He was attached to the 1st artillery until 1892 but after a few months of active service with that command at Savannah, Ga., and Plattsburgh, N. Y., he returned to West Point as assistant professor of French and English and assistant instructor of artillery tactics. After acting four years in that capacity he served with his regiment two years at coast defense fortifications. He was recorder of the board appointed by the president in 1884 to report on the military value of interior waterways of the United States and during 1885–88 was professor of military science at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I. During this service he spent a year abroad in study at the military schools of England, France and Germany. In 1888–95 he was aide-de-camp to Lieut. Gen. Schofield, commander of the army, was inspector of rifle practice for two years, and in 1897 went to Madrid as military attaché of the U. S. legation. He remained there until Apr. 21, 1898, the day war was declared between the United States and Spain. He served through the Porto Rican campaign as chief of staff to Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding the 1st division, and later was a member of the army board which selected camp sites for U. S. troops in Cuba. After the war he served four years as collector of customs, Havana, and chief of the Cuban customs service, in which capacity he instituted reforms that doubled the customs revenue of the island. In the organization of the first civil government in Cuba he served as secretary of the treasury pending the selection of a representative Cuban for this position. He found that the famous Havana lottery was administered as a bureau of the treasury and he took the first practical step in the suppression of the lottery by discharging or transferring to other bureaus all of its employees and utilizing its property in other branches of the public service. When the American military government was replaced in 1902 by the constitutional Cuban government, his regulations and rulings made in the administration of customs were confirmed by the Cuban legislature and incorporated in the Cuban code. In 1902 he was appointed to the army war college board but was returned to Cuba the same year as special envoy to negotiate the treaty of reciprocity between Cuba and the United States. With the operation of this treaty, which remains in force unchanged, began a period of unexampled prosperity for Cuba. In 1903 Gen. Bliss became president of the army war college, the highest honor of scholarship in the service, and member of the joint army and navy board and of the army general staff. He went to the Philippines in 1905 as commander of the department of Luzon and the next year was transferred to the department of Mindanao and succeeded Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood (q.v.) as governor of Moro province. He commanded the division of the Philippines from December, 1908, until April, 1909, when he returned to the United States again to become president of the army war college and member of the general staff, being appointed assistant chief of staff. From April to August, 1910, he was acting chief of staff and in the latter months was relieved at his own request and assigned to the command of the department of California. He commanded the provisional brigade on the Mexican border, southern California, during the Mexican insurrections of 1911, and was then successively in command of the western division, the department of the East, the Eastern division, the Southern department and the Cavalry division. He was again appointed assistant chief of staff Feb. 15, 1915, and in November of that year was commissioned major general. His long experience and his knowledge of military affairs proved invaluable in organizing the military forces of the country after the declaration of war against Germany and resulted in his appointment as chief of staff in September, 1917. At the same time he became ex-officio president of the board of ordnance and fortification. In October, 1917, he was commissioned general, U. S. A., and was appointed a member of the American mission, headed by Col. E. M. House, which was sent to Europe for the purpose of obtaining as exact information as possible concerning the then existing conditions in the nations prosecuting the war against the central powers, and the bearing of those conditions on the most effective effort—military, naval, industrial, commercial, economic, financial—which the United States could make as an associated power in that war. While the American mission was in London the following November, the U. S. government gave its adhesion to the convention of Rapallo which created the supreme war council and he was appointed American permanent military representative on that body. He took part in the first session of the council at Versailles Dec. 1, 1917, and was a member of it as long as it was in existence. At this session the military representatives were directed to study and recommend, at the next session of the supreme war council, the general military policy to be pursued by the allied and associated powers in the opening campaign of 1918. On his return to Washington in December he submitted a report to the government in which he analyzed the military situation then existing in Europe, giving the relative strength which the Germans on the one hand and the allies on the other could concentrate on the western front for attack and defense during the spring of 1918. His statement of the forces which the Germans could assemble there for their final effort subsequently proved to be exact almost to a division. The result of his analysis of the situation was to fix the minimum military effort which the United States must make in the spring of 1918. In this report he urged in the strongest terms the absolute necessity of unity of military command. He said: "A military crisis is to be apprehended culminating not later than the end of next spring, in which, without great assistance from the United States, the advantage will probably lie with the central powers. This crisis is largely due to the collapse of Russia as a military factor and to the recent disaster in Italy; but it is also largely due to lack of military coördination, lack of unity of control, on the part of the allied forces in the field. Our allies urge us to profit by their experience in three and a half years of war to adopt the organization, the types of artillery, tanks, etc., that the test of war has proved to be satisfactory. We should go further; in making the great military effort now demanded of us, we should demand as a prior condition that our allies also profit by the experience of three and a half years of war in the matter of absolute unity of military control. National jealousies and suspicions and susceptibilities of national temperament must be put aside in favor of this unified control; even going if necessary (as I believe it is), to the limit of unified command. Otherwise, our dead and theirs may have died in vain." He concluded his report with the recommendation: "That the government of the United States represent to the governments concerned the great interest which it has in securing absolute unity of military control, even if this should demand unity of command." A few days after submitting this report he returned to France to continue his duties with the supreme war council. He at once, together with others, earnestly advocated the creation of an allied general reserve. Due to the failure of the allies to agree upon the composition of this reserve, the proposal failed of realization notwithstanding the strong approval of Gen. (afterwards Marshal) Foch. Had the reserve been created it would undoubtedly have resulted (as its supporters intended) in the appointment of Gen. Foch as its commander. As commander of this reserve he would have been to all intents and purposes the allied commander in chief some time before the great disaster of Mar. 21, 1918, forced his actual appointment to this position. Having reached the statutory limit of age, he was placed on the retired list Dec. 31, 1917, but was continued on active duty as chief of staff until Gen. March (q.v.), his successor, was appointed May 20, 1918. On that date he was commissioned brevet general and was continued on active duty in that grade by order of the president. When Germany, her resources exhausted and her armies in flight, appealed to the allied powers for an armistice, the question of whether her plea should be granted was passed by the president of the United States in his letter of Oct. 23, 1918, to the governments of Great Britain, France and Italy. These drew up the tentative terms of an armistice in a council of prime ministers. To this council Gen. Bliss submitted his views in writing, in which he recommended as the sole essential condition of an armistice, "That the associated powers demand complete military disarmament and demobilization of the active land and naval forces of the enemy, leaving only such interior guards as the associated powers agree upon as necessary for the preservation of order in the home territory of the enemy. This, of itself, means the evacuation of all invaded territory, and its evacuation by disarmed and not armed or partly armed men. The army thus disarmed can not fight, and demobilized, can not be reassembled for the purposes of this war." He believed that this was the only safe condition of an armistice for the allies. In November, 1918, while still at Versailles and a member of the supreme war council, he was appointed a member of the American commission to negotiate peace, of which Pres. Wilson was chief, and he remained at Paris until the close of the peace conference. As a member of this commission he advocated the prompt imposition of the final military, naval and air terms of peace, to constitute a preliminary treaty of peace with Germany and which would permit the immediate disarmament of that country which the terms of the armistice had failed to do. These terms were drawn up without delay but were not embodied in a preliminary treaty. They were made part of the final, general treaty which did not go into effect until early in 1920. When Gen. Bliss returned to the United States, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker said of him: "It would be quite impossible to overestimate the value of the services rendered by Gen. Bliss abroad. His long experience, both as an army officer and as an administrator, and his wide knowledge of the world and its affairs, peculiarly fitted him to be our military representative on the supreme war council and his services to the army and to the country are quite beyond praise." He was awarded the distinguished service medal with the following citation: "For his most exceptional services as assistant chief of staff, acting chief of staff and chief of staff of the United States army, in which important positions his administrative ability and professional attainments were of great value to our armies. As chief of the American section of the supreme war council he has taken an important part in the shaping of the policies that have brought victory to our cause." He received the LL.D. degree from Bucknell University in 1916, and from the Western Reserve University in 1923. His forty-five years of service as a commissioned officer were, with the exception of about four months, passed in active duty. His chief recreation has been the study of languages, a taste which he inherited from his father. He has translated into English a number of foreign works on military subjects, and is the author of "The Important Elements in Modern Land Conflicts" (1905). He was married at Rosemont, Pa., May 24, 1882, to Eleanora E., daughter of Rev. Geo. W. Anderson, a clergyman. They have the following children: Eleanora F., wife of Adolph Knopf and Maj. Edward Goring Bliss, U. S. corps of engineers.

MILES, George Wellington, chemist, was born at Milford, Conn., Dec. 30, 1868, son of George Wellington and Mary (Lee) Miles; grandson of Theophilus and Eliza Judson (Curtis) Miles and a descendant of Count Samuel Miles, who came from England in the eighteenth century and settled at Milford, Conn. He was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University with the degree of Ph.B. in 1889. After studying for one summer at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn., he entered the employ of the Illinois Steel Co., Chicago, as chemist, after which he was for two years, first assistant with Stillwell & Gladding, chemists of New York city. He was then for eight years with A. D. Little of Boston, Mass., and since 1901 he has been in independent practice in Boston as a consulting chemist. Mr. Miles was the first to develop a practical method of preparing cellulose acetate directly from fibrous natural cellulose, as cotton or tissue paper, for which patents were issued in 1903 and 1907. His process consisted of the treatment of cellulose at temperatures lower than 100 degrees centigrade with the anhydrid of a monobasic fatty acid in the presence of an anhydrous substance which if associated with water and cellulose, will bring about hydrolysis of cellulose. Mr. Miles also was the first to develop the process of partial hydration of the acetated cellulose by means of which less expensive solvents could be used, at the same time obtaining the maximum strength for film formation. This process was patented in Germany after seven years of constant litigation with F. Bayer & Co. His processes have been of immense value in the manufacture of non-inflammable moving picture films. He is also the inventor and patentee of the acid, or Miles process of sewage treatment, by which both sterilization and deodorization are achieved at a lower net cost than in any of the older processes, depending on the recovery of by-products, grease and fertilizer, which has not been done before. Mr. Miles finds his chief recreation in hunting. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the Chemists' Club of New York city, the Society of Chemical Industry, the Royal Society of Arts of London, England, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Yale, Old Colony and Dry Salters clubs of Boston, the Milford (Conn.) Yacht and the Milford clubs, and the Masonic order. He was married Aug. 25, 1914, to Alice, daughter of Manassah Roden, of New York city.

FRAYNE, Hugh, labor leader, was born in Scranton, Pa., Nov. 8, 1869, son of Michael and Grace (Decon) Frayne, both of whom came over from Ireland in 1850. He was employed as a breaker boy in the anthracite coal mines in Scranton at the early age of eight. After four years of such employment he learned the sheet metal trade and worked as a journeyman until 1900. When the sheet metal workers' union was organized in 1892 he joined it and held various official positions until in 1901 he became general vice-president and chairman of the executive board of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance. In that year also he was an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, traveling extensively throughout the United States and Canada and devoting his entire time to the federation after 1904. During 1907–10 he was general organizer in the Philadelphia field and since the latter year has had charge of the New York office. In July, 1917, Pres. Wilson appointed him labor representative on the war industries board of the Council of National Defense and when the board became a separate government agency in March, 1918, he was put in direct charge of its labor division, serving until it was dissolved, Jan. 1, 1919. No one knew labor's point of view and how to manage it better than Mr. Frayne. With Samuel Gompers on the advisory committee of the Council of National Defense, and Mr. Frayne on the War Industries Board there were no dealings with the business world during the war in which labor was not concerned. He represented the War Industries Board on the price-fixing committee, the war labor policies board, the training and dilution service, the labor committee of the American Federation of Labor, the committee on housing, the war labor contract committee, and that on relation of military to industrial man-power. As chairman of the labor division of the War Industries Board Mr. Frayne occupied a position of great responsibility with respect to the war program and was in constant touch not only with the many governmental agencies directly concerned with labor, but also with employers of labor and civic bodies of all descriptions. His knowledge of labor conditions and his influence with labor proved invaluable throughout the war period. He organized and developed the war prison labor and national waste reclamation section of the labor division, which was effective in securing the coöperation of government departments in the reclamation of man-power and waste material, the utilization of the labor of prisoners, the reëducation by vocational training of crippled soldiers, sailors and working men, the reclamation of waste materials, the standardization of industries and occupations in penal institutions; national road work system for prisoners, the development of war prisoners' division in the army; induction into industry and agriculture of discharged or paroled prisoners and the development of camp gardens. Mr. Frayne is a recognized authority on trade union law and jurisdiction and his counsel and advice have much weight among the leaders of American labor. He has been active in the promotion of legislation to safeguard the health and lives of industrial workers. The eight-hour day, one day rest in seven, child labor legislation, war risk insurance law, the housing law for workers, health hygiene, fire prevention, factory sanitation, safety appliances in hazardous occupations, prevention of occupational diseases and other important measures intended to benefit workers have received his constant support. He is a member of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor (vice-president); National Tuberculosis Association (director); National Bureau of Economic Research (director); Port of New York Authority (advisory committee and vice-chairman of educational council); War Camp Community Service, Inc. (director); Playground and Recreation Association of America (member board of directors); Industrial Aid Bureau (advisory committee); National Council for Reduction of Armaments (speakers bureau); Near East Relief (advisory committee); New York State Association (advisory committee); New York State Hospital Commission; Citizens Committee of America; National Society for Vocational Education (executive council); War Industries Board Association (director); Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc. (committee on public relations); National American Council (executive board); Civic Forum, Town Hall, N. Y. city (trustee); League of Nations Non-Partisan Association (member of council); and the Merchants' Association of New York, Advisory Committee to coöperate with the Veterans Bureau. In 1923, in recognition of his war service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States congress. He was married Nov. 8, 1898, to Mary E., daughter of P. W. Cawley of Scranton, Pa., and had three sons: John A., Joseph F., and Hugh D. Frayne, 2nd.

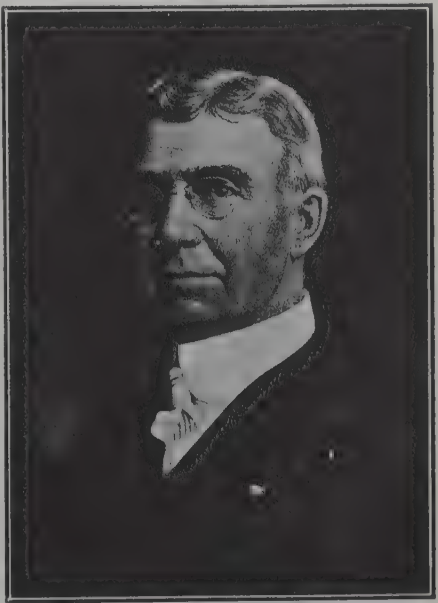
GRAVES, Frank Pierrepont, educator and author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 23, 1869, son of Horace and Annie A. (Hall) Graves, grandson of Joseph and Abigail Grandy (Tucker) Graves, a descendant of Joseph Graves, who came over from Plymouth, England, in the eighteenth century, and settled at Marblehead, Mass. He was prepared for college at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where he distinguished himself in classical studies. He was graduated A.B. at Columbia University in 1890, having received the highest prize in Latin in his junior year and first honors in Latin and Greek in his senior year. His studies were continued in postgraduate courses at Columbia, Boston and Harvard universities, and he received the degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1891. His first pedagogical position was as instructor of Greek in the Drisler School, New York city. He then taught Greek at his alma mater, where his instruction of the freshman and sight-reading classes soon earned him an enviable reputation. In 1891 he accepted an adjunct professorship at Tufts College. Two years later the chair of classical philology was created for him, and as a result Greek, formerly the most unpopular subject in the curriculum, became the favorite study. In 1896 Dr. Graves was elected president of the State University of Wyoming, where his success was as signal as it had been in the past. Though the entrance requirements were higher, the number of students was increased nearly sixty per

cent. during his first year there and later the attendance was doubled. In 1898 Dr. Graves became president of the State University of Washington, but, convinced that a university president should be an expert, he resigned his presidency in 1903 to study for a doctorate in education. He was professor of the history of education and dean of the University of Missouri during 1904–07, and at Ohio State University, 1907–13. He then went to the University of Pennsylvania as professor of the history of education, and in 1914 became dean of the new School of Education at that university. While he was at Pennsylvania six colleges sought him as their president, but he refused these offers and discouraged three others. In 1921 the board of regents of New York elected him commissioner of education and president of the University of the State of New York. Dr. Graves holds the following degrees: Ph.D., Columbia, 1912; Litt.D., Heidelberg (O.) University; LL.D., Hanover College, 1897, and Oberlin, 1920; and L.H.D., Tufts College, 1921. His published works are "Burial Customs of the Ancient Greeks" (1891); "The Philoctetes of Sophocles" (1893);; "A First Book in Greek," with Dr. E. S. Hawes (1895); "A History of Education Before the Middle Ages" (1909); "A History of Education During the Middle Ages, and the Transition to Modern Times" (1910); "Great Educators of Three Centuries" (1911); "Peter Ramus and the Educational Reformation of the Sixteenth Century" (1912); "A History of Education in Modern Times" (1913); "A Student's History of Education" (1915); "What Did Jesus Teach" (1919). He has also written numerous articles on the history of education and educational problems, and since April, 1920, has been the editor of the "Educational Review." He is a member of the College Teachers of Education (president, 1920); Society for the Promotion of Liberal Studies; American Association of University Professors, Lenape, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi. He is alumni trustee of Teachers College, Columbia University. Besides the above, he is ex-officio member of the board of trustees of Cornell University, the New York State colleges of agriculture at Alfred University and Morrisville, N. Y.; the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University; the Schoharie State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill, and the State College for Teachers; a governor of the New York State Nautical School, and a member of the State Probation Commission and the State Board of Geographic Names. He was married Dec. 18, 1895, to Helen Hope, daughter of Alden Bradford Wadsworth, a "Mayflower" descendant, of Malden, Mass. They have four children: Katherine Bradford, Alden Wadsworth, Eleanor Hall and Richard Wadsworth Graves.

BUCK, Carl Darling, philologist, was born at Orland, Me., Oct. 2, 1866, son of Edward and Emeline Billings (Darling) Buck. His first American ancestor was William Buck, who came from London, England, in 1635 and settled at Cambridge, Mass. and the line of descent is traced through his son Roger and his wife Susannah ————; their son Ephraim and his wife Sarah Brooks; their son Ebenezer and his wife Lydia Eames; their son Jonathan and his wife Lydia Morse; their son Jonathan and his wife Hannah Gale; their son Benjamin and his wife Sarah Sewall and their son John and his wife Sarah Thurston, who were the grandparents of Carl D. Buck. Jonathan Buck (5) was the founder of the town of Bucksport, Me., and served as colonel in the revolutionary war. Carl D. Buck was graduated at Yale College in 1886, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1889. He was a member of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, during 1887–89 and studied in Leipzig during 1889–92. He began his professional career at the University of Chicago in the latter year as assistant professor of Sanskrit and Indo-European comparative philology and was made associate professor in 1894. In 1900 he became professor and in 1903 was also made head of the department of comparative philology. He is a member of the American Philological Association (president, 1916); the American Oriental Society and of the board of editors of "Classical Philology," to which he is a regular contributor. He is author of "Vocalismus der oskischen Sprache" (Leipzig, 1892); "Hale-Buck Latin Grammar" (with William G. Hale, 1903); "Grammar of Oscan and Umbrian" (1904); "Sketch of the Linguistic Conditions in Chicago" (1903) and "Introduction to the Study of the Greek Dialects" (1909) and of various contributions to philological journals. The University of Athens conferred upon him the degree of Litt.D. in 1912. His clubs include the Quadrangle and the University of Chicago. He was married Sept. 10, 1889, to Clarinda Darling, daughter of Howard Swazey; they have three children: Carl Edward, a lieutenant in the U. S. Aviation Corps; Howard Swazey and Clarinda Darling Buck.

JENNINGS, Herbert Spencer, naturalist, was born at Tonica, Ill., Apr. 8, 1868, son of George Nelson and Olive Taft (Jenks) Jennings. His father, a native of Connecticut, was a physician. From the Illinois State Normal University, the son entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated B.S. in 1893. He was made assistant in zoölogy in 1892, remaining at the university until 1894, when he went to Harvard University in the same capacity. He took postgraduate courses at Harvard, receiving the degree of M.A. in 1895 and that of Ph.D. in 1896. From Harvard he went to the Montana State Agricultural College as professor of botany. He was instructor in zoölogy at Dartmouth College in 1898–99, instructor in zoölogy at the University of Michigan, 1899–1900, and assistant professor there until 1903, when he became assistant professor of zoölogy at the University of Pennsylvania. He was professor of experimental zoology at Johns Hopkins University during 1906–10, and since the latter year has been Henry Walters professor of zoölogy and director of the zoölogical laboratory of the university. His special fields of study and research include the physiology of micro-organisms, animal behavior, genetics, heredity and variation, especially in lower organisms. He directed the biological survey of the Great Lakes carried on by the United States Fish Commission during the summer of 1902; was research assistant of the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1903–04; was a trustee of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass., 1909 to 1920, and, during the European war, served as biometrician in the United States Food Administration. He is a member of the editorial boards of the "Journal of Experimental Zoölogy," "Genetics," "Journal of Comparative Psychology" and "The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences" and has contributed to these and other journals of a like character. He is the author of the "Anatomy of the Cat," with Jacob Reighard (1901), "Contributions to the Study of the Behavior of the Lower Organisms" (1904, translated into German in 1910), "Suggestions of Modern Science Concerning Education," with J. B. Watson, Adolf Meyer and W. I. Thomas (1917), "Life and Death, Heredity and Evolution in Unicellar Organisms" (1920). His "Behavior of the Lower Organisms" was pronounced by the "Journal of Philosophy" to be the most important book on animal behavior that has ever been written. In the year 1897 the Boston Society of Natural History conferred upon him the Walker prize. In 1921, at the twenty-fifth anniversary of his doctorate, his portrait was presented to the university by his students and associates. Since 1912, he has been a member of the university's academic council, the first member to be elected by the faculty. He is a member of the National Research Council and of the executive committee of the Section of Biology and Agriculture of that council and is also chairman of the united section of genetics of the American Society of Zoölogists and the American Botanical Society. He is an honorary fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of Great Britain, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Society of Zoölogists (president, 1908–09), the American Society of Naturalists (president, 1910–11), the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences (correspondent), the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine and the Washington Academy of Sciences. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Clark University in 1909, and that of S.D. by the University of Michigan in 1918. He was married June 18, 1898, to Mary Louise, daughter of Charles Burridge, a lawyer of Tecumseh, Mich., and has one child: Burridge Jennings.

MACFARLAND, Finlay Leroy, merchant and financier, was born at Richmond, Mo., Sept. 16, 1862, son of Oscar Alexander and Cathrine Margaret (Hubbell) MacFarland; great-grandson of Dr. James MacFarland who served on Washington's staff during the revolutionary war as physician, with the rank of colonel, and great-great-grandson of William MacFarland, a native of Scotland who came to this country in 1740 and settled in that part of southwest Virginia now known as Tazewell county. Oscar A. MacFarland, the subject's father and a native of Virginia, was a merchant at Longmont, Colo., where he operated a general store under the name of O. A. MacFarland & Co. The son received his education in grammar schools at Richmond, Mo., and at the Longmont high school. At the age of fourteen, he became a clerk in his father's place and there remained seven years. He then was made a partner in the wholesale grocery house of N. B. McCrary & Co., of Denver, in which relation he continued until 1893. From that year until 1902 he was engaged exclusively in the development of sugar and coffee plantations in Vera Cruz, Mexico, as president of the Remolino Coffee & Sugar Co., with headquarters in Minatitlan. Upon returning to Denver in 1902 he organized and became president of the Economic Asphalt Co. and was engaged in the street paving business until 1911, when the city purchased his plant and machinery. In 1907, he established and incorporated the MacFarland Auto Co., with a capitalization of $25,000, afterward increased to $300,000, and has since been its president. This firm, which conducts a large wholesale trade throughout the Rocky Mountain states, handles the Buick car exclusively. In addition to this



interest, Mr. MacFarland is president of the Denver Municipal Water System, the Harriman Ditch Co., the South Platte Canal & Reservoir Co., the Soda Lakes and Mineral Water Co., and the Littleton Milling & Elevator Co.; vice-president of the Pencolo Oil Co., the Victor Shale Oil Co., and a director in the United States National Bank of Denver, and the Bankers Trust Company of Denver. Because of his wide knowledge concerning water supply, he was chosen, in 1918, to head the Denver board of water commissioners, his term expiring in 1923. He served as president in 1918 of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association and was one of a committee of that body which organized the Mountain Park system. At each entrance of the park he had erected, at his own expense, huge stone arches. During the European war he acted as a member of the state council of defense and was in charge of the Liberty Loan drives in Denver. He finds his chief recreation in travel, golf and automobiling. For ten years he served as a trustee of the First Congregational Church of Denver. He is a member of the Rocky Mountain Automobile Trades Association (president, 1919), the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Travel Club of America, the Masonic fraternity, in which he holds the 32nd degree; the Order of Elks and the Denver, Denver Country, Denver Athletic, Lakewood Country, Broadmoor Golf, Rotary (president, 1922), Denver Motor, the Artists', and the Missouri clubs, all of Denver, and the Old Colony Club. He was twice married: (1) Feb. 26, 1890, to Eleanor, daughter of John W. Nesmith of Denver, and (2) at Castle Rock, Colo., June 11, 1913, to Ellen, daughter of John Phillips of Picton, Canada. He had three children by his first marriage: John, Janet and Elizabeth MacFarland.

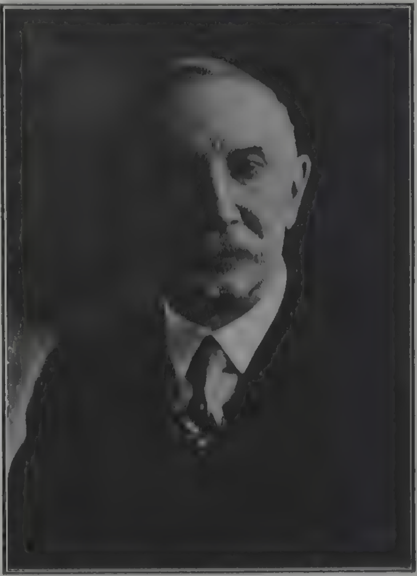
SHACKELFORD, Edward Madison, educator, was born at Pintlala, Montgomery co., Ala., Feb. 1, 1863, son of Madison and Sophronia (Ledbetter) Shackelford and grandson of George Shackelford. His paternal ancestors were from South Carolina, and his mother was descended from the Harrisons and Smiths of Virginia. He was graduated with the degree of A.B. at the University of Alabama in 1885, and entered upon his active career the same year, becoming teacher in the Troy (Ala.) Male High School. There were then more than a dozen small public schools in the town, and though a new-comer and a very young man, he took a leading part in the consolidation of these schools and in raising the standard of their efficiency. The movement resulted in the establishment of the State Normal College in 1887, and upon its organization he was tendered a place on the faculty as professor of English and civics. During this time he did educational work and in 1888 he received from the University of Alabama the degree of A.M. In 1899 he was chosen to the presidency of the State Normal College, the office which he still holds. Pres. Shackelford has labored with great energy and good judgment for the upbuilding of the school and has been largely responsible for its present high standing among the institutions of advanced learning in Alabama and the South. It offers a professional course for teachers, a two-year collegiate course, and special courses in art, music, expression, home economics and manual arts. Pres. Shackelford is member of the executive committee of the Alabama Educational Association, and during 1913–18 he was a member of the Alabama textbook commission. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Alabama in 1913, and was elected to the Alpha Alabama chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa in 1922. From 1885 to 1889 he served as captain in the state militia. He was married at Troy, Ala., Feb. 1, 1886, to Rosa Lee, daughter of Thomas K. Brantley of Troy, Ala., and has five children: Ruth, wife of John Wesley Solomon; Eddie Lee, wife of William R. Lancaster; Thomas M.; Joseph F. and Annette.

KOFOID, Charles Atwood, naturalist and educator, was born in Granville, Ill., Oct. 11, 1865, son of Nelson Kofoid, who emigrated from Bornholm, Denmark, in 1860, and established himself as a cabinet-maker and contractor at Granville, Ill., and his mother was descended from William Blake, one of the earliest Massachusetts settlers. He was graduated A.B. at Oberlin College, O., in 1890, and after spending a year at Oberlin as a teaching fellow, went to Harvard University, where he received the M.A. degree in 1892 and the Ph.D. degree in 1894. He was instructor of vertebrate morphology in the University of Michigan during the 1894–95 session and then became superintendent of the biological experiment station of the University of Illinois at Havana, Ill., where he remained five years. In 1897 he was appointed assistant professor of zoölogy at the same institution. He went to the University of California in 1900 as assistant professor of histology and embryology, becoming associate professor in 1904 and professor of zoölogy in 1910, a chair he still holds. Since 1908 he has also been assistant director of the Scripps Institution for Biological Research of the University of California. Besides his regular professional engagements Prof. Kofoid was naturalist of the Agassiz expedition to the eastern tropical Pacific in 1904–05; was special agent of the United States bureau of education in Europe in 1907–08, and was in the Indian

jungles in 1915–16 on a collecting expedition. He has been an industrious and prolific investigator, his researches including the pelagic protozoa of the eastern tropical Pacific; phosphorescent organisms of the high seas; parasites of the termites; Japanese methods of pearl culture; human intestinal protozoa; the relationship of amoebiasis to arthritis and Hodgkin's disease; life histories and relationships of the protozoa; the neuromotor system of the protozoa and the origin of bilateral symmetry in animals. As a result of his investigations he discovered the presence of amoeba in bone marrow in arthritis and in the lymph glands in Hodgkin's disease. To his credit, also, are the inventions in 1905 and 1911, of a deep-sea self-closing water bottle, chiefly valuable as a water-sampler for deep-sea work, and a deep-sea self-closing Plankton net. Prof. Kofoid was associate editor of the "American Naturalist" during 1897–1900, and zoölogical editor of the "Journal of Applied Microscopy," 1900–04; and he has been editor of the Publications in Zoölogy of the University of California since 1908, of the "International Review of Hydrobiologie" since 1910, and of the "Zoölogical Acta," the "Journal of Morphology" and the "American Journal of Hygiene," since 1920. In 1909 he occupied the Smithsonian table at the Naples Zoölogical Station. In recognition of his scientific attainments, he was awarded a diploma with honorable mention at the world's fair held in Paris in 1900, and gold medals at the world's fair held in St. Louis, Mo., in 1904, and in San Francisco, Calif., in 1915. The degree of Sc.D. was conferred on him by Oberlin College in 1890 and by the University of Wales in 1920. He is a member of the American Society of Naturalists, the American Society of Zoölogists, the American Association of Anatomists, the Ecological Society of America, American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Public Health Association, the American Microscopical Society, and the California Academy of Sciences. In the war with Germany Prof. Kofoid offered his services to the government and was commissioned major in the sanitary corps of the army. He was, successively, commanding officer of the Department Laboratory of the Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; of the laboratory car "Metchnikoff," of hookworm surveys in the southern department, and was in charge of the parasitological laboratory, port of debarkation, New York city. He was married June 30, 1894, at Middlefield, Conn., to Carrie Prudence, daughter of the Rev. Alpheus Winter, a Congregational minister.

HARBORD, James Guthrie, soldier, was born at Bloomington, Ill., Mar. 21, 1866, son of George W. and Effie Critton (Gault) Harbord, grandson of James C. and Esther (Guthrie) Harbord, and great-grandson of William and Jane (Coffey) Harbord. In 1878 he removed to Kansas with his family and was graduated with the degree of B.S. at the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1886. After teaching for a time he chose a military career and on Jan. 10, 1889, enlisted as a private in Co. A, 4th U. S. infantry. In three months he was a corporal, in eleven months a sergeant, and in two and a half years a second lieutenant. He was graduated at the army infantry and cavalry school in 1895, and during the Spanish-American war he served in Florida, in Cuba and the Philippines. He was graduated at the army war college in 1917, and in April, 1917, when the United States entered the European war, he held the rank of major. In May of that year he accompanied Gen. Pershing, commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces, to France as lieutenant colonel and chief of staff, serving in this capacity for nearly a year. In May, 1918, he succeeded Gen. Charles A. Doyen as commander of the 4th brigade (marines) of the 2nd division. When the Germans began their third offensive toward Paris the marines, held in reserve with the other units of the 2nd division to relieve the 1st division near Montdidier, were hurried to the rescue of the retreating French. Under the direction of Gen. Harbord, they advanced to a position in front of Belleau Wood on June 1, and in the face of terrific fire, successfully checked the advance of the German army. In his official report Gen. Pershing thus describes this battle which was one of the decisive engagements of the war: "The 2nd division . . . early in the afternoon of June 1, was deployed across the Chateau-Thierry-Paris road near Montreuil-aux-lions in a gap in the French line, where it stopped the German advance on Paris." The Croix de Guerre with palm was conferred upon the marines and the scene of the battle officially named by the French the "Bois de la Brigade de Marines." Following this battle there were two weeks of most desperate fighting, the Germans seeking to recapture the lost ground and the Americans successfully holding it. The military skill and personal bravery which Gen. Harbord displayed won for him the rank of major general, and in July, 1918, the command of the 2nd division, as the successor of Gen. Omar Bundy. He was in command of that division during the Franco-American offensive near Soissons, which was launched by Marshal Foch on July 18, after the failure of the final German effort to take Paris. At the end of July he was appointed commanding general of the services of supply, which became under his direction one of the greatest and most efficient military supply organizations in Europe. It consisted of more than 500,000 men and was responsible for all non-combat operations. The soldiers of the "S. O. S." worked in railroad yards or repair shops, in warehouses, on shipping docks, on telegraph lines, constantly maintaining the line of contact with the troops. The organization transported the food, arms and ammunition from the producing centers in the United States to the combatant areas in France. It was charged with immense projects in connection with roads, docks, railroads, buildings, transportation by sea and land, telegraph and telephone systems, hospitals, leave areas, welfare and entertainment of troops, liquidation of our affairs in Europe, and the final embarkation of American troops for home. Subordinate to Gen. Harbord were the chief quartermaster, chief surgeon, chief signal officer, chief engineer, chiefs of ordnance, air service, and of chemical warfare, general purchasing agent, provost marshal general and director general of transportation. Gen. Harbord dealt directly with Washington on all questions involving supplies excepting those of general policy, and next to the commander in chief, his responsibilities were the greatest. He was a master organizer, and under his direction the intricate system of the services of supply functioned with remarkable efficiency. After the armistice Gen. Harbord was appointed head of the American military commission to Armenia to investigate the political, economic and social conditions of the Near East, and to obtain information relative to the question of an American mandate over that region. The commission included thirty members, and among them were: Brig. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, Brig. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, Col. Henry Beeuwkes, Lieut. Col. John Price Jackson, Lieut. Col. Jasper Y. Brinton, Lieut. Col. Edward Bowditch, Jr., Maj. Lawrence Martin, Maj. Harold Clark, Capt. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Comr. W. W. Bertholf of the U. S. navy, William B. Poland, chief of the American relief commission for Belgium and northern France, Prof. William Wilson Cumberland, economic advisor to the American commission to negotiate peace, and Eliot Mears, U. S. trade commissioner. The commission left France Aug. 20, 1919, reached Constantinople Sept. 8, and spent six weeks in Turkish Armenia and Trans-Caucasia. They journeyed by rail from Constantinople to Mardin on the northern border of Mesopotamia by automobile across Turkey and Turkish Armenia to Erivan, the capital of the Armenian republic, by automobile north to Tiflis, by rail to Baku on the Caspian Sea, thence by rail to Batum, the Black Sea port of the Trans-Caucasus. The party left Constantinople Oct. 15, reached France Oct. 24, and arrived in the United States on Nov. 11. The commission enjoyed unexcelled opportunities for observation of conditions in Turkish Armenia and Trans-Caucasia, and its report was published as Senate Document No. 266, in April, 1920. Upon his return to the United States Gen. Harbord was assigned to the command of his old 2nd division at Camp Travis, Texas, and became deputy chief of staff of the army on July 1, 1921, when Gen. Pershing assumed the duties as chief of staff. In the same year he represented the army in the Washington conference on limitation of armament. He continued deputy chief of staff until Dec. 29, 1922, when he retired to become president of the Radio Corporation of America. In approving his application for retirement Secretary of War Weeks said of him: "We have not had in our military service or in our government service in any capacity a man of higher qualities or one who has inspired in others a greater degree of confidence. The business he will enter is in its infancy and it will offer full scope for his abilities. That he will prove himself a great leader in industry and commercial affairs seems as certain to me as his great leadership in military activities." Gen. Harbord's military career, beginning with private in the ranks and ending with deputy chief of staff, has had few if any parallels in American military annals. His steady advancement was the result of his strength of intellect and character and of his intense devotion to duty. For his services in France he was awarded the distinguished service medal with the following citation: "For his most exceptional services as chief of staff of the American expeditionary forces, and later as commanding general, services of supply, in both of which important positions his great constructive ability and professional attainments have played an important part in the success obtained by our armies. Commanded marine brigade of 2nd division, Belleau Wood, and later ably commanded the 2nd division during the attack on Soissons, France, July 18, 1918." He also received the distinguished service medal, U. S. navy, and the following foreign decorations: Commander of the Legion of Honor (France); Croix de Guerre with two palms (France); Knight Commander of Saint Michael and Saint George (Great Britain); Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown (Belgium); Commander of the Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus (Italy); Grand Officer of the Order of Prince Danilo (Montenegro); Order of La Solidaridad, Segunda Clase (Panama). He received the degree of M.S. in 1895 from Kansas State Agricultural College and that of LL.D. in 1920. He was married Jan. 21, 1899, at Washington, D. C., to Emma, daughter of Brig. Gen. Samuel Ovenshine, U. S. A., retired.

WILCOX, John William, merchant, was born at Allensville, Vinton co., O., Aug. 31, 1847, son of Joseph and Mary Jane (McClanahan) Wilcox. At sixteen he entered the Federal army and served a year during the civil war in the 148th Ohio vol. infantry. He then taught school for a year and a half, and in 1867 became clerk in a general store at Hamden, O., later, during 1872–84, owning and operating general stores in Hamden, Springfield, and Marysville, O. In 1884 he removed to Pratt, Kan., where he organized the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, of which he was for three years cashier. During 1888–97 he was affiliated with Pond's Extract Co. of New York, in Montreal, Can., and afterward in Chicago, resigning this position to become secretary and later secretary and treasurer of the C. M. Barnes Co., dealers in wholesale school and college text books. In 1908 this became the C. M. Barnes Wilcox Co., and was reorganized, in 1917, as the J. W. Wilcox & Follett Co., of which he has since been president and principal owner. He is a Republican in his political sympathies, is a member of the City Club, Chicago, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He finds his chief recreation in walking. He was married at Hamden, O., Sept. 29, 1870, to Mary Elisabet, daughter of Thomas Hurtt, a contractor, of



Frankfort, O., and has two children: Earl Lyon; and Estella Blanche, wife of William R. Barnes.

GODFREY, Hollis, educator and engineer, was born in Lynn, Mass., Apr. 27, 1874, son of Andrew Hollis and Anna S. (Alexander) Godfrey, and a descendant of Richard Godfrey, who came from Hearst, Devonshire, England, in 1629 and settled at Bridgewater, Mass. He was graduated at Tufts College with the degree of Ph.B. in 1895; studied at Harvard University in 1896 and Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1898, and engaged in research, teaching, writing and engineering from 1898 to 1905. He devoted another year to advanced studies at Harvard in 1905 and was head of the department of science, School of Practical Arts, Boston, from 1906 to 1910. For the following seven years he served as consulting engineer to municipal and private corporations, and pursued research in sanitary engineering methods in England, France, Germany and Switzerland. During 1910–13 he was consulting engineer in the organization of the Philadelphia water system, the Atlantic City (N. J.) lighting system and in the Iowa survey of state buildings, and in 1912–13 he was head of the gas bureau of the city of Philadelphia. He was president of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, from 1913 to 1921 and during the period of the participation of America in the European war he devoted himself to the mobilization of the engineering resources of the country in support of the war program. With Elihu Root, Leonard Wood and Howard H. Coffin, he organized the council of national defense of the United States. Having been appointed by Pres. Wilson in October, 1916, a member of the advisory commission of this body and chairman of its section on engineering and education, he obtained leave of absence from Drexel Institute and for two years was engaged in harmonizing and directing engineering and educational effort. Under his supervision more expeditious methods were devised for correlating engineering education and military service. Curricula in institutions of higher learning were made basic preparatory courses for the army training schools; short courses in war industries were planned and model courses given, and liaison was established in this field between the colleges and universities of the United States and Great Britain. During 1917–18 Dr. Godfrey served as a member of the national research council, the engineering research commission, and the national commercial economy board, the last of which was organized to effect the conservation of materials, facilities and effort upon the part of the civilian population. After the war he resumed his work at Drexel Institute. In 1921 Dr. Godfrey was made chairman of the board and president of the Engineering Economics Foundation, with headquarters in Boston. He is the author of: "The Man Who Ended War" (1908); "For the Norton Name" (1908); "Elementary Chemistry" (1909); "The Health of the City" (1910); "Jack Collerton's Engine" (1911); and "Dave Morrell's Battery" (1912). He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Civil Engineers, and of Phi Beta Kappa (senator). He was a member of the board of visitors of Tufts College, the board of trustees of Drexel Institute and Garland School, and the alumni council of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His club affiliations include the University, Cosmos and Chevy Chase and Harvard of Washington, D. C., and the Harvard of New York. He received the honorary degree of Sc.D. from Tufts College in 1912; Eng.D., from the University of Vermont in 1917; LL.D. from Miami University in 1917; J.U.D. from Queens University and D.C.L. from Bishop's College in 1917. Dr. Godfrey has combined in his experience a wide range of work in many fields. He was married, Sept. 11, 1895, to Mary, daughter of George Lawrence, a banker of Boston, Mass., and has one son, Alexander Hollis Godfrey.

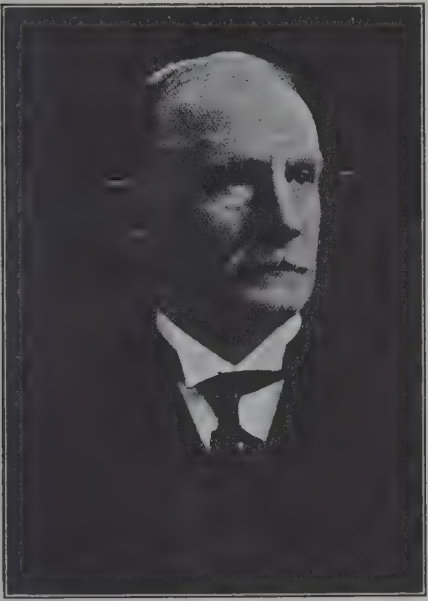
BARBOUR, Clarence Augustus, tenth president of Brown University (1929–..), was born in Hartford, Conn., Apr. 21, 1867, son of Heman Humphrey and Myra (Barker) Barbour; grandson of Henry and Nannie (Humphrey) Barbour, and a descendant of Thomas Barbour, who emigrated from England to Windsor, Conn., in 1634. His father was probate judge for the Hartford district; he was devoted to the welfare of convicts and the reclamation of drunkards and served as a state prison director of Connecticut. Clarence Barbour was graduated A.B. at Brown University in 1888, and at the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary in 1891. Following his ordination in the Baptist ministry, his first and only pastorate was that of the Lake Avenue church in Rochester which he held for eighteen years. He resigned in 1909 to share in the evangelizing activities of the Y.M.C.A. as associate secretary of its international committee, and in 1914 became executive secretary of the committee's religious work department. In 1915 he was induced to relinquish this work, from which he reluctantly withdrew, to return to the Rochester Theological Seminary as its president and professor of homiletics. He held both positions until 1929 when he was elected president of Brown University, his alma mater, in succession to Pres. William H. P. Faunce. During his last year in Rochester he also acted as president of the Rochester-Colgate Divinity School, a merged institution organized in 1928 by the removal of the Colgate Divinity School from Hamilton, N. Y., to Rochester and its amalgamation with the Rochester Theological Seminary. Much of his career became interwoven with the civil and religious progress of Rochester. As a pastor he made the city his parish, exerted a wide influence in religious work among the young, chiefly as president of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in 1897–98, and achieved note as a ready and effective speaker before Chautauqua assemblies, church societies and school gatherings. He took an active interest in secondary education, for the advancement of which he influenced the adoption of changes in the Rochester public schools. He was vice-president of the Good Government Club in 1894-1902, and for many years trustee of the public library and School of the Deaf. He is still a trustee of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, as he is also of Brown University, the Peddie School and Worcester Academy. In 1905–10 he was grand chaplain of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New York state, in which order he holds the 33rd degree. Pres. Barbour was inducted as head of Brown University in the fall of 1929, when the student enrollment was 2100, consisting of 1300 men students, 500 women students in Pembroke College, and 300 students in the graduate school. He continued the established policy of restricting admissions by a selective process, so that the enrollment should not substantially exceed this number, and also sought to weigh other factors in determining elegibility besides an applicant's academic record. He further aimed to strengthen the faculty by attracting to it more men of the highest intellectual standards and cultural achievements. Maintenance and expansion of the graduate work in several departments devoted to the arts and sciences was another integral feature of his policy which he regarded as vital to Brown to warrant its rank as a university college.

He was president of the Northern Baptist Convention in 1916–17 and represented that body as a fraternal delegate at the congress of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland in Cardiff, Wales, in 1924. He has traveled extensively throughout Egypt, Palestine and Europe. He is the author of "The Bible in the World Today" (1911); "Principles and Methods of Religious Work for Men and Boys" (1912), and "Making Religion Efficient" (1912), and is a frequent contributor to the magazines. He also compiled and edited "Fellowship Hymns" (1910) and "Service Song Book" (1917). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester in 1901, Brown University in 1909, Williams College in 1920, and Colgate University in 1922, that of S.T.D. by Syracuse University in 1921 and LL.D. by Denison University in 1922. He is a member of the Masonic and Genesee Valley clubs of Rochester, the University, Providence Art and Agawam Hunt clubs of Providence, and the University clubs of New York and Boston. Dr. Barbour was married, July 18, 1891, to Florence Isabelle, daughter of Charles H. Newell, of Providence, R. I., and they had four children, Eric Newell and Ethel Wilbur, Myra Seymour, wife of Allen Benjamin Whitaker, and Harold Robinson Barbour. Mrs. Barbour is well known as a musician and composer, her early musical instruction having been received from her mother, who was also a musician. She has given many piano recitals. Her compositions consist of piano suites, choruses, chamber music, special pieces for violin and organ, and songs, a number of which are settings for the poems of English writers. Her songs for children are published in four books entitled, "Children's Land in Song and Rhythm," and are used in the public schools.

CAMPBELL, Douglas Houghton, botanist, was born in Detroit, Mich., Dec. 16, 1859, son of James Valentine and Cornelia (Hotchkiss) Campbell and grandson of Henry Monroe and Lois (Bushnell) Campbell. His father was a judge of the supreme court of Michigan. He was graduated at the University of Michigan with the degree of Ph.M. in 1882, having devoted much time while at the university to zoölogy and botany. Upon his graduation he was appointed teacher of zoölogy and botany in the Detroit high school, being the first instructor appointed to teach biology exclusively, and he organized the biological department of the school. In 1886 he relinquished his position in Detroit and sailed for Europe to pursue his botanical studies there. Meanwhile he had been studying under the direction of Prof. V. M. Spalding of the University of Michigan, and received from that institution the degree of Ph.D. in 1886. His thesis, "The Development of the Ostrich Fern," received the Walker prize of the Boston Society of Natural History in the same year. During 1886–88 he studied in Bonn, Tübingen and Berlin, giving his attention mainly to the application of the newer histological methods, especially the use of the microtome, in the study of comparative morphology and the embryology of the simpler angiosperms. Returning to America in 1888, he was professor of botany in the University of Indiana until 1891, when he accepted the chair of botany at the newly opened Stanford University, with which he has since been connected. He made scientific excursions to the Hawaiian Islands in 1892, Europe in 1894 and 1900, Japan in 1896, the West Indies in 1897 and Alaska in 1898. His researches have been chiefly along morphological lines. He is the author of "Elements of Structural and Systematic Botany" (1890); "Structure and Development of Mosses and Ferns" (1895); "Lectures on the Evolution of Plants" (1899); "A University Text-Book of Botany" (1902), "Plant Life and Evolution" (1911) and "Outline of Plant Geography" (1926), and in addition papers and monographs on the development and life history of various plants, his earlier work being restricted to the ferns and their allies, his later work including a study of the lower flowering plants. Dr. Campbell is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the Botanical Society of America, of which he was president in 1913. He is unmarried.

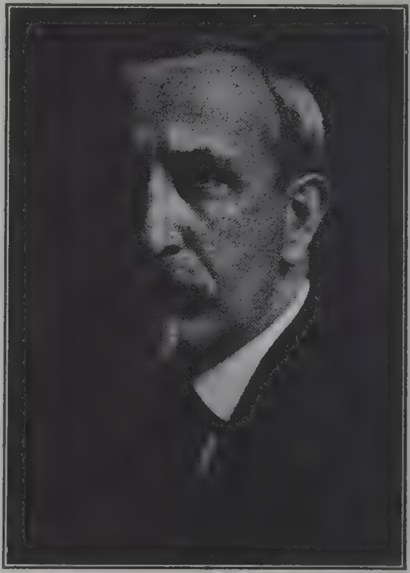
HARRIS, Charles Joseph, capitalist, was born at Putnam, Conn., Sept. 11, 1853, son of William and Zilpah (Torrey) Harris and a brother of Dr. William Torrey Harris (q.v.), United States commissioner of education during 1886–1904. He was graduated at Yale College in 1874 and at the St. Louis Law School of Washington University two years later. Since then he has been largely identified with the commercial and industrial development of the western part of North

Carolina. The mining of kaolin, a clay substance used in the making of porcelain, in the United States, particularly in North Carolina, has been among his chief concerns. He built up the Harris Tanning Co. of Sylva, N. C., and served as president of the corporation. He is president of the Harris Kaolin Co. and the Jackson County Bank of Sylva; the Harris Clay Co., Dillsboro, N. C.; the Harris Granite Quarries Co. of Salisbury, N. C.; the Asheville (N. C.) Daily Times Co. and the Harris-Woodbury Lumber Co., which has large tracts of land in western North Carolina. He is also vice-president of the American National Bank of Asheville, N. C. He was one of the leaders of the Republican party in North Carolina for forty years. As that party's gubernatorial candidate in the election of 1904, he received 80,000 white votes. Since 1892 he has been a delegate to all Republican national conventions, being delegate-at-large to the 1908 convention. He served during 1898–1902 as a member of the United States Industrial Commission, as one of nine members appointed by Pres. McKinley. He is president of the Yale Alumni Association of North Carolina and of the Asheville and Biltmore Forest clubs, and is a member also of the University and Yale clubs of New York and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He was married in June, 1881, to Florence, daughter of David Rust of Saginaw, Mich., and has two children: David Rust and Robert Ward Harris.



VIOLETTE, Ebal Eleadah, clergyman, author and traveler, was born near Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 17, 1880, son of Leroy and Sarah Matilda (Lee) Violette, and grandson of Leroy Violette, a Federal soldier in the civil war, who died at Chickamauga in 1863. Through his mother he is descended from "Lighthorse" Harry Lee. He attended North Prairie Seminary, near Winchester, Ill., and was ordained to the ministry of the Christian (Disciples) church in 1899. In that year he served as pastor at Whitehall, Ill., and in 1900–01 at Roseville, Ill., where he taught in the local school. During 1901–04 he was pastor at Loveland, Colo., general secretary of the National Benevolent Association in the western states, and from 1904–06, pastor at Shelbyville, Tenn. He received the degree of Litt.D. from Canton College in 1902. From 1907 to 1918 he was engaged in general lecture and evangelistic work, devoting several years to travel in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Arctic regions. Settling in Kansas City, Mo., in 1914, he was pastor of the Independence Boulevard Church in 1918–19, and of Central Church in 1919–20. The greater part of 1921 was spent in the Far East studying conditions and corresponding for newspapers. During the European war he was director of the speakers' bureau in charge of the 10th federal reserve district. As lecturer, he has addressed audiences in every state of the Union, in the British Isles, the continent of Europe, and also in the Near and Far East. He is president of the Violette Travel Bureau, Inc., and editor-in-chief of "Point of View," a magazine of travel, music and art, published in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Violette is the author of "Training for Soul Winning" (1915); "Nature and Contents of Books of the Bible" (1916); "In Palestine with the 23rd Psalm" (1918); "Vanitas Vanitatis" (1918); "The Uncanny Abner Wiseman" (1923); "In Palestine at the Empty Tomb" (1923), and "Martha of Spiritland" (1923), and a number of magazine stories and poems. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Missouri Athletic Association, and the Kansas City chamber of commerce, the City, the Knife and Fork and the Blue Hills Country clubs of Kansas City. Politically he is a Republican. He was married Sept. 29, 1904, to Hazel Dove, daughter of B. R. Bonnell of Loveland, Colo.

GREGG, James Edgar, clergyman and educator, was born at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 24, 1875, son of James Bartlett and Mary (Needham) Gregg and a descendant of Capt. James Gregg, a native of Ayreshire, Scotland, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1718, and settled in Londonderry, N. H. James Bartlett Gregg, his father, was graduated at Harvard College and the Andover Theological Seminary, and served as pastor of the Windsor Avenue (Congregational) Church, Hartford, during 1874–82, First Congregational Church, Colorado Springs, Colo., 1882–1909, and acting pastor of various churches in Massachusetts the following decade. He was a trustee of Colorado College, a director in the Chicago Theological Seminary, chairman of the Congregational Home Missionary Society of Colorado, and president of the Rocky Mountain Harvard Club. James Edgar Gregg received his preliminary education at Cutler Academy, Colorado Springs, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1897 with the degree of A.B., receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1901. He was graduated at the Yale Divinity School in 1903 with the degree of B.D., receiving the degree of D.D. from Yale University in 1918. He was an instructor in St. George's School, Newport, R. I., during 1897–1900. After being ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1903, he served as pastor of Pilgrim Memorial Church, Pittsfield, Mass., 1903–09; the Kirk Street Church, Lowell, Mass., 1909–12; pastor of the First Church of Christ (Congregational), Pittsfield, 1912–18, and since the latter year he has been principal of the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute (colored). He is a trustee of this institution and of the Penn School, St. Helena, S. C., the Calhoun (Ala.) Colored School, the Negro Rural School Fund, and the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa Society, Delta Upsilon Fraternity, and the Century Association and Harvard Club (New York city). He finds his chief recreation in horseback riding, rowing and golf. He was twice married: (1) at Middletown, R. I., Mar. 16, 1903, to Pauline, daughter of Raphael Pumpelly (q.v.), of Newport, R. I.; she died in 1911, leaving two children: Elise Pumpelly and James Bartlett Gregg; and (2) June 10, 1914, to Mary Livingston, daughter of James H. Hinsdale, of Pittsfield, Mass., by whom he had two sons, Theodore Hinsdale and Gerald Hinsdale Gregg.



NEILSON, William Allan, president of Smith College (1917—) was born in Doune, Perthshire, Scotland, Mar. 28, 1869, son of David and Mary (Allan) Neilson. His father was master of the village school. The son was prepared for college at Montrose Academy and was graduated M.A., with honors in philosophy, at the University of Edinburgh in 1891. Receiving a traveling fellowship in education he crossed the Atlantic and spent some time visiting schools in the United States and Canada, resulting in a decision to remain in America. He was English master in the Upper Canada College, Toronto, from 1891 to 1895, resigning to enter the Graduate School of Harvard University where he held a fellowship. After taking the degrees of M.A. in 1896 and Ph.D. in 1898 at Harvard, he went to Bryn Mawr College as associate professor in English, returning to Harvard in 1900 as instructor in English. Four years later he received a call from Columbia University and served that institution as adjunct professor of English (1904–05) and as professor (1905–06), lecturing also at Barnard College. Between 1906 and 1917 he divided his time, as professor of English, between Harvard and Radcliffe. In the latter year he was elected president of Smith College to succeed Dr. Marion Le Roy Burton, resigned. Since Dr. Neilson took up the administration of the college, the attendance, which had been steadily increasing, rose from 1,917 students to a high point of 2,100. It was necessary to limit the attendance to about 2,000 until increased housing and academic facilities were provided. He was Harvard exchange professor at the Sorbonne, Paris, during 1914–15, and received the medal of the latter university. When the college faculty was depleted in the European war period, he took charge of the department of English literature. The wealth and charm of his scholarship are as manifest in his books and the works he edited as in the lecture hall and preserved in a more enduring form. It is to the study of Shakespeare that he has devoted the better part of his critical labors. He edited editions of ''Milton's Minor Poems'' (1899), Shakespeare's ''Julius Caesar,'' ''As You Like It,'' ''Twelfth Night'' and ''Hamlet'' (1901), ''Henry V'' and ''Midsummer Night's Dream'' (1909), ''Shakespeare's Complete Works'' (1906), and the ''Tudor Shakespeare,'' with Prof. Ashley H. Thorndike (1922). Besides having general supervision over the last named work Profs. Neilson and Thorndike edited ''Romeo and Juliet'' (1914), and wrote a supplementary volume to the series, the ''Facts about Shakespeare'' (1913). In addition, he edited ''Types of English Literature'' (1907), ''Chief Elizabethan Dramatists'' (1911), Shakespeare's ''Tempest'' (1914), ''Chief British Poets of the 14th and 15th Centuries,'' with Prof. Kenneth G. Webster (1916), and ''Selections from Chaucer'' (1921). He was associate editor with the then president of Harvard University, Charles W. Eliot, of the ''Harvard Classics'' (1909), and of the ''Harvard Classics

Shelf of Fiction” (1917). Besides his many contributions to technical journals and literary magazines and to the “Cambridge History of English Literature,” Vol. VI., he published “The Origin and Sources of the Court of Love,” a study in medieval allegory (1899), “Essentials of Poetry,” a series of lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute of Boston (1912), “Burns: How to Know Him” (1917), and with Prof. Thorndike, “A History of English Literature” (1920). He has received the honorary degrees of LL.D. at Brown University (1918), Amherst College (1918), and the University of Edinburgh (1928); L.H.D. at Williams College (1925), and Litt.D. at Yale University in 1927. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the American Folk-Lore Society (vice-president, 1905), the Modern Language Association of America (president, 1925), the Scottish Text Society, the English Association, the New England Association of Teachers of English (president, 1911–12), and the National Committee on Mental Hygiene. His clubs are the Tavern of Boston and the Harvard of Boston and New York city. He was married, June 25, 1906, to Elizabeth, daughter of Oskar Muser, of Offenburg, Baden, and had three children: Allan (deceased), Margaret and Caroline Louise Neilson.

BYERS, Horace Greeley, teacher and chemist, was born at Pulaski, Pa., Dec. 26, 1872, son of Ambrose and Mary (McCracken) Byers, and a descendant of James Byers who came presumably from Scotland and settled in Virginia in the eighteenth century. He was graduated at Westminster college, New Wilmington, Pa., in 1895 with the degrees of A.B. and B.S. He was acting professor of science in Tarkio (Mo.) College in 1895–96, and acting professor of physics in Westminster College in 1896. After a post-graduate course he received the degree of A.M. from his alma mater in 1898 and that of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University the following year. From 1899 to 1919 he was professor of chemistry in the University of Washington, and during this period he spent three summers as instructor in the University of Chicago, 1902–1903–1904; his sabbatical year (1908–09) in Germany, France and England; and one half year (1916) as lecturer at Northwestern and Columbia universities. During the European war he reorganized the Seattle chapter of the American Red Cross in 1917, served as chairman of the war emergency committee of the University of Washington, and organized with Major David Hall the University of Washington ambulance corps, in 1917. He entered upon active service with the 30th engineers in December, 1917, and during the greater part of the following year was in charge of the emergency unit, pyrotechnic section, chemical warfare, research division. In this capacity he succeeded in developing a series of shell linings for corrosive war gases; and made a study of various metallic, glass and enamel linings and their power of resistance to the corrosive action of the various gas warfare materials. He also developed a spontaneously inflammable liquid for war use. He received his discharge in December, 1918, with the rank of captain, and was later promoted to lieutenant colonel, O. R. C. C. W. After the war he became professor in charge of the department of chemistry of Cooper Union, New York city. In 1928 he was appointed chief of the soil chemistry and physics division of the bureau of chemistry and soils, Washington, D. C.

He is the author of “Notes on Qualitative Analysis” (1912), “Inorganic Chemistry” (1916), “Laboratory Manual” (1916) and “Outline of Qualitative Analysis” (1922) and numerous technical papers appearing in scientific journals. Prof. Byers was a charter member of the American Institute of Chemistry, organized in 1923, and was elected its first president. He is also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the American Chemical Society (chairman of the Puget Sound section in 1915), the Sigma Xi, Phi Lambda Upsilon and Alpha Chi Sigma. He is an Independent in politics and a communicant of the United Presbyterian church. His chief recreation is found in travel and tennis. He was married Aug. 26, 1903, to Harriette, daughter of William Lane of Chicago, Ill., and had five children: Ina Maude, Mary Lane, Jean, Ruth Naomi and Harriet Byers.

STURGIS, Samuel Davis, soldier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 1, 1861, son of Samuel Davis and Jerusha (Wilcox) Sturgis. His father, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, served through the Mexican and civil wars. The son attended Washington University at St. Louis, was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy and commissioned second lieutenant, 1st artillery, in 1884, and served for six years on garrison duty at Alcatraz Island and the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. During 1890–91 he was on detached service as instructor at the U. S. Military Academy, being promoted first lieutenant, 4th artillery, on July 1, 1891, and for four years was aide-de-camp to Gen. Wesley Merritt, at St. Paul, Minn. and Chicago, Ill. He was on garrison duty until the Spanish-American war when he was ordered to San Francisco, Calif., for duty with the Philippine Islands expedition, there being organized. On May 12, 1898, he was commissioned major and assistant adjutant general, department of the Pacific and the 8th army corps, serving in that capacity during the Manila campaign. Returning to the United States in September, 1898, he was ordered on duty as adjutant general, department of Dakota. Shortly after his arrival in St. Paul, Minn., the Leech Lake Indian trouble broke out near Walker, Minn., and the department commander, Gen. Bacon, proceeded from Fort Snelling, Minn., to suppress the Indians. Maj. Sturgis, realizing Gen. Bacon’s danger, with authorization from the war department, went to Fort Snelling, turned out the command and at the same time sent the 14th regiment of Minnesota to protect the inhabitants and to prevent the Indians from approaching from the north. The operation succeeded and the Indian uprising was quelled. Maj. Sturgis remained on duty as adjutant general, department of Dakota, till January, 1899, when he was ordered to Cuba as adjutant general, department of Pinar de Rio, Cuba, a department in name only at the time, and one which had to be organized and established. In May, 1899, he was appointed disbursing officer of the Cuban funds at headquarters, department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, Marianao, Cuba. He organized the constabulary, visited all the municipalities, prisons, etc., rehabilitating them, and by installing civil officers as mayors, established a stable government. In August, 1899, he was again sent to the Philippine Islands, as assistant adjutant general, division of the Philippines for two years. In January and February, 1900, as adjutant general of Gen. Schwan's southern expedition, he organized the expedition at San Pedro Macati, and operated with it throughout all the provinces south of Manila. He was promoted lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant general, U. S. volunteers, Jan. 24, 1900, and captain, 1st artillery, in the regular service Apr. 8, 1900, and was honorably discharged from the volunteer service June 30, 1901, and resumed his regular army rank as captain. He was promoted major, artillery corps, Jan. 25, 1907, and on Mar. 23, was assigned to the general staff corps and placed on duty in the war department, Washington, D. C. From August, 1909 to March, 1911, he was chief of staff of the department of Dakota. Promoted lieutenant colonel, 3rd field artillery, Mar. 27, 1911, he served with his regiment in Maneuver Camp near Fort Sam Houston, Tex., until April, 1913; part of the time, at the school of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Okla., and at another time, in the field officers' class, Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kans. He was promoted colonel, 1st field artillery, on Dec. 27, 1912, and from May, 1913 to January, 1916, commanded the regiment at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. He then organized and commanded the 7th field artillery, a new regiment, authorized July 1, 1916, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., until it joined the 1st division overseas. He was commissioned brigadier general, U. S. army, May 15, 1917, and from July 15 to August 24, 1917, organized and commanded the camp at Leon Springs, Tex. On Aug. 5, 1917, he was commissioned major general, national army, and for one year commanded at Camp Pike, the 87th division, which he organized and trained. From Dec. 1, 1917 to Mar. 10, 1918, Gen. Sturgis was on detached service in Europe on a division commander's tour, observing operations on the war front, first with an English division on the Ypres salient, and then with two French divisions north of the Aisne; he also visited the English and French training schools in rear of the line, and spent some time with the American troops in the vicinity of Chaumont and on the front beyond Toul. He then re-joined his division at Camp Pike and in June, 1918, took it to Camp Dix, N. J., where, owing to the calls for replacements in other organizations, 20,000 raw levies had to be trained before sailing for France in August, 1918. The division arrived in France in September and was assigned to the training area in the vicinity of Pons, Charente Inférieure. In October, 1918, the division was ordered to report to the service of supply. Meanwhile Gen. Sturgis was on detached service with the 1st and 42nd divisions in the Meuse-Argonne operations, re-joining his own division at Pons, the latter part of October. He moved with his division, early in November, to the vicinity of Chaumont, en route to the front, when the armistice was signed. He was assigned to the 80th division after the armistice, commanding that division at Ancy-le-Franc till March 31, 1919, when he moved the division to Le Mans, en route to the United States, and commanded it after its return to the United States, until Apr. 12, 1919. Thereafter he commanded in turn Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; Camp Pike, Ark.; Camp Sherman, O.; and the Panama division in the Panama canal zone. He was commissioned major general, regular army, in October, 1921, and after commanding the 3rd corps area, Baltimore, Md., during 1924–25, retired in the latter year. Gen. Sturgis is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, the Loyal Legion and the Military Order of the Carabao. He was married at St. Paul, Minn., July 29, 1896, to Bertha, daughter of Robert B. C. Bement, a civil engineer, and has three children: Samuel Davis, 3rd, captain of engineers, U. S. army; Elizabeth Tracy, wife of Lieut. H. A. Murrill, U. S. army (resigned, 1920), and Robert Bement Sturgis.

BREED, Robert Stanley, bacteriologist, was born at Brooklyn, Pa., Oct. 17, 1877, son of Robert Fitch and Emma Marie (Beers) Breed. His first American ancestor was Allen Bread (afterwards Breed) who came from near Bedford, England, with Gov. Winthrop's colony and settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1630. From Allen and his wife Elizabeth, the line of descent is through their son Allen, John, and his wife Mercy Palmer; John and his wife Mary Prentice; Nathan and his wife Lucy Babcock; Stephen and his wife Esther Wheeler and Stephen and his wife Sophia Geer, who were the grandparents of Robert S. Breed. The family early migrated to Stonington, Conn., and after the American revolution to northeastern Pennsylvania. Young Breed was graduated B.Sc. at Amherst College in 1898; took his master's degree in science at the University of Colorado in 1899; and received the Ph.D. degree at Harvard University in 1902. At college he taught biology and on receiving his doctorate, went to Allegheny College as professor of that subject. He pursued his studies further at Kiel and Gottingen universities in Germany, 1910–11. Since 1913 he has been chief research bacteriologist of the New York state agricultural experiment station at Geneva, a division of Cornell University, where he has made a distinctive record in bacteriological investigations relating to agricultural and food spoilage problems. His work has been especially directed to safeguarding milk from bacteria and to formulating analytical methods or examining the product. A simple analytic technique devised by him for counting the number of blood cells and bacteria in milk has been adopted generally as part of the standard procedure for milk examination. He has also specialized in systematic bacteriology. He collaborated with Dr. D. H. Bergey in the preparation of a "Manual of Determinative Bacteriology" (1923), and has translated Lehmann and Neumann's "Determinative Bacteriology" (1930). He has written numerous papers for scientific journals and the New York agricultural experiment station. He was a delegate to the seventh international dairy congress at Berne, Switzerland, in 1914; vice-president of the World's Dairy Congress at Syracuse in 1923, and vice-president of the World's Dairy Congress at London, England, in 1928. He is a fellow and a member of the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a fellow of the American Public Health Association and a member of the Society of American Bacteriologists (president, 1927), the American Dairy Science Association and the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi scholarship societies and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. In religion he is a Presbyterian. Dr. Breed was twice married: (1) Aug. 24, 1899, to Louise Miller, daughter of Willian G. Heim of Binghamton, N. Y.; she died, Dec. 13, 1905, leaving one daughter, Alice Fitch, wife of Gerard Laviano, of Albany, N. Y., and

(2) July 2, 1913, to Emma Margaret, daughter of Abner Edson, of Meadville, Pa.

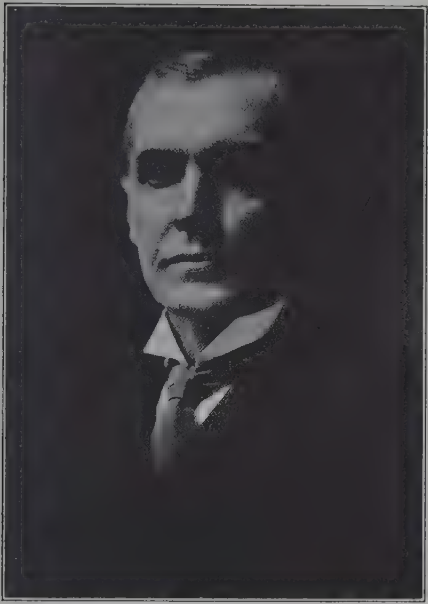
REHBERGER, George Edward, physician and surgeon, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 25, 1880, son of John Henry and Sarah Jane (Everett) Rehberger and grandson of Valentine and Anna Christina (Gebelein) Rehberger. His paternal grandfather, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, came from Germany in 1835 and settled in Baltimore. He was a volunteer in the 5th Md. infantry and in the Federal army during the civil war. The father of the subject is a physician in Baltimore. Dr. Rehberger was graduated at Baltimore City College in 1898. During the Spanish-American war he served in the 5th Md. vol. infantry. He received the degree of A.B. in 1901, and the degree of M.D. in 1905 from Johns Hopkins University, and took post-graduate work at that university. He began to practice medicine in Baltimore in 1905 in association with his father. He was assistant physician at the Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea, N. Y., during 1906-10, and was in general practice at Sumas, Wash., and at Ymir, B. C., during 1910-16. He then spent two years in studying and in revising manuscripts for publication and in 1920 produced "A Clinical Diagnostic and Therapeutic Digest of Medicine and Surgery." When the United States entered the world war he took a course in surgery at the medical officers' training camp, Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., 1918. He subsequently became a member of the escort detachment, military headquarters, port of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., as first lieutenant, medical corps, and later became ward surgeon of the United States army general hospital No. 19, at Oteen, N. C. He now holds the rank of major, medical reserve. In 1921 he graduated at the Army Medical School. Dr. Rehberger is a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member also of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He finds his chief recreation in biologic research and in botany. Having long been a country doctor, he is interested in enabling the isolated medical practitioner in the country to keep abreast of modern medical science. He was married at Churchville, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1910, to Helen, daughter of John Martin of Bergen, N. Y., and has two children: Dorothy Elizabeth and John Martin Rehberger.

DONNELLY, William Thomas, engineer and naval architect, was born at Riverhead, Long Island, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1863, son of William Arthur and Hannah Wademann (Tordorff) Donnelly. His father came to America from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1846 and was engaged in farming. The son began his professional career in the designing department of R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing presses in New York. From 1884 to 1892 he was associated as designer with the Campbell Printing Press Co., Taunton, Mass. and was engaged in designing and developing special machinery for other parties until 1897 when he became junior member of the engineering firm of Faber, DeFour & Donnelly of New York. Since 1907 he has practiced independently as a consulting engineer and has become a recognized authority on marine engineering and naval architecture. At various times he was consulting engineer with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway of Canada, the rivers and harbors commissions of Connecticut and Alabama and the Inter Island Steam Navigation Co. of Honolulu, Hawaii. The design and construction of floating dry docks have formed an important part of his professional career, twenty-six such docks, varying in size from 500 to 20,000 tons lifting capacity having thus far been constructed. A dock of the latter capacity, capable of lifting a ship of 600 feet in length, was built for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at Prince Rupert, Canada, during 1912–15. He has been president and treasurer of the Donnelly Dry Dock Co. since its organization in 1922. Eleven patents were issued to him for new features in dry-dock construction, such as the use of wood as an engineering material for the under-water parts, method of pumping and the control of stability. Mr. Donnelly also holds other patents on improvements in marine construction, notably a method of making ships unsinkable (1914) which consists in loading water tight containers between decks and distributing the entire cargo among the containers, known as buoyancy boxes, each of which is loaded to such an extent only that it will supply its portion of the buoyancy necessary to maintain the vessel afloat when water logged. In the World war the ship protection committee of the U. S. Shipping Board, of which he was a member, directed that a vessel, the "Lucia," be equipped with the Donnelly buoyancy boxes for use in traversing the war zone. On her third voyage the ship was torpedoed and sunk, after remaining afloat in a stable condition for twenty-two hours. Her loss was attributed to the fact that she had 40,000 cubic feet of vacant cargo space when torpedoed, whereas his plan required full use of all cargo space. Mr. Donnelly was the first to propose a system by which electricity for propelling boats could be generated upon one vessel and transmitted over a waterproof cable to another or to several, as a line of barges. This plan was presented by him in a paper read

in 1915 before the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Engineers Club which awarded him the Alfred E. White prize for that year. The first demonstration of such distribution of power between vessels for propelling purposes was made up the Hudson river and through the barge canal to Schenectady in November, 1919 by a yacht, "Dawn," equipped with the Ward Leonard system of control, whose generating plant was double the size of the propelling unit which supplied by cable the current to a second yacht, the "New Era." The experiment was in every way successful and in the winters of 1921 and 1922 he cruised to Florida and returned with these yachts covering more than 8,000 miles in two years. Mr. Donnelly is also the first to propose the economical transportation of coal over long distances hydraulically by means of large water pipes. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, the New York board of trade, the Brooklyn Engineers' Club (president, 1912), and the Bayside Yacht Club (life). In religion he is a Unitarian. He was married, Oct. 17, 1893, to Emma Endicott, daughter of Capt. Nathan Simmons, of Dighton, Mass., and had three children: Gladys S., wife of Hans W. Fredericks, Norman E. and Helen Donnelly (deceased).

PENNYBACKER, Anna J. Hardwicke, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was born in Petersburg, Va., May 7, 1861, daughter of Dr. John B. and Virginia (Dews) Hardwicke. She was graduated at the Classical High School in Leavenworth, Kans., and in 1880 at the State Normal College, Huntsville, Tex. After studying in London, Paris and Munich she taught in high schools, 1890–94. Her active career in organization work includes the following offices: president of the Texas State Federation of Women's Clubs, 1901–03; treasurer of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1904–06; auditor and chairman of the program committee, 1906–08; chairman of the endowment committee during 1911–12; and president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs from 1912–16. She is the author of "A History of Texas" (1888), which has passed through four editions, and a lecturer on educational, literary and patriotic subjects. Her varied interests are shown by her numerous affiliations. She is a trustee of the Chautauqua (N. Y.) Institution, and president of the Chautauqua Women's Club of Chautauqua Assembly, N. Y. (since 1917); director of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission; member of the Y.W.C.A. National War Board of One Hundred; member of the advisory committee, Food Administration of Texas; special representative in War Camp Community Service, at national headquarters, N. Y., during 1918–19; chairman of the child welfare committee of the League of Women Voters, 1920; associate member of the Democratic national committee, 1918–20, and chairman of the citizenship department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs since 1921. Her service has been chiefly leadership in programs of an educational nature. She assisted in the establishment of the present school system of Texas, concentrated the forces of the federation clubwomen of her state towards strengthening the financial resources of the public school system, and to bring the advantages of the state university and the technical schools more easily within the reach of the poor boys and girls of Texas. Her husband, one of the pioneer educators of the state, encouraged her in the development of her own powers during the entire period of her married life, when the duties of homemaking threatened to engulf all other interests. She is an expert in home administration, a guiding spirit in her church and social activities, a potent influence in the State National Federation, a patroness of every movement for the advancement of education, a fascinating lecturer and a devoted mother. Her career exemplifies the best in the woman's movement, and her home in Austin is a distinguished social and intellectual center. She was married Oct. 31, 1884, to Percy V. Pennybacker, superintendent of schools of Tyler, Tex., who died in 1899. Their children are: Bonner, Percy V., and Ruth Pennybacker.

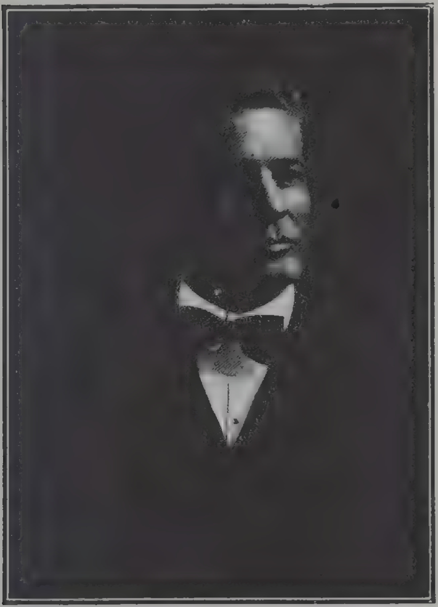
CAIN, William, civil engineer and educator, was born at Hillsboro, N. C., May 14, 1847, son of William and Sarah Jane (Bailey) Cain; grandson of William and Mary (Ruffin) Cain and great-grandson of William and Sarah (Alston) Cain. His great-grandfather served two terms in the state senate and upon the establishment of the University of North Carolina was one of the largest donors to the fund. The subject received his early education at a private school of his native town and entered Col. C. C. Tew's Hillsboro Academy, almost immediately upon its establishment in 1859. The outbreak of the civil war closed the institution and he entered military service, though only fourteen years of age, remaining for but a few months, principally with the 25th N. C. regiment. Upon the reopening of the military academy under new professors, he returned and continued his studies. He rose to the head of his class, became the ranking cadet captain, and while still a cadet was appointed assistant in mathematics, serving one year. When the school closed at the end of the war, he studied law under the Hon. J. L. Bailey, at Asheville during 1865–66, but in the latter year it was reopened under Gen. R. E. Colston as the North Carolina Military and Polytechnic Institute, and he was graduated with the degree of A.M. He was subsequently engaged in building railroads, and in locating new lines, until September, 1874, when he was appointed professor of mathematics and engineering at the Carolina Military Institute, Charlotte, N. C., and served there until Feb. 15, 1880, then resigning to renew the active practice of the engineering profession. After spending two years and a half in this work, he was appointed professor of mathematics and engineering at the South Carolina Military Academy, serving from October, 1882, until September, 1899. He then accepted the chair of mathematics at the University of North Carolina, where he was engaged up to 1920, when he became professor emeritus. Prof. Cain is the author of: "Symbolic Algebra and Notes on Geometry" (1884); "Theory of Voussoir Arches" (1874–1909); "Maximum Stresses in Framed Bridges" (1897); "Brief Course in the Calculus" (1911); "Practical Designing of Retaining Walls," 7th ed. (1914), "Earth Pressure, Retaining Walls and Bins" (1916); besides numerous papers contributed to prominent scientific journals. His works combine the practical and the scientific; and his volumes on arches, bridges and retaining walls, contain many particularly distinct advances over previous theories. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of South Carolina in 1916 and that of Sc. D. from the University of North Carolina in 1920. He is unmarried.



McROBERTS, Samuel, lawyer, capitalist and army officer, was born at Malta Bend, Mo., Dec. 20, 1869, son of Alexander Highlander and Ellen (Sisk) McRoberts, and a descendant of Scotch ancestors who came to Virginia during the revolutionary war. His father, a native of Ohio, was a farmer. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Malta Bend. He was graduated at Baker University, Baldwin, Kans., in 1891, with the degree A.B., receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1894 and LL.D. in 1919. He was graduated LL.B. at the college of law of the University of Michigan in 1893. In that year he was admitted also to the bar of Illinois, and began the practice of his profession in Chicago, where he won a case from Armour & Co., which resulted in his being employed by that corporation, his refusal to compromise attracting the attention of Philip D. Armour, head of the packing company. During 1895–1900 he was attorney for Armour & Co., was then transferred to the financial department, and in 1904 was made treasurer of the company, a post he retained for five years. As treasurer for Armour & Co., he handled the sale of $30,000,000 in bonds to the National City Bank of New York and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in 1909. His ability so impressed the president, Frank A. Vanderlip, and the other officers of the National City Bank that they offered him the position of vice-president of their institution, which he accepted, and continued in that capacity until 1916, acting as executive manager of the bank during 1916–17. In the latter year he was appointed civilian member of the ordnance bureau of the war department, and in the same year was commissioned colonel in the national army, having resigned all of his former connections to devote his time to a share in winning the European war. When, at the beginning of 1918, the ordnance bureau was reorganized under the direction of Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, acting chief of ordnance of the army, Col. McRoberts was made head of the procurement division. The idea was to surround the chief of ordnance with men of great executive experience in civil life, who were accustomed to getting results. It was the purpose to place them in charge of different divisions, and to have them create organizations which would assure the greatest efficiency and bring about the production of adequate supplies for the army. By reason of his financial position Col. McRoberts had come in touch with a great deal of the ordnance operations of the allies prior to America's entrance into the war, and after. He knew the men engaged in ordnance work, what their plants were capable of doing, and the costs of production. Thus, with his wide executive experience and knowledge, his services were of immense value to the government in the organization of the tremendous tasks of the ordnance bureau after the declaration of war on the central powers. The procurement division was a consolidation of various sections of the ordnance department. He immediately began the organization of his division by surrounding himself with competent men in the various branches of munitions manufacture and buying. On Aug. 28, 1918 he was named brigadier general and transferred to the American expeditionary forces. From that time until his discharge he was actively engaged either in providing supplies for the fighting army or in disposing of supplies bought after the armistice was signed. The organization work connected with demobilization, which he carried on, was of equal importance with his war-time duties. He was honorably discharged on Jan. 15, 1919 and resumed his connections with the National City Bank as vice-president and executive manager. This post he resigned in 1920 to devote his attention to personal business affairs. He had been chairman of the board of the National City Co. and the Kansas City Railway & Light Co.; trustee of the Chicago Elevated Railways and the Rossia Insurance Co.; director in Armour & Co., Armour Grain Co., Armour Car Lines, Union Stock Yards Co. of Omaha, Ltd., Fort Worth (Tex.) Stock Yards Co., Sioux City Stock Yards Co., Sioux City Traction Co., National Packing Co., Chicago, the Continental Bank, Chicago, the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Co., Chicago, the Bank of the Metropolis, New York, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Piedmont & Northern Railway Co., the Kansas City, Clay County & Saint Joseph Railway Co., the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railway Co., Banque Nationale de la Republique d'Haiti, Freeport Texas Co., Rail Joint Co., and the International Banking Corporation. He is president of the Metropolitan Trust Co. of New York and a director of Armour & Co., the American Sugar Refining Co., the American Ice Co., the Consolidation Coal Co., the National Surety Co., the Kansas City Southern Railway Co., the Great American Insurance Co., Kansas City, and the American-Alliance Insurance Co. Gen. McRoberts is a member of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city of New York, of which he serves as treasurer, and is also a trustee of Baker University. He is a member of the chamber of commerce of the United States of America, and he belongs to the Pan-American Society of the United States, the Kappa Sigma fraternity, the Chicago Club of Chicago, the Metropolitan and Army and Navy clubs of Washington, D. C., the National Golf Links of America, Metropolitan, Recess (governor), The Links, Racquet and Tennis and Union League clubs of New York. He was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France in 1918, received the distinguished service medal in 1920 and the N. Y. state conspicuous service cross in 1922. He finds his chief recreation in general out-of-door sports, and especially in golf. He was formerly a trustee of Saint James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, and is now a communicant of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of New York city. Gen. McRoberts was twice married: (1) in 1895, to Mary Agnes Caldwell of Wichita, Kans., who died in 1904; and (2) Sept. 1, 1906, to Harriet Pearl, daughter of Anson Skinner of Creston, Iowa.

BAILEY, Charles Justin, soldier, was born at Tamaqua, Pa., June 21, 1859, son of Milton and Fanny Orinda (Andrews) Bailey, and grandson of Benjamin Bailey who lost an arm in the revolutionary war. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1880 and commissioned second lieutenant, 1st artillery, serving on garrison duty with his regiment at Fort Adams, R. I., Fort Canby, Wash., the Presidio, San Francisco, Calif., and Alcatraz Island, Calif. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1888, and was graduated at the U. S. artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va. In 1891 he was appointed regimental quartermaster, serving as such at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. harbor, for four years. After a year of garrison duty at Jackson barracks, La., he became professor of military science and tactics at the University of Vermont, where he remained till April, 1898, when he joined his regiment in the fortifications of Galveston, Tex. He was appointed executive and disbursing officer at the school of submarine mines, Fort Totten, and a member of the torpedo board in 1902, and was appointed president of the artillery board in 1905. In 1907 he was assigned to the general staff and made secretary of the army war college, and in 1908 was assigned to duty as senior assistant to the chief of coast artillery, receiving his promotion to lieutenant colonel in the fall of that year. During the Mexican border troubles in 1911 he commanded the 1st provisional coast artillery regiment at Galveston, Tex., and then commanded the coast defense of Puget Sound, headquarters, Fort Worden, Wash. He was commissioned brigadier general, U. S. army in 1913, and assigned to duty at Fort Totten, commanding the North Atlantic coast artillery district till 1914, and then in the Philippine Islands, commanding the coast defenses of Manila and Subig Bay. In 1917 he commanded the Philippines department until August when he was commissioned major general, national army, and returning to the United States was sent on detached service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He was ordered home in August, 1917, to command the 81st division and the national army cantonment at Camp Jackson, and later at Camp Sevier, sailing for France with his division in July, 1918. The 81st division was the last to get in the fighting line, about Nov. 1st, taking position as the right of the first army, south of Verdun. It attacked over the Woevre Plain, Nov. 9th, experienced severe fighting in its advance, capturing four villages. and in three days fighting suffered over 1,300 casualties, with 270 killed. For its services it was highly commended by the commander-in-chief. On his return to the United States in July, 1919, Gen. Bailey was assigned to the command of the middle Atlantic coast artillery district, Fort Totten for two years. He was commissioned major general, U. S. army in October, 1921, and assigned to the command of the third corps area, headquarters, Fort Howard, Md. For his services in the world war he received the Distinguished Service Medal. "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded the 81st division with distinction throughout its operations, beginning Oct. 1, 1918. The excellent conduct of the division was due in a large measure to his great military knowledge, energy and zeal. He has shown qualities of able leadership and has rendered services of great value to the American expeditionary forces." He also received the decoration of commander of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with Palm from France. In 1898 he received the degree of A.M. from the University of Vermont. He was married in San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 4, 1885, to Mary M., daughter of O. Alonzo Dodge of Burlington, Vt., and had two daughters: Omira Dodge, wife of Major Alexander W. Chilton, U.S.A., and Merry Alden Bailey, wife of Maj. Charles L. Gaudy, U.S.A.

IMBRIE, Addison Murray, lawyer, was born near New Galilee, Beaver co., Pa., July 29, 1853, son of James Milton and Clarinda (Jackson) Imbrie, grandson of David and Jean (Reed) Imbrie, and great-grandson of James Imbrie, who came from near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1790, settled in Allegheny county, Pa., and married Mrs. Marie (Livingston) Smart. David Imbrie was one of the founders of the Franklin Society in 1794 and a minister of the Secedar Church. Addison M. Imbrie attended Darlington and Mt. Pleasant academies, and was graduated at Washington and Jefferson College in 1876. He studied law in Pittsburgh under Thomas M. Marshall, was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1880, and in that year became a law partner of Mr. Marshall under the firm name of Marshall & Imbrie. Ten years later this association was discontinued and since then Mr. Imbrie has engaged in a general law practice extending to all courts. He was chairman of the committee which secured the state constitutional amendment, consolidating the four Allegheny county courts of common pleas, and secured the passage of the act of congress creating an additional U. S. judge for western Pennsylvania. During the war with Germany, he was chairman of the forty-one legal advisory boards of Allegheny county; was chairman of the legal advisory board of the 5th zone, Pittsburgh, and counsel for several local boards, which had charge of registration, the calling of men into service, and forwarding them to the several military camps established by the government. He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association (president), the American Bar Association, and Pennsylvania State Bar Association. Aside from his professional activities, Mr. Imbrie is vice-president and director of the North Maryland Coal Mining Co., and director of the Standard Plate Glass Co., and Pittsburgh Malleable Iron Co. He is also vice-president of the Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh, a director of the Pittsburgh Orchestra Association and a member of the Duquesne and University clubs (Pittsburgh). Politically he is a Republican and in religion he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is greatly interested in the study of wild flowers and in field ornithology and spends much of his time out of doors. He was married Oct. 2, 1884, to Hattie, daughter of James P. Silliman, a manufacturer of Pittsburgh, and has one son, Boyd Vincent Imbrie, a lawyer of Pittsburgh.



WELLMAN, Hiller Crowell, librarian, was born in Boston, Mass., Mar. 2, 1871, son of Joseph Hiller and Ellen Maria (Crowell) Wellman. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Wellman, who came probably from Ilminster, England, and settled in that part of Lynn which is now Lynfield, Mass., about 1640. From Thomas Wellman and his wife Elizabeth, the line of descent is traced through their son Isaac and his wife Hannah Adams; their son Timothy and his wife Rebecca Scarlette; their son Samuel and his wife Mary Kempton; their son Timothy and his wife Sarah Brown and their son William Augustus and his wife Susan Oliver Prescott, who were the grandparents of Hiller C. Wellman. Joseph Hiller Wellman, father of the librarian, was president of the Revere Fire Insurance Co., and later manager in the United States for the Fire Assurance Co. of London. Hiller C. Wellman was graduated at Harvard College in 1894 and in the same year he became assistant librarian of the Boston Athenæum. He was supervisor of branches of Boston Public Library from 1896 to 1898, librarian of the Brookline Public Library, from 1898 to 1902, and has been librarian of the City Library Association of Springfield, Mass., since the latter year. Mr. Wellman was appointed a member of the Free Library Commission of Massachusetts by Gov. Draper in 1909 and reappointed by Gov. Walsh and Gov. Coolidge. He also served on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Commission of Springfield, Mass. As an author Mr. Wellman has contributed articles on library science to the "Atlantic Monthly" and various professional magazines, and has published a number of lectures and addresses. He is a member of the American Library Association, of which he was president in 1914–15; the American Library Institute; the Massachusetts Library Club of which he was president in 1901–02, and the Phi Beta Kappa. He was married Sept. 20, 1900, to Emily Andem, daughter of Edward Andem Whiston of Newtonville, Mass., and has five children: Bertram, Constance, Katharine, Margaret and Ellen Wellman.

KERNER, Robert Joseph, historian, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 26, 1887, son of Joseph A. and Rose (Veselak) Kerner, and grandson of Albert Körner, who emigrated from near Caslav, Czechoslovakia, in 1872. He was graduated at the University of Chicago in 1908, receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1909 and from Harvard in 1912 and the degree of Ph.D. from Harvard in 1914. He took post-graduate work at the universities of Vienna, Berlin, Moscow and Paris during 1912–14, and carried on researches in the archives of Vienna and Prague. He was assistant in history at the University of Illinois during 1908–09, and at Harvard 1911–12. He was Rogers traveling fellow 1912–13, and Ozias Goodwin fellow 1913–14, having been granted both by Harvard University. Joining the faculty of the University of Missouri in 1914, he was in turn instructor in history, assistant professor of modern European history, associate professor of same, and since 1921 professor. He was a lecturer on Slavic history at the summer session of Columbia University 1920, on modern European history and world politics at the University of Chicago 1921, on Slavic history for the Institute of International Education of the Carnegie Foundation 1921–23, and on eastern Europe and world politics at the summer school of Iowa University in 1924. During the European war he was a member of the inquiry into the terms of peace led by Col. House and a member of the expert staff of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Paris, 1918–19. He was secretary of the historical division of the Missouri state council of defense in 1917–18. In 1917 he was a member of the faculty company organized to train university professors in military drill, University of Missouri, this being one of the first organizations of its kind in the United States. He is a fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the American Historical Association, a corresponding member of the School of Slavonic Studies, the University of London, and a collaborator of the "Slavonic Review," published there, Society for the Advancement of Slavonic Study, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences and the Alpha Pi Zeta fraternity. He is the author of "The Foundation of Slavic Bibliography" (1916); "Slavic Europe: A Selected Bibliography in the Western European Languages Comprising History, Languages and Literatures" (1918); "The Jugoslav Movement" (1918), and he is a contributing editor to the "Journal of International Relations." He finds his chief recreation in golf, riding, fencing and walking. He was married May 31, 1917, to Frances Amelia, daughter of George Blair Dorsey, a banker of Columbia, Mo. and has one child, Rose Maria Kerner.

BULLARD, Robert Lee, soldier, was born near Youngsborough, Ala., Jan. 15, 1861, son of Daniel and Susan (Mizell) Bullard. His father, a native of North Carolina, was a pioneer planter in Alabama and was twice driven out of the territory by Indian uprisings. The son attended the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, and at nineteen taught school near his farm home in the vicinity of Opelika, Ala. The following year he won, by competitive examination, an appointment to the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1885. His early army service was in the West and Southwest, and included the Geronimo Indian campaign. In the war with Spain he was colonel of the 3d Ala. volunteers (colored), and his command gained a high reputation in the war department for discipline and excellence of conduct. In 1899 he was appointed colonel of the 39th infantry, U. S. volunteers, and for the work of this regiment in the Philippines he was commended by Generals Otis, Bates, Schwan and MacArthur. In 1902 he was transferred to the 28th infantry, regulars, stationed in the department of Mindanao, Philippines, where he had charge of the construction of the Iligan-Lanao military road and later acted as governor of the Lanao Moros, services which brought him a number of commendations from his superior officers. During 1907–08 he served as special aid and investigator for the American provisional government of Cuba and as supervisor of public instruction and fine arts of that republic. Later he performed confidential work of the government in Mexico. He was promoted to colonel, regular army, in 1911, took special instruction in tactics at the army school of the line, and was graduated at the Army War College, Washington, in 1912. During 1915–16 he commanded successively a regiment and a brigade on the Mexican border during the trouble with Mexico. When the United States entered the European war he was placed in charge of the officers' training camp at Little Rock, Ark., but was soon called from that duty to command the 2d brigade, 1st division, and in June he accompanied it to France. It was under his command and instruction that the unit reached the high state of efficiency which characterized it. In August, 1917, he was promoted major general, national army, and detailed to organize and command various army schools in France, and in the following December was appointed commander of the 1st division, being its leader during the remainder of its training period. It took over a portion of the front line near Toul in January, 1918, the first American division to occupy a front line sector, and when, in the spring of 1918, the Germans sought to force their way through the allied lines in Picardy, the 1st division went to the aid of the French troops and at Cantigny on May 28, 1918, with irresistible dash and energy the Americans under Gen. Bullard captured this French village which the French troops themselves had twice lost, and held it through seven desperate counter assaults by the enemy who feared the moral effect of an American victory much more than the military effect. The 1st division was at the front in Picardy for six weeks and, on July 14, six days after it was relieved, Gen. Bullard was appointed commander of the 3d army corps. He led the 3d corps, consisting of the 1st and 2d divisions, into the battle of Soissons, July 18, 1918, placing the two divisions during the battle in a French corps in the army of Gen. Mangin, the 3d corps headquarters being freshly organized and not yet prepared to function in battle. The 3d corps, under Gen. Bullard's command, made its second appearance in battle on the Vesle river, Aug. 3, 1918, and participated in the offensive begun by Gen. Petain, the French commander, between Rheims and the Oise on Aug. 18. It crossed the Vesle river on Sept. 4, and overcame strong opposition on the plateau south of the Aisne. On Sept. 9, it was transferred to the region of Verdun, where it was held until the opening of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He remained in command of the 3d corps during the first part of that offensive, having for his objective that part of the battle ground lying north of Verdun along the Meuse valley. On Oct. 11, 1918, he was given the three stars of the lieutenant general for the period of the emergency, and was placed in command of the 2d American army, which was created on Oct. 12, taking over that portion of the American front extending from Port-sur-Seille, east of the Moselle, to Fremes-en-Woevre, southeast of Verdun. In pursuance of the general plan of the campaign, he at once began preparations for the extension of operations toward Metz and the Briey iron basin, and arrangements for a drive in that direction and toward Château-Salins had been completed when German resistance collapsed and the armistice was signed. He retained command of the 2d army until its demobilization, Apr. 15, 1919. He then visited and inspected all organizations of the American expeditionary forces in France and England. Returning to the United States in May, 1919, he was made president of the infantry classification board which convened at Washington, and sat from June 1 to Oct. 31, classifying officers on their merit as determined by the records on file. On Nov. 1, 1919, he was made commander of the eastern department of the army, later designated as the 2d corps area, with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y. Gen. Bullard received the distinguished service medal, the citation reading as follows: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as commander of the 2d army, American expeditionary forces. In the course of this war he commanded in turn the 1st American division to take its place in the front lines in France, the 3d corps and the 2d army. He participated in operations in reduction of the Marne salient and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was in command of the 2d army when German resistance west of the Meuse was shattered." He was made a commander of the Legion of Honor, receiving the croix de guerre; the Belgian Order of Leopold, and the Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. Retiring from the army in 1925, he has since been engaged in national defense and other patriotic activities, especially as president of the National Security League, whose objects in promoting a state of national preparedness for war emergencies and country-wide education in citizenship harmonized with much of his work as a military commander. The league, whose membership in 1925 approximated 20,000, is a union of militantly patriotic men and women representing all the states. Its program is directed toward obtaining an adequate standing army and reserve force, fully equipped and trained for immediate service; the complete carrying out of the national defense act of 1920 and of the 5-5-3 naval ratio established by the Washington conference for limiting armaments; the maintenance of an efficient navy and merchant marine; a wider and more thorough teaching of the American constitution so that all citizens can exercise the franchise with intelligence; and to resisting the influence of all organizations which "deny the principles of government enunciated in the constitution." The National Security League has been influential in effecting the passage of laws in thirty-three states requiring the compulsory teaching of the constitution in schools and colleges, with which institutions, as well as libraries, citizens' military training camps, teachers' institutes and women's clubs, it coöperates in the distribution of its literature, and also provides speakers at meetings of national and local significance held throughout the country. To the development of the league's program Gen. Bullard has devoted his energies. He is a frequent contributor to magazines and military publications and is author of "Personalities and Reminiscences of the War" (1925), a record of contemporary impressions based on a diary he kept at the time. Gen. Bullard was married at Ft. Wingate, N. M., Apr. 17, 1887, to Rose Douglas, daughter of Reece B. Brabson of Chattanooga, Tenn., former member of congress, and they have four children: Robert Lee, Jr., Peter, Rose and Keith Bullard.

GORDON, Anna Adams, reformer, was born in Boston, Mass., July 21, 1853, daughter of James M. and Mary E. (Clarkson) Gordon. Her father was a prominent banker and philanthropist of Boston. After attending the Newton (Mass.) high school she went to Mount Holyoke College, but did not graduate. She was secretary to Frances E. Willard (q.v.), founder of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for twenty-one years. When Miss Willard died in 1898 she was made vice-president of the National W. C. T. U., an office she occupied until 1914, when, upon the death of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, the president, she succeeded her, holding office until the year 1925. During her tenure the campaign for nation-wide prohibition was brought to a successful issue with the adoption of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution. It was the culmination of a fight which the W. C. T. U. helped wage unremittingly for forty years. For the credit of that final triumph few can make a better claim than Miss Gordon. Furthermore, her efforts, as well as those of her associates, in organizing public sentiment in favor of wartime prohibition, eventuated in Congress authorizing Pres. Wilson to prohibit the use of foodstuffs for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages during the period of American participation in the European war. A memorial circulated by the W. C. T. U. requesting such a restriction, was signed by 6,000,000 women and then presented to the president. Under Miss Gordon's direction the Union engaged in many humanitarian and welfare activities during the war. It coöperated with the United Committee for War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, of which Miss Gordon was vice-chairman; provided motor ambulances, field kitchens, hostess houses, comfort kits, hospital delicacies, flowers, and books for the blind; placed hospital "mothers" in reconstruction hospitals, adopted 2,200 war orphans, conducted educational and social work in camps and answered innumerable calls for relief. Miss Gordon was a member of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense and the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. In the Liberty Loan, Thrift Stamp and Red Cross campaigns she rendered particularly valuable and effective assistance. Under Miss Gordon's leadership, the Women's Christian Temperance Union expanded steadily in strength and influence. She placed emphasis upon the work of the departments of child welfare, health, social morality, Americanization and women in industry, with a salaried director in charge of each. Special efforts were made to obtain new legislation in various states requiring public school teachers to instruct children in the laws of health, with particular reference to the effects of narcotics, and to stimulate total abstinence sentiment; to achieve the latter end oratorical prize contests were inaugurated in schools and colleges. Believing that woman suffrage would hasten the suppression of the liquor traffic the W. C. T. U., under Miss Gordon's direction, gave whole-hearted support to the equal suffrage movement and contributed in a large degree to its success. In her annual message in 1915 Miss Gordon recommended as a suitable preparation for the celebration in 1924 of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the W. C. T. U., the raising of a thank offering jubilee fund and a large increase in membership. This fund is now about $1,000,000. Following the adoption of the prohibition amendment the Union commenced an aggressive campaign for the enforcement of the law and redoubled its efforts in behalf of world prohibition, which the women of fifty-one countries already organized were encouraged to promote. In the interest of this movement she crossed the ocean twenty-eight times, made a tour of Europe and South America in 1920–21 and a tour of Mexico in 1922. Miss Gordon was secretary of the world's W.C.T.U. during 1883–1920, vice-president 1920–22 and president thereafter. In June, 1925, she presided over its triennial convention held in Edinburgh, Scotland, when she was reëlected president. She is a member of the American Red Cross, University Guild and the Woman's Club of Evanston, Ill., and a trustee of the Women's Foundation for Health. In 1924 Northwestern University conferred upon her its honorary degree of D.H.L. as a "deep student of the elements of government and of living which make for moral power; steadfast adherent and advocate of good citizenship through strict observance of law; the ally of every good cause; a lover of children; a genial companion; a loyal friend; our honored and beloved fellow citizen." She is the author of "Frances E. Willard" (1898); "What Frances E. Willard Said" (1905); "Toots and other Stories" (1906); "White Ribbon Hymnal" (1911); "Young People's Temperance Chorus Book" (1911); "Life of Frances E. Willard" (1912); "What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said" (1914); Temperance Songs for Children" (1916); "Marching Songs for Young Crusaders" (1916); "Jubilee Songs" (1923); "Songs for Young Americans" (1923); and "Everybody Sing" (1924).

McBRAYER, Lewis Burgin, physician and surgeon, was born in Buncombe county, N. C., Dec. 27, 1868, son of Adolphus and Lourena A. (Case) McBrayer, grandson of James and Mary (Whitaker) McBrayer, great-grandson of Samuel and Anna (Abel) McBrayer and great-great-grandson of David McBrayer. David McBrayer came from Scotland early in the seventeenth century, settled in Pennsylvania, and served in the patriot army during the revolution, becoming lieutenant colonel (1781). Lewis Burgin McBrayer attended Judson College, Hendersonville, N. C., during 1883–86, and was graduated at the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College with the degree of M.D. in 1889. Since that year he has been engaged in medical practice at Asheville, N. C. During 1904–14 he was surgeon to Mission Hospital, Asheville. In the latter year he was made superintendent of the North Carolina Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, and assumed the direction of the bureau of tuberculosis of the North Carolina state board of health and of the North Carolina Tuberculosis Association. During the period of his work, the annual mortality from tuberculosis was reduced from 4,800 in 1914 to 2,426 in 1924. He was one of the organizers of the North Carolina conference for social service, and served as director of the North Carolina State School for the Feeble-Minded 1911–17. He was health officer for Asheville, member of the Buncombe county board of health during 1909–14, and member of the state board of medical examiners for North Carolina (president, 1908–14). He also devised and erected an improved sanitary surface closet (1910) and it has been adopted throughout the United States and Canada. Dr. McBrayer is the author of many articles on public health and medicine, and his researches on various phases of tuberculosis have been published in the "American Review of Tuberculosis." He has been editor of "Transactions of the Medical Society of North Carolina" since 1918, and he is also editor of the section on state medicine of "Southern Medicine and Surgery." Dr. McBrayer is director and secretary-treasurer of the Sandhill Orchard Co. Sanatorium, N. C., and a director of the Sandhill Fruit Growers' Association, Aberdeen, and has financial interests in the Merchants' & Farmers' Bank of Aberdeen. He is a fellow of the American College of Physicians, the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina (president, 1915), the Southern Conference on Tuberculosis (president, 1919), the Southern Medical Association (chairman of the section on public health, 1919), the American Medical Association, the National Tuberculosis Association and the American Public Health Association. He is past grand master, 1903–04, of the North Carolina grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in the latter year received the order's grand decoration of chivalry. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Baptist church. He finds his chief diversions in golf, roque and following the hounds in the chase. He was married July 20, 1890, to Lillian Cordie, daughter of Ruben M. Deaver, capitalist of Asheville, N. C., and has three children: Reuben Adolphus, physician and surgeon; Lewis Burgin, farmer and merchant, and Sadie Lou, wife of Dr. Paul P. McCain.

BELDEN, Henry Marvin, educator, was born at Wilton, Conn., Oct. 3, 1865, son of Samuel Burr and Georgiana (Tibbits) Belden, and a descendant of William Belden, who was of Wethersfield, Conn., in 1646, and later settled at Norwalk, Conn. From him and his wife Thomasin the line of descent is traced through their son Daniel and his wife Elizabeth Foote; their son William and his wife Margaret Arms; their son Azor and his wife Mary; their son David and his wife Martha Hull and their son John Arms Belden and his wife Betsey Carolina Marvin, who were the grandparents of Henry Marvin Belden. He received his preparatory education at Wilton Academy, and was graduated at Trinity College (Conn.) in 1888. He studied at the University of Strassburg, and at Johns Hopkins University during 1894–95 receiving the degree of Ph.D. at the latter institution. He began his career as a teacher in a preparatory school at Highland Falls, N. Y. During 1890–91 he served as an instructor in English at Lehigh University and in 1893–94 at the University of Nebraska. From 1895 to 1906 he was assistant professor of English language and literature at the University of Missouri, and professor since the latter date. His published volumes include: "In, On, To, For, Fore, and Æt in Anglo-Saxon Prose," Johns Hopkins dissertation (1897), "Coleridge's Ancient Mariner and other Poems" (1908), and Shakespeare's "King John" in the Tudor edition (1922); he is also a contributor to philological journals. He is a member of the Simplified Spelling Board, the Missouri Folk Lore Society (secretary 1906–20), the Modern Language Association of America, the Society for the Promotion of Scandinavian Study, the Concordance Society and the American Folk Lore Society (president, 1910–11). He was married June 8, 1899, to Ethel Armistead, daughter of Prof. E. A. Allen of the University of Missouri, and has four children: Francis Edward, Allen, Edgar Armistead and Henry Marvin Belden, Jr.

JETT, Robert Carter, Protestant Episcopal bishop, was born in King George county, Va., May 10, 1865, son of William Newton and Virginia (Mitchell) Jett. His father was a physician. He was graduated at the Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Va., in the year 1889, was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church that year and priest the following year. He served as assistant rector of the Church of the Epiphany, at Danville, Va., during 1889–90, and for the subsequent three years was rector of Beckford parish, Shenandoah co., Va. In 1893 he became rector of Emmanuel Church at Staunton, Va., serving for a period of twenty years. It was within the first year of his ministry there that the present church building was erected, and within the year the new building was ready for occupancy. He surrendered his charge in 1913 so that he might devote his energies toward the establishment of an Episcopal school for boys. By 1916 he had raised approximately $200,000 and erected suitable buildings for the institution, known as the Virginia Episcopal School for Boys, which was opened at Lynchburg in 1916, with Dr. Jett as principal and an enrollment of 58 boarding students; by March, 1920, the enrollment had doubled. In 1920, he was consecrated first bishop of southwestern Virginia, with the episcopate of the diocese at Roanoke. In 1915 the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. For three terms he was dean of the Southwestern Convocation of the diocese of Southern Virginia, was several times delegate to the third missionary department and provincial synod, and he was deputy to the general conventions of his church in 1907 and 1910. He is president of the board of directors of the Virginia Episcopal School and of Stuart Hall, Staunton, Va. He was married Oct. 29, 1890, to Annie A., daughter of Col. Oliver Ridgeway Funsten, physician and planter of Clarke county, Va., and has two children: Annie Newton and Ethel Fairfax Jett.

SNOW, William Josiah, soldier, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1868, son of William Dunham and Mary Elizabeth (Newell) Snow. His father, a lawyer by profession, was connected with the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line, the first transcontinental line in America. The son was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1890, being commissioned additional second lieutenant in the 1st

Artillery, and full second lieutenant of artillery a year later. The first six years of his service were spent in ordinary garrison duty in New York harbor, at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, and at Fort Slocum, in Long Island sound. In 1898 he was graduated at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and was promoted first lieutenant, 7th artillery, Mar. 8, 1898. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was assigned to garrison and command Fort St. Philip, near the mouth of the Mississippi river, an old fort which had not been garrisoned since the civil war. On June 29, 1898, he was appointed regimental quartermaster and served at Fort Slocum, N. Y. in 1898-99. He served one year in the Philippine islands, when having been promoted captain, artillery corps, on May 8, 1901, he returned to the United States and organized the 20th battery, field artillery, which he commanded at Fort Riley, Kans., and at Fort Robinson, Neb., until Dec. 31, 1905, being at the time of his appointment to this command, the youngest light battery commander in the army since the civil war. In 1905 he converted the 20th field artillery battery into a horse artillery battery, one of the first horse artillery batteries in the army since the civil war, and thereafter he was intimately connected with the development of field artillery of all kinds. He was one of the original members and served for several years on the field artillery board, the most important board in the army for securing progress and development in training, as well as in the material of the field artillery. On Jan. 1, 1906, he was appointed secretary of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery (the mounted service school) at Fort Riley, Kan., being the first artillery officer appointed to that position, and converted the school from a mere post affair into one of national scope. Having been assigned to the 6th field artillery June 6, 1907, he was relieved from the secretaryship of the school on July 1st, to become adjutant of that regiment, the first complete regiment of horse artillery since the civil war. In 1908 he was graduated at the Army War College the first field artillery graduate of that institution. He continued as adjutant, 6th field artillery, until 1910, meanwhile organizing the Field Artillery Association, and in 1910 founding the "Field Artillery Journal." From 1910 to 1914 he was on duty in Washington in the division of militia affairs. He entered into the improvement and development of the militia field artillery with the same energy that he had devoted to that branch in the regular army. He was connected with all important developments instituted in an endeavor to create a real field force from the militia. He was promoted major of field artillery on Mar. 3, 1911, and colonel July 1, 1916. After commanding a battalion of the 3d field artillery at Fort Myer, Va., for three months, in 1914, he was transferred to the 2d field artillery, then in the Philippines, and served with that regiment at Camp Stotsenburg until his promotion to lieutenant-colonel of field artillery on June 3, 1916, when he was ordered to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, to command the 1st field artillery until April, 1917. During the Mexican border trouble, he served for a short time at El Paso, Tex., commanding the 4th artillery. Shortly thereafter he was ordered to Fort Sill, Okla., to reëstablish the School of Fire for Field Artillery, which had been temporarily closed and under his management its capacity was enlarged from twenty-four officers annually, to 100 officers a week, with an entirely different course suited to new conditions. When he became chief of field artillery, he further enlarged the school to graduate 10,000 a year. Appointed brigadier general in the national army, Aug. 5, 1917, he was placed in command of the 156th field artillery brigade at Camp Jackson, S. C. In February, 1918, he was commissioned chief of field artillery, with the rank of brigadier general, the first chief of field artillery the United States Army ever had. Before the creation of this office, each field artillery activity was an independent unit and conditions were consequently chaotic, but Gen. Snow organized these units and put into effect plans which greatly increased the efficiency of that branch of the service. The field artillery, as a whole, was expanded from 300 officers to 23,000 and the enlisted men increased from 8,000 to 450,000. On June 26, 1918, he was promoted major general in the national army, and on July 1, 1920, major general, chief of field artillery, regular army. In July, 1920, the office of chief of field artillery was made statutory, having been selective up to that time, and Gen. Snow was reappointed to that position at that time. On Jan. 18, 1919, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, by direction of the President, for his services in developing the field artillery. He was made Companion of the Bath by the British government, Commander of the Legion of Honor by the French government, and in 1919 was honored with the degree of LL.D. by Yale University. Gen. Snow was married at Atlanta, Ga., Apr. 29, 1892, to Isabel, daughter of Arthur Hall Locke, cotton merchant, and has one son, William Arthur Snow, major, U. S. engineer corps.

CHASE, Harry Woodburn, university president, was born at Groveland, Mass., Apr. 11, 1883, son of Charles Merrill and Agnes (Woodburn) Chase, and a descendant of Aquila Chase, the emigrant. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1904 receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1908 and was graduated at Clark University in 1910 with the degree of Ph.D. In 1920 he received the degree of LL.D. from Lenoir (N. C.) and Wake Forest (N. C.) Colleges. He began teaching in high school in 1905, was director of the clinic for sub-normal children at Clark University during 1909–10 and in the latter year became professor of the philosophy of education at the University of North Carolina, his title being changed to professor of psychology in 1914. He held that chair until 1919 when he was elected president of the university. Meanwhile he had served as acting dean of the college of liberal arts during 1918–19 and chairman of the faculty for six months in 1919. During the first four years of his administration the University of North Carolina increased from 1,000 to 1,952 students, added three million dollars to its permanent equipment and buildings, increased and strengthened its faculty. Pres. Chase is a member of the American Psychological Association, the Society of College Teachers of Education, and the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology (secretary). He was married Dec. 26, 1910, to Lucetta, daughter of Rev. George Crum, and has one daughter: Elizabeth Woodburn Chase.

GOSS, William Freeman Myrick, mechanical engineer and educator, was born at Barnstable, Mass., Oct. 7, 1859, son of Franklin B. and Mary

HOWDEN, Frederick Bingham, Protestant Episcopal bishop, was born at West New Brighton, S. I., N. Y., Dec. 10, 1869, the son of William Douglas and Esther Jane (Orrell) Howden. His father, who came from Staffordshire, England, in 1867, was engaged in the export trade in New York. He received his preliminary education at Trinity Church School, New York, and St. Austin's School, Staten Island. He was graduated at Trinity College, University of Toronto, in 1891 with the degree A.B., receiving from that institution the degrees of A.M. in 1892 and D.D. in 1914. In 1924 he received the degree of S.T.D. from the General Theological Seminary. In 1894 Bishop Howden was ordained deacon and priest in the Protestant Episcopal church, and became assistant clergyman of St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich. During 1895–97 he was assistant at Calvary Church, New York city, after which he was for five years rector of Emmanuel Church, Cumberland, Md. He was archdeacon of Cumberland, diocese of Maryland, during 1900–02. In the latter year he became rector of St. John's Church, Georgetown parish, District of Columbia, continuing in that position until 1914, and during this period he was rector of the National Cathedral School for Girls. He was elected bishop of New Mexico in 1913 and was consecrated to that office at the beginning of 1914. He is a member of the Historical Society of New Mexico, New Mexico Geographical Society, National Economic League, and the Public Health Association, in which he is a director. He was formerly a member of the Country Club and is a member of the University Club (both Washington, D. C.), and the Country Club (Albuquerque, N. M.). He finds his chief recreation in golf. He was married Feb. 20, 1895, to Angelica Constance, daughter of Gustavus William Faber, an importer of New York. He has seven children: Angelica, Douglas Faber, Esther Orrell, Frederick Bingham, Jr., John Faber, Margaret and William Howden.

BURNETT, Edmund Cody, historian, was born at Franklin, Henry co., Ala., Nov. 29, 1864, son of Jesse Montreville Lafayette and Henrietta Sarah (Cody) Burnett; grandson of Swan Pritchett and Frances (Bell) Burnett and great-grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Littleberry) Burnett. He was graduated at Carson (now Carson and Newman) College in 1888 and at Brown University in 1890. He was assistant professor of mathematics at Carson and Newman College during 1890–91 and professor of Greek and modern languages there for the ensuing three years. He returned to Brown for post-graduate work in history under the preceptorship of Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, serving as instructor of Greek for a year and instructor in history during 1895–99, and received the degrees of M.A. in 1895 and Ph.D. two years later. He was professor of English language and literature at Bethel College in 1899–1900, and professor of history and philosophy in Mercer University, Macon, Ga., for five years. Since 1907 he has been a member of the staff of the department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He is the author of ''The Government of Federal Territories in Europe'' (1897); ''The Committee of the States'' (1915), and ''1919 in the Light of 1788,'' editor of ''Papers Relating to Bourbon County, Georgia'' (1910), and ''Letters of Members of the Continental Congress,'' (vols. I–IV, 1921–28), and compiler of ''List of Printed Guides to and Descriptions of Archives and other Repositories of Historical Manuscript'' (1897), and has contributed to the ''Cyclopedia of American Government'' and the ''American Historical Review.'' His editing of the ''Letters of Members of the Continental Congress'' ranks with the best that American scholarship has done, and so admirable is the preface which describes the process, that no better text could be furnished to a student of editorial method. He is an honorary member of the Tennessee Historical Society and a member of the American Historical Association, the Cosmos Club and the Brown University Club (president, 1919–20), of Washington. His summers are spent on a farm on the French Broad river at Del Rio, Tenn., which has been in the possession of the family since 1835. He was married Oct. 6, 1914, to Susan Elizabeth, daughter of George W. Susong of Bridgeport, Tenn., and has four children: Edmund Cody, Elizabeth Susong, Sue Stokely, and Thomas J. McCormick Burnett.

GUITERMAN (gĭt′-er-man), **Arthur,** poet, was born in Vienna, Austria, Nov. 20, 1871, son of Alexander and Louisa (Wolf) Guiterman, both American citizens. His father, a member of a New York importing and exporting house, for six years after his marriage in 1866, represented his firm abroad, returning to New York with his family in 1873. His son was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1891, in which year he took up newspaper and magazine work. After editing two trade papers, he became an associate editor of ''Woman's Home Companion.'' He did editorial work also for ''The Literary Digest,'' meanwhile contributing miscellaneous verse to newspapers and magazines. Since 1907 he has devoted himself exclusively to the writing of verse and has been the principal regular contributor of verse to ''Life'' since 1909, when he originated the ''Rhymed Reviews.'' He is the author of ''Betel Nuts'' (1909), ''Guest Book'' (1909), ''Orestes,'' with Andre Tridon (1909), ''The Laughing Muse'' (1915), ''The Mirthful Lyre'' (1918), ''Ballads of Old New York'' (1920), ''Chips of Jade'' (1920), ''A Ballad-Maker's Pack'' (1921), ''The Light Guitar'' (1923), ''A Poet's Proverbs (1924); ''I Sing the Pioneer'' (1926); ''Wildwood Fables'' (1927); and ''Song and Laughter'' (1929). In addition he has edited the ''Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam,'' which includes the literal Omar (1909), and the ''Sonnets from the Portugese'' (1910). ''The Mirthful Lyre'' consists chiefly of light verse, some of it pleasantly humorous and much of it delicate and tender. ''Ballads of Old New York'' is pleasant and entertaining, including such delightful poems as ''A City Garden,'' ''The Blockhouse in the Park,'' ''Under the Palisades'' and ''Great is Diana of the Manahattoes.'' The Talmud and Arabic, Chinese and Norse legends are drawn upon as material for ''The Ballad Maker's Pack,'' made up largely of poems published in periodicals. During 1912–15 he conducted a course in verse writing at the New York University School of Journalism. Outdoor sports, such as skating, tennis, tramping and canoeing are his favorite pursuits. He is a member of the Authors' Club, the Authors' League of America, the Poetry Society of America (president, 1925), and the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was president of the Author League's

Fellowship in 1924–25. He was married Mar. 11, 1909, to Vida, daughter of J. J. Lindo, a New York city exporter.

RANGER, Richard Howland, engineer and inventor, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., June 13, 1889, son of John Hilliard and Emily Anthon (Gillet) Ranger. His father was an Episcopal clergyman. In boyhood he was intensely interested in electricity and during his high school course utilized his knowledge of that subject in many practical ways. At the age of sixteen he repeated some of Marconi's experiments. He was first employed by the New Telephone Co., of Indianapolis, becoming night wire chief, and for a brief time worked in the Indianapolis branch of the Western Electric Co. He then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was graduated with the B.S. degree in 1911. While attending the Institute he was editor of the student publication, "The Tech" and he established a typewriting bureau for student theses which was developed into a printing and publishing business in Boston, under the name, "The Ranger Co." During the World war he was commissioned 2nd lieutenant of field artillery and when the unit went to France he was transferred to the signal corps and made instructor in the first corps signal school at Gondrecourt. In September, 1918, he was promoted to captain and was placed in charge of military signalling at the Saumur artillery school, A. E. F., where he conducted research work on directional radio reception. After the armistice he took a special radio course at the Sorbonne, Paris, and was detailed to the command of the U. S. army radio laboratories at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., where he continued his directive radio research and manufactured aircraft radio equipment. He resigned from the army in 1920 and later was commissioned a major in the U. S. signal corps reserve. Joining the engineering staff of the Radio Corporation of America he had charge of the radio reception experiments. In collaboration with engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., he made the first ship-to-shore radio telephone tests in 1922; supervised the construction of the first Radio Corporation of America broadcasting station WDY in 1923 and accomplished the first radio transmission of a picture across the Atlantic Nov. 24, 1924. The last achievement was followed by the establishment, by the Radio Corporation of America, of the first commercial transoceanic photo radio service, between London, England, and New York city, May 1, 1925. Subsequent improvements in the apparatus used enlarged the scope of the photo radio until, in June, 1930, Mr. Ranger succeeded in transmitting to the steamship "America" 2300 miles at sea, a reproduction of a quarter of the first page of the New York "Evening World," in twenty-five minutes, both pictures and type being shown with great clarity. The sending apparatus called the scanner consists of a machine with a rotating cylinder along which, by means of a threaded rod, a carriage is made to move slowly. Mounted on the carriage is a box containing a pair of photosensitive cells and in front of the box are two small but powerful electric lights focussed on the cylinder around which the paper or picture to be transmitted has been placed. The light beams thrown on the paper are reflected from the white portions to the light sensitive cells on the carriage. When a black line or point, as in type, is under the beam no light is reflected, causing a pulsation in the current flowing through the cells, this pulsation being used to modulate a radio wave. The signal created by the modulated light beam is amplified and sent out by short radio waves, whence it is picked up by a reproducing set aboard ship or elsewhere. The reproducer consists of a receiver and amplifier and a machine similar to the scanner, except that the carriage, instead of having the photo-electric cell box and the illuminating system, bears a fine nozzle emitting an ink spray controlled by means of an electric shutter. An electrically controlled tuning fork keeps the cylinder of the reproducer revolving syncronously with that of the scanner and the ink spray from the nozzle is controlled by the modulation of the radio wave created by the light beam at the scanner. Thus each spot of black on the original copy is accurately reproduced on blank paper at the receiving end and the transplanted newspaper emerges. Mr. Ranger has taken out patents on picture transmission, electrical music and multiplex transmission of code and voice. He is a fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Royal Society of London and member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Physical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Army Ordnance Association, American Association of Organists, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and the Technology (president, 1929–30), National Arts and Downtown Athletic clubs of New York. In religion he is an Episcopalian. He is an amateur organist and his hobbies are music and boys' clubs. Mr. Ranger was married in Montclair, N. J., Nov. 27, 1923, to Laura, daughter of Isaac N. Lewis (q.v.) machine gun inventor, and has one child, Mary Wheatley Ranger.

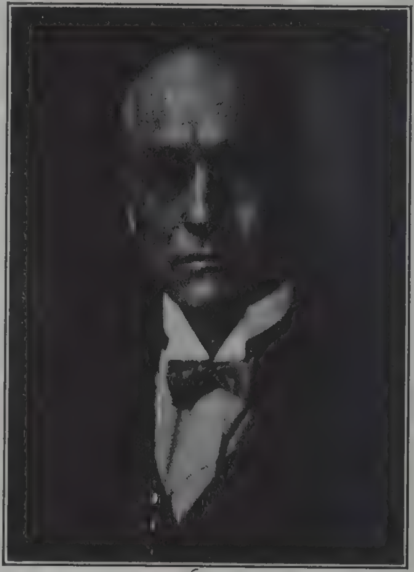
REES, Robert Irwin, army officer and educator, was born in Houghton, Mich., Nov. 9, 1871, son of Seth and Eugenie Melinda (Livermore) Rees and grandson of Thomas and Polly (Reed) Rees. His grandfather, a native of Pennsylvania, and deputy surveyor general of the state, founded the city of Erie in association with Col. Seth Reed (q.v.), his father-in-law. Gen. Rees was educated at the Houghton high school and at the Michigan College of Mining and Technology, where he was graduated B.S. and E.M. in 1895. Later he studied for a year each at Harvard University and the New York Law School. In 1897 he enlisted in the U. S. army, and served as private and non-commissioned officer through the Spanish-American war, but in 1899 was commissioned second-lieutenant of infantry, while serving in the Philippines. He advanced through the grades in the regular army to the rank of captain in 1911, to major in 1917, to lieutenant-colonel in 1919, and during the World war held temporary commissions as lieutenant-colonel in August, 1917, colonel in July, 1918, and brigadier general in October, 1918. He was a distinguished graduate of the army school of the line in 1913, a graduate of the army staff college in 1914 and a graduate of army war college in 1923. Soon after the United States entered the World war, he was detailed to the general staff corps, and was made a member of the war plans division, the executive division and the operations division of the general staff. He was assigned also to the chairmanship committee on education and special training of the war department, which directed the training of technicians and mechanics for the army through the medium of established colleges and universities. After organization these units became the students' army training corps, with a section for training technicians and one for pre-officer training, composed of the undergraduates of colleges and universities throughout the country. Of this Gen. Rees was the director and before the signing of the Armistice, it had enrolled 245,000 students voluntarily inducted into the military service, of whom 58,000 had already been trained and sent overseas. In December, 1918, Gen. Rees was assigned to the staff of Gen. Pershing in France, and was placed in charge of the development and management of a comprehensive educational system for the benefit of the American Expeditionary Forces, for the twofold purpose of maintaining the morale of the soldiers during the period of demobilization and of improving their usefulness as workers and citizens afterward. This system, as organized and directed by Gen. Rees, included vocational, grade and high school and the A. E. F. University, at Beaune, France, under the immediate supervision of Ira L. Reeves (q.v.), former president of Norwich University, and John Erskine (q.v.). Nearly 300,000 men were formally enrolled in these schools and colleges, while through short courses, institutes and lecture courses, education contacts were made with over 1,600,000. The A. E. F. University accommodated 15,000 soldier students, had a faculty of over 600, and gave instruction in arts and science, agriculture, engineering and technology. It had a branch at Bellevue, near Versailles, for students of art and architecture, which was attended by 1,000 students. Post schools, giving instruction in grade school subjects, were established in units of 500 or more men. In each division, also, there was a high school giving both regular and vocational courses. The instructors were to a large extent drawn from the army, but many specialists and experienced educators were brought from the United States. By special government arrangements, soldier students were permitted to enter French and British universities, to pursue graduate study. An American army officer was in charge of all students allowed to enter each such institution. Gen. Rees was awarded the American Distinguished Service Medal and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor, of France. After returning to the United States in July, 1919, he was first assigned to duty as chief of the education and recreation branch of the war plans division of the general staff, and later (1921–22) was assistant director of the U. S. veterans' bureau in charge of vocational rehabilitation. In 1924 he resigned his commission in the army and became assistant vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. He is a member of the department of personnel and public relations of the company, and has responsibility throughout the Bell System for the supervision and coordination of the employment and development of men selected for potential leadership in the business. Gen. Rees is a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the American Association for Adult Education and the Association of Cooperative Colleges, and also of the City and Machinery clubs, New York city, and the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C. He was married, Apr. 28, 1904, to Sara Isabel, daughter of John M. Gannett, a manufacturer, of St. Louis, Mo.

JACOBSON, Carl Alfred, chemist, was born near Grantsburg, Wis., Jan. 25, 1876, son of Carl J. and Anna Britta (Asp) Jacobson, and grandson of John Peter Jacobson, who emigrated from Sweden and was among the pioneer settlers of Burnett county, Wis. He was graduated at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., with the degree of B.S. in 1903, and that of M.S. in 1907, and was instructor in the high school at York, Pa.. in 1904–07. He continued graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1908. During 1908–09 he was fellow and research chemist at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York. From 1909–18 he was professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Nevada and chief chemist of the Nevada agricultural experiment station. He was on leave of absence for eighteen months in 1911–12 during which he studied abroad and carried on researches at the universities of Cracow, Geneva, Uppsala, and Halle. In 1918 he organized the Neo Manufacturing Co., which developed a valuable source of American potash during the war. In 1919–20 he was a fellow in chemical research at Johns Hopkins, and since 1920 has been professor of chemistry in the University of West Virginia. He is the originator of a new system of chemical spelling, the principles of which are laid down in "A Pronouncing Chemical Formula Speller and Contest Guide"; in the same field he devised with Louis A. Leslie, a system of chemical shorthand. He has invented a number of laboratory and mechanical devices, including a machine for separating immiscible solvents (patented, 1911), and a calculating machine consisting of an im-

proved slide rule (patented, 1915). In his research work he has contributed to the fields of physical, organic, agricultural, and biological chemistry and he is the author of a number of papers dealing chiefly with electric conductivity, phosphatides, chlorophyll, alfalfa constituents, enzymes, oils, saponins and fluosilicates of organic bases. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Chemical Society (committee on nomenclature, spelling and pronunciation), American Association of University Professors, Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi honor societies, and the Faculty Science Club at the University of Nevada, of which he was the founder and first president. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations and a member of the Lutheran church. He was married, June 21, 1906, to Mary Edna, daughter of Dr. George W. Metzger, of York, Pa., and they have five children: Carl Metzger, John David, Joseph Edward, Samuel Odin and Robert Stanley Jacobson.

HOHLFELD, [Benno] Rudolph Alexander, philologist, was born in Dresden, Germany, Dec. 29, 1865, son of Karl Gottlieb and Helene (Libbert) Hohlfeld. He was graduated at Annen Realgymnasium, Dresden, in 1884, and at the University of Leipzig in 1888, receiving the degree of Ph.D. at the latter institution. After taking a special course at the University of Paris in 1889, he came to the United States and joined the faculty of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., as instructor in French. He was made adjunct professor of Romance languages in 1890 and was professor of Germanic languages during 1892–1901, serving also as dean of the academic department in the last year. Since 1901 he has been professor of German at the University of Wisconsin. He is the author of "Die altenglischen Misterienspiele" (1888), the editor of two stories by Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach (1898), and the editor-in-chief of "Deutsches Liederbuch fur amerikanische Studenten" (1906), and is widely known as a contributor on Germanic and pedagogical subjects to various American and German periodicals. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America (chairman of the central division, 1904, and president, 1913); the Association of Modern Language Teachers of the Central West and South (president 1921); the Goethe-Gesellschaft of Weimar, Germany; the Gesellschaft fuer Deutsche Bildung of Frankfort-am-Main; Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Art and Literature, and he is an honorary member of the Old Oak Club of Nashville. He was married June 24, 1890, to Helen Agatha, daughter of Heinrich Voss of Elgin, Ill., and they had three children: Helen Minnie, wife of Henry Jeddeloh, Karl Voss and Rudolph Libbert Hohlfeld (deceased).

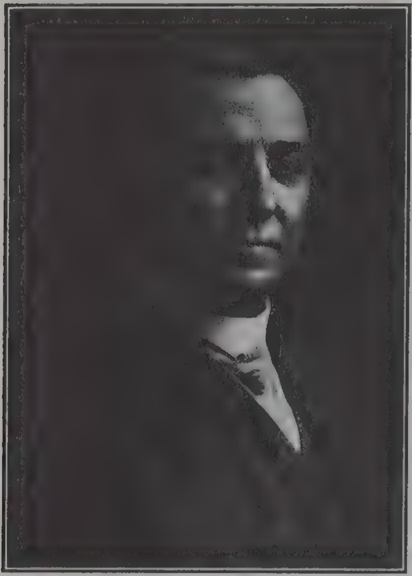
ANDREWS, Roy Chapman, zoologist and explorer, was born at Beloit, Wis., Jan. 26, 1884, son of Charles Ezra and Cora May (Chapman) Andrews, grandson of Romeo Edwin and Maria E. (Fowler) Andrews, and great-grandson of Noah Andrews, of English descent. Dr. Andrews was graduated A.B. at Beloit College in 1906, and A.M. at Columbia University in 1913. He began his career with the American Museum of Natural History in New York city in 1906 mounting birds in the department of preparation, and was subsequently appointed assistant in mammalogy in 1909, assistant curator in 1911 and associate curator in 1918 of mammals, and since 1924 has served as curator-in-chief of the division of Asiatic exploration and research. He early became interested in cetaceans and in 1908 was sent to study whales and the whaling industry in the Pacific from Vancouver to Alaska. During 1909–10 he represented the museum as special naturalist on the U. S. S. "Albatross" on a voyage to the Dutch East Indies, Borneo, and the Celebes, and later he visited the Japanese and Korean whaling stations. During 1911–12 he explored northern Korea to collect existing mammals, birds, reptiles, fish and plants, in a region never before entered by a white man, and discovered three lakes, the Samcheyong, which had been previously known only by report. In 1913 he was with the Borden Alaska expedition, and he continued the special study of whales and other water mammals until 1914, becoming an authority in that field. In recognition of Dr. Andrews' ability he was appointed director of the American museum's first Asiatic expedition to Thibet, southwest China and Burma, during 1916–17. This general stock-taking expedition on the edge of the central Asian plateau was the first of the series directed by Dr. Andrews to find proof of the theory that Asia was the point of origin and center of distribution of much of the reptilian, mammalian, and primitive human life of the world. After his return he spent a year in classifying the collections at the museum, and in making preparations for the second expedition which he led to northern China and outer Mongolia in 1919. These expeditions, which represented a new type of exploration, that of bringing to bear all the branches of science capable of throwing light upon a definite problem, included eight departments of science: geography, topography, geology, palæontology, zoology, archæology, palæobotany,



and photography. The third expedition which he led into the Gobi desert of Mongolia during 1921–24, used motor cars in exploration, and incidentally opened the region to the use of motor cars for commercial purposes. Important discoveries included many geological strata previously unknown in Asia, a petrified redwood forest which existed about 3,000,000 years ago and extended in Manchuria from Mukden to Vladivostok, and some of the richest fossil fields known in the world. Conclusive proof was found that the ice sheet which once covered Europe and America never touched Asia, and that outer Mongolia is the oldest continuously dry land in the world. He also discovered forty almost perfect specimens of dinosaur eggs, and specimens of six early mammals which he found along with reptiles in the same deposits, the mammals including skeletons of a marsupial, insectivore, and a multituberculate, all of which lived 12- to 14,000,000 years ago. It was also on the third Asiatic expedition that the discovery of implements, weapons and drawings of a human culture in Asia that antedated European Azilian culture by 10,000 years, gave the first indications that prehistoric man originated in Asia and then spread to other parts of the world. After returning to the United States to report to the museum and to reorganize, Dr. Andrews headed the fourth Asiatic expedition to the Gobi regions during 1925–29, and, continuing his work in the fossil fields, discovered two complete skulls, one complete skeleton and fragments of fifteen of the largest land mammals ever found. This new family, named Baluchitherium, akin to the rhinoceros, stood fifteen feet high, had bodies twenty-five feet long and necks twelve feet in length, weighed twenty tons, and lived about 6,000,000 years ago. He also discovered a mastodon jaw eight feet long with slab-like teeth twelve by fourteen inches; seven titanothere skulls, the first ever discovered outside of North America; and three nests of twenty-three dinosaur eggs of the duckbill iguanodon. Further research among the Azilian dune dwellers led to the discovery of implements and jasper tools, some dating back 150,000 years, and definitely proving that the Gobi region was densely populated by dune dwellers who clustered around the large lakes. The kitchen middens indicated that the villages occupied the same locations for long periods of time and that the dune dwellers were not nomadic. They were clever huntsmen who had partly domesticated the horse or wild ass. They made arrow and spear points, of which the expedition found thousands. When the dune dwelling population increased to the saturation point it spread through China and Siberia, the process being accelerated by the growing aridity of what is now the Gobi desert. The museum's fourth Asiatic expedition under Dr. Andrews' direction covered 25,000 miles across wholly unknown or little known territory, and included a personnel of eleven scientists and more than 100 assistants. After reporting to the museum in 1929, Dr. Andrews returned to China to engage in further special work on the study of primitive man in Asia. The success of the museum's expeditions in large measure depended upon his tactful methods of dealing with the natives in a chaotic period of Chinese civil war.

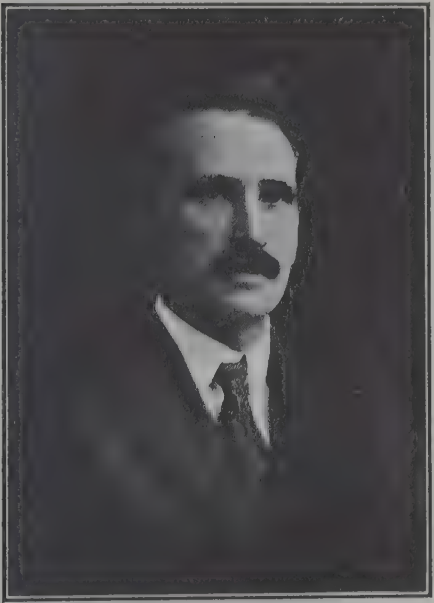
The honorary degree of Sc.D. was awarded him by Brown University in 1926 and by Beloit College in 1928. He is the author of: 'Mammals Collected in Korea," with Joel Asaph Allen (1913); "Whale Hunting with Gun and Camera" (1916); "Camps and Trails In China," with Yvette Borup Andrews (1918); "Across Mongolian Plains" (1921); "On the Trail of Ancient Man" (1926); "Ends of the Earth" (1929); and various monographs and shorter articles, including: "Description of a New Species of Mesoplodon from Canterbury Province, New Zealand" (1908), "Observations on the habits of the Finback and Humpback Whales of the Eastern North Pacific" (1909); "A New Porpoise from Japan" (1911), and "Description of an Apparently New Porpoise of the Genus Tursiops" (1911) published in the "Bulletin" of the American Museum of Natural History; "The California Gray Whale" (1914) and "The Sei Whale" (1916) in the "Memoirs" of the American Museum of Natural History; "Descriptions of a New Species of Serow from Yunnan Province" (1921) and "A Remarkable Case of External Hind Limbs in a Humpback Whale" (1921) in "American Museum Novitiates"; "A New Search for Oldest Man" (1920) in "Natural History," and "Explorations in Mongolia" (1927) in "The Geographical Journal." Dr. Andrews is a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences; corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London; and member of the American Society of Mammalogists, Biological Society, of Washington, American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, California Academy of Sciences, Linnaeus Society, Geological Society of China, Peking Natural History Society, the Sigma Chi fraternity, the Century, Explorers, Authors, Boone and Crockett, and Ends of the Earth clubs of New York city, and the Peking Club of China. He was married, Oct. 7, 1914, at Ossining, N. Y., to Yvette, daughter of Lt. Col. Henry D. Borup, U. S. army, and has two sons, George Borup and Roy Kevin Andrews.

SNOW, Edgar Morton, realtor and mortgage banker, was born at Whately, Mass., Sept. 16, 1856, son of Rev. Porter Howard and Asenath Fanny (Leonard) Snow. His first American ancestor was Nicholas Snow, who came from England in 1623 and settled at Plymouth, Mass., where he was selectman and representative to the general court. The line of descent from Nicholas and his wife Constance Hopkins is traced through their son Stephen and his wife Susannah (Deane) Rogers; their son Micajah and his wife Mary Young; their son John and his wife Hannah Myrick (Merrick); their son Ely and his wife Mary Crosby and their son Eli (Ely) Snow and his wife Alice Alden, who were the grandparents of Edgar Morton Snow. The latter received his education at Todd Seminary, Woodstock, Ill., and the Hayes School, Chicago. At the age of seventeen he began business life in the latter city, in the real estate office of James H. Keeler. Two years later he transferred his services to Henry C. Morey, also a realty operator of Chicago, and in 1881 became his partner, under the firm name of H. C. Morey & Co. In 1884 he formed a partnership with Theodore G. Dickinson, which lasted for eight years, since which he has conducted a real estate and mortgage business as Edgar M. Snow & Co. He has been a member of Chicago Real Estate Board since its organization in 1883, serving as secretary in 1886, vice-president in 1900, and four times member and chairman of its valuation committee. His firm is a member of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, Chicago Association of Commerce, and National Association of Real Estate Boards, while Mr. Snow is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Illinois, the Sons of the American Revolution, Alden Kindred of America, Edward Bangs Family Association, New England Society of Chicago, Chicago Art Institute, Chicago Historical Society, Garden City Council Royal Arcanum, Chicago Athletic Association, Union League Club (Chicago), and Highland Park (Ill.) Club. He has been a resident of Highland Park since 1891. Aside from his realty connections he is a director of the Chicago Title & Trust Co. He finds his chief recreation in fishing, hunting and golf. By energy, accuracy, cheerfulness and his ability to command capital and to handle men, he has built up a large business and ranks as one of the leaders in his field. Mr. Snow was twice married, (1) in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16, 1878, to Florence Louise, daughter of John J. Weaver of New York. She died in 1906, and he was married (2) at Oak Park, Ill., Oct. 31, 1908, to May L., daughter of Seaman Parcels Richards of Riverside, Ill. They have two children: Edgar Morton, Jr.; and Florence-May Snow. A foster daugher, Aline, is now Mrs. Gerald Cheney, of Randolph, Va.



CHILD, Clement Dexter, physicist, was born at Madison, O., May 15, 1868, son of Increase and Artemisia (Lincoln) Child. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Benjamin Child, who came from England in the seventeenth century and settled at Roxbury, Mass. From him and his wife Mary the line of descent is traced through their son Benjamin and his wife Grace Morris; their son Ephraim and his wife Priscilla Harris; their son Ephraim and his wife Mary Lyon; their son Increase and his wife Olive Pease; their son Salmon and his wife Olive Rose, and their son, William Child and his wife Susanna Deake, who were the grandparents of Prof. Child. He attended the state normal school at Fredonia, N. Y., and was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1890 with the degree of A.B., and at Cornell University in 1897 with the degree Ph.D. During 1897–98 he took post-graduate work at the Universities of Berlin and Cambridge. After teaching school for three years he became instructor in physics at Cornell University and in 1898 he accepted the chair of physics at Colgate University. He has done much research work on the electric arc and on electric discharge through gases caused by X-rays, flames and hot bodies. He read a paper on the electric arc before the International Electrical Congress, St. Louis, Mo., in 1904 and is the author of "Electric Arcs" (1913) and of articles on various electrical subjects in the "Physical Review." He is a member of the American Physical Society and of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi fraternities. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Baptist church. Prof Child was married at Attica, N. Y., June 26, 1902, to Harriet Aerion, daughter of John Stiles, of Attica, N. Y.

CHIPMAN, Herbert Lawrence, editor and publisher, was born at Sandwich, Mass., Nov. 9, 1866, son of William Churchill and Elizabeth Stearns (Underwood) Chipman. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Chipman who came from England in the early part of the 17th century and settled in the Plymouth colony. His wife was Hope Howland and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel; the latter's son Samuel; his son Timothy; his son John, and his son, Samuel Chipman and his wife, Nancy Churchill, who were the grandparents of Herbert Lawrence Chipman. William C. Chipman, the subject's father, devoted his latter years to such specialized aspects of horticulture as the cranberry and the pink pond lily. The son received his education in the common and high schools of his native town. In 1895 he became editor and publisher of the Sandwich "Independent" and has since been connected with various other local newspapers. He was president of the Shawme Press, Inc., and is now the owner of the eight newspapers comprising the Cape Cod Syndicate, namely, the Sandwich "Independent," the Bourne "Independent," the Sagamore "Herald," the Falmouth "Journal," the Barnstable "Press," the Hyannis "Tribune," the Osterville "Times" and the Cotuit "Citizen." Aside from his newspaper interests, Mr. Chipman has given considerable thought and effort to religious and community activities in the Cape Cod region, as well as the Prohibition party, of which he was a member of the state committee. In 1908 and 1912 he was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and founded, and was the first president of the Cape Cod Association of Churches. He is also a member of the finance committee of



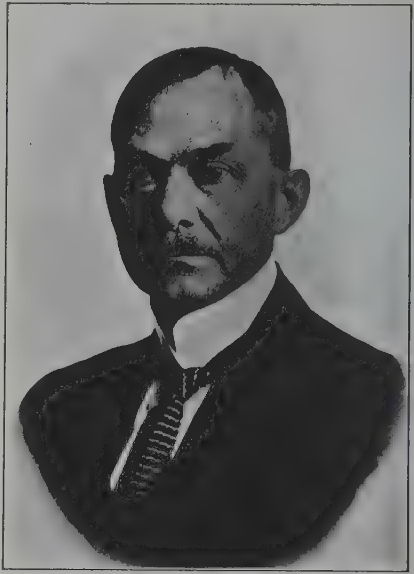
the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, vice-president of the Yarmouth Camp Meeting Association and the Barnstable County Council of Boy Scouts. At Sandwich, Mass., he has served as selectman, assessor and trustee of the public library, town meeting moderator and overseer of the poor. He is a member of the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce, Pilgrim John Howland Society, Cape Cod Press Club, New England Southern M. E. Conference, Laymen's Association (president), Massachusetts Press Association and the National Editorial Association. He was married, June 11, 1900, to Alice Gertrude, daugher of George E. Noyes, of Hyde Park, Mass.

BRALLIAR (brä′-lyär), **Floyd Burton**, agriculturist, was born near Richland, Ia., Sept. 11 1875, son of Washington George and Martha Ann (Hornbeak) Bralliar, grandson of Christian and Mary (Brandt) Bralliar and great-grandson of Christian and ——— (Replogel) Bralliar. The elder Christian Bralliar, great-grandfather of the educator, was a soldier in the war of the revolution, and his son fought in the war of 1812. Prof. Bralliar studied four years at Battle Creek (Mich.) College, and after graduation at Walla Walla (Wash.) College in 1896 with the degree of B.S., he pursued special studies in the college of medicine of the University of Kansas City. Emanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, Mich., gave him the degree of M.S. He continued graduate work for two years at George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn. He was professor of pedagogy in Union College, Neb., during 1903–04; educational superintendent of the Central Union Conference, Seventh Day Adventist Church (1904–06), of which he is a member; principal and business manager of Iowa Industrial Academy, 1905–09; principal of Hillcrest School Farm (for colored agricultural teachers), Nashville, Tenn., 1909–17; and during 1917–26 was professor of agriculture and related sciences in the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute, Madison, Tenn. Since 1900 Prof. Bralliar has been engaged in scientific experimentation in the growing of fruit and flowers, and has succeeded in developing improved varieties of strawberries, raspberries, grapes and apples, iris and cannas and a hulless variety of oats. He is especially interested in producing better varieties of fruit and flowers for the south, and is at present supervising the growing of Dutch bulbs and other flowering plants near Chattanooga, Tenn. He is author of ‘‘Elo the Eagle and Other Stories’’ (1910); ‘‘Knowing Insects through Stories’’ (1917); ‘‘Knowing Birds through Stories” (1922), “American Agriculture” (1923) and “Some Little Friends of Mine” (1930). Prof. Bralliar was formerly associate editor of poultry and farm journals, and he is known also as a lecturer. He is a member of the Tennessee State Florists' Association, the Tennessee State Horticultural Society, the Iowa State Horticultural Society, the American Iris Society (vice-president); the National Ornithological Society and the Tennessee Bee-Keepers' Association (president and vice-president). He finds his chief recreation in nature study. He was twice married: (1) May 19, 1898, to Ada, daughter of George W. Conard of College Place, Walla Walla, Wash., who died in 1900; (2) Dec. 2, 1903, to Mertie, daughter of W. C. Boynton of Chattanooga, Tenn., and had five children: Ena Marie, Ada Conard, Alice Isabelle, Floyd Boynton and John Seward Bralliar.

QUINTON, Cornelia B. Sage, art director, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1880, daughter of William Sparkes and Josephine (Bentley) Sage, and a descendant of David Sage, who came to America from Wales in 1652 and settled at Middletown, Mass. From David Sage and his wife Elizabeth Kirby, the line of descent is traced through their son David, the latter's son John and his wife Hannah Starr, their son John, his son Lewis Samuel and his wife Lucy Smith, and their son John and his wife Jane Paine, who were the grandparents of Mrs. Quinton. When but four years of age she displayed unusual artistic gifts, and upon completing her general education in a private French school and seminary, entered the Art Student's League of Buffalo. From Buffalo she went to the Art Students' League of New York, studying under J. Carroll Beckwith, John H. Twachtman, Robert Reid, Irving R. Wiles and Charles C. Curran, and under E. Wyly Grier of Toronto, Canada. In 1902 her first exhibit, a miniature, was hung in the New York Water Color Club. In 1904 she was appointed assistant secretary of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, and during 1905–09 was assistant to the late Dr. Charles M. Kurtz, director of the academy. Upon his death in October, 1909, she was appointed assistant director; in Mar. 1910, acting director, and in October, 1910, director. She organized exhibitions of paintings by American artists in Buffalo and St. Louis, for the academy and the Albright Art Gallery. In the winter of 1911–12 she organized the first exhibition of the Société Nouvelle of Paris, for Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis and Boston; the first exhibition of the works of Bernard Boutet de Monvel for Buffalo, St. Louis, Chicago and Providence; and an exhibition of bronzes by Prince Paul Troubetskoy for Chicago, St. Louis and Toledo. She also organized in 1913 the first exhibition of sculpture, paintings and drawings by Constantin Meunier, of Brussels, and a number of exhibitions (1914–24) of French and American art for American museums. In 1924 she organized with Dr. Michael Pupin and Dr. Christian Brinton the exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum of Art of the work of Ivan Mestrovic, the Serbian sculptor. The exhibition was later shown in the leading American museums. Also in 1924 Mrs. Quinton left the Buffalo academy to become director of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor, a museum of art presented to San Francisco by Adolph Spreckels. There she organized an all-American sculpture exhibition under the auspices of the National Sculpture Society, in which 1300 pieces were shown (1929–30). The attendance at this exhibition was estimated at 1,654,000 persons. She was a member of the national advisory committee of the Sesquicentennial International Exposition at Philadelphia, 1926. She resigned from the California Palace of the Legion of Honor in 1930 and went abroad for a year of rest.

Her professional and social attainments have brought her many honors and distinctions. She received the medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences in 1914, the medal of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts of Paris, in 1916, the decoration of violet rosette of Officier de l'Instruction Publique from the French government in 1917, and the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France in 1920. Syracuse University conferred on her the degree of Litt.D. in 1915, and the National Sculpture Society awarded her a special diploma in 1917. Mrs. Quinton was president of the Buffalo Society of Artists; was honorary president of the Guild of Allied Arts, Buffalo (1911–12); is honorary member of the Buffalo public library; was director of the American Federation of Arts (1914–19); is honorary associate member of the Guild of Boston Artists; honorary fellow of the Museum of French Art of the French Institute of the United States. She is endowed with a positive but pleasing personality, and has won her way to the front rank in the American art field through ability and energy. She was married, Oct. 31, 1917, to Maj. William Warren Quinton, retired, U. S. A., medical corps.

LANTZ, Charles, lawyer and capitalist, was born in Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1865, son of Henry Philip and Eunice Elizabeth (Davis) Lantz, grandson of Daniel Lantz and great-grandson of John Lantz, who came from Germany in 1795 and settled in Perry county, O. He was educated at Rock College, Dallas, Tex., the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and the Los Angeles high school. He began his business career in the office of the Bradstreet Co. in Los Angeles and after several years of mercantile and banking experience he was admitted to the California bar in 1890 and has since practiced in Los Angeles without interruption. While engaged in civil practice, he has been interested in difficult land title cases, to the direction of which he has devoted much of his time and energy. In 1901 he founded the Los Angeles Abstract & Trust Co., from which evolved the Los Angeles Title Insurance Co., the A. P. Roughton Co., the Westland Investment Co. and the American Land Co., and in 1914 he became president of the National Chemical Co. of California, which under his management has grown into a large and prosperous institution. Mr. Lantz finds his chief recreation in travel and literary studies, especially history, biography, essays and philosophy. He is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal League and the Jonathan, Gamut and City clubs of Los Angeles. He was married Aug. 18, 1891, to Lucy C., daughter of Alfred Beck Chapman, U. S. A., and has four children: Lucy Lenore, wife of Harry de L. McKinlay; Evelyn Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Allen Box; Charles Chapman, and Dorothy Frances Lantz.



HENDERSON, Charles Belknap, lawyer, banker and U. S. senator (1918–21), was born at San Jose, Calif., June 8, 1873, son of Jefferson and Sarah W. (Bradley) Henderson, and grandson of Lewis Rice Bradley (q.v.), the second governor of Nevada. His father was a native of Kentucky, and settling in Nevada in 1872 became a banker at Elko. Charles Belknap Henderson was educated at the University of the Pacific and Leland Stanford, Jr. University, and was graduated at the University of Michigan law school in 1895, taking postgraduate work at the latter institution, from which he received the degree LL.M. in 1896. In the latter year he was admitted to the bars of Nevada and California and began the practice of his profession at Elko in association with Judge George S. Brown. During the war with Spain he volunteered his services and served in the second U. S. volunteer cavalry, troop M, known as Torrey's Rough Riders. He was district attorney for Elko county during 1901–05, and a member of the Nevada state assembly during 1905–06. He was a regent of the University of Nevada from 1906 to 1917. In 1918 Gov. Boyle appointed him to the U. S. senate to fill out the unexpired term of Francis Griffith Newlands, deceased, and in the ensuing election in that year he was elected for the unexpired term, ending in 1921. In the senate he was chairman of the mines and mining committee within two months after taking his seat, and had an active part in framing mining legislation. He also was interested in the development and progress of aerial navigation. Realizing the importance of the aeroplane for commercial purposes, as well as for military uses, he was the first to suggest the transcontinental air mail service from New York to San Francisco, and succeeded in getting this route established across the continent. He worked constantly for the mining industry of the nation, and introduced a bill to consolidate and co-ordinate the government mining activities, bringing all under one head instead of having them distributed through the various bureaus and departments of the government and resulting in great overlapping and duplication of work. He was a candidate for reelection in 1920 but was defeated. His law practice has consisted principally of mining litigation and irrigation and water matters, which mean so much to the arid West. For many years he was counsel for the Western Pacific railroad in Nevada. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Aside from his professional activities he was vice-president and secretary of the Elko Water & Light Corporation, and a director in the Henderson Banking Co. He is a Knight Templar in Masonry, and is a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, American Bar Association, Nevada State Bar Association, Elko County Bar Association, the Pacific-Union, University and Bohemian clubs (San Francisco), and the Elk Club, Elko. He finds his chief recreation in hunting, fishing and riding. He was married at Elko, Nev., Apr. 8, 1901, to Ethel, daughter of Wellington T. Smith of San Francisco and they had two children: Wellington S. and Charles J. Henderson.

McFADDEN, Louis Thomas, banker and congressman, was born at Troy, Pa., July 25, 1876, son of Theodore L. and Julia (Babb) McFadden. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of Bradford county, Pa., and at a commercial college at Elmira, N. Y. He began his business career at the age of sixteen as an office boy in the First National Bank of Canton, Pa., where he subsequently became clerk, cashier in 1899 and president in 1916. He resigned from this position in 1926. Previously he had entered politics, and was elected to the 64th congress from the 15th Pennsylvania district in 1914. Through successive re-elections he has served continuously in that body to the present time (1930). He has been a member of the committee on banking and currency since 1915 (chairman since 1921). He was also chairman of the joint committee of the house and senate of inquiry on membership in the federal reserve system; and in 1925 was chairman of a special committee to investigate the preparation, sale, payment, cancellation and destruction of government bonds and other securities. Mr. McFadden is considered one of the leading financial experts in congress and is the author of several important amendments to the federal reserve act, the federal farm loan act, the war finance corporation act, and the agricultural credits act of 1923. He is author of the McFadden law of 1927 extending the charters of the federal reserve banks indefinitely and amending the national bank and federal reserve acts so as to allow member national banks in cities of 25,000 population or over in states in which branch banking is permitted by state laws, to establish branch banks within the corporate limits of such cities. He endorsed and sponsored the first movement to amend the Constitution to place tax exempt securities on a more equitable basis with other incomes and investments. He is a facile writer on financial questions. Mr. McFadden was one of the organizers and is a director and member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania state chamber of commerce. He served as a trustee of the Pennsylvania State College from 1914 to 1926, representing the agricultural societies of Pennsylvania; and was president, 1914–15 of the Pennsylvania State Bankers' Association. He was chairman of the association's Robert Morris memorial commission, which completed the erection of a monument to Robert Morris in Philadelphia in 1927. Mr. McFadden is a 32nd degree Mason; a member of the National Republican Club of New York city, Ross Club, Williamsport, Pa., and the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C. In religion he is a Presbyterian. He was married, Oct. 12, 1898, to Helen, daughter of Orrin Ballard Westgate, of Canton, Pa., and they have three children: Theodore Westgate, Leslie Benjamin, and Barbara McFadden.

JOYNER, James Yadkin, educator, was born in Davidson county, N. C., Aug. 7, 1862, son of John and Sarah J. (Wooten) Joyner and grandson of John Joyner, who served five terms in the North Carolina legislature and was member of the constitutional convention of 1835. Both parents dying when he was less than two years of age, he was brought up by his maternal grandfather, Council Wooten and, later, by an uncle, Shadrach I. Wooten. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina with the degree of Ph.B. in 1881 and spent some time in post-graduate studies at Cornell University. Immediately thereafter he became the principal of La Grange Academy, serving until 1883, and within the same period undertook the duties of superintendent of the Lenoir county public schools. During 1884–85, he was a teacher in the Winston (N. C.) graded schools and then joined the law school of Messrs. Dick and Dillard. After gaining admission to the bar, he practiced in Goldsboro, N. C., during 1886–89. Within the same period he was also chairman of the board of education of Wayne county. However, finding his legal practice uncongenial, though profitable, he returned to the educational field. In 1889 he became superintendent of the Goldsboro graded schools, resigning that post in 1893 to assume the duties of professor of English literature at the State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, N. C., which he held for nine years. In 1902, upon the death of Thomas F. Toon, state superintendent of public instruction, Gov. Charles B. Aycock appointed him to the office to fill out the unexpired term. So ably did he perform his duties that in 1904 the Democratic party nominated him for the same post and he was elected by a large majority, serving until Jan. 1, 1919, when he retired to engage in farming pursuits. In 1906, he was also president of the North Carolina Summer School at Raleigh. In November of that year he was asked to accept the presidency of the Normal and Industrial College but felt compelled to reject it. The University of North Carolina conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1909. During 1899–1901 he was a member of the Greensboro board of aldermen and in the latter year presided over the North Carolina text book commission. He is a trustee of the University of North Carolina. During 1899–1901 he was a member of the board of directors of the Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College at Greensboro. Since its foundation, he has been a member of the board of directors of the Baptist University for Women at Raleigh. He is a member of the National Education Association (president, 1909–10), the Association of State Superintendents of Southern States (president, 1903–05), the North Carolina Teachers' Association (president, 1896), and of the Rockefeller Sanitation Committee. He is a Democrat in politics and a Baptist in religion. It has been written of Dr. Joyner that he is "high-minded and clear-minded, far-sighted and patriotic, possessing withal modest, quiet dignity, gentleness of spirit and charity as boundless as human weakness and human need." He was married Dec. 14, 1887, to Effie E., a daughter of Noah Rouse, a large planter of La Grange, N. C. They have two sons: James Noah and William Thomas Joyner.

PEABODY, Endicott, educator, was born in Salem, Mass., May 31, 1857, son of Samuel Endicott and Marianne Cabot (Lee) Peabody, and a descendant of Francis Pabodie, of St. Albans, England, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1623 and was one of the founders of Topsfield. He was educated at Cheltenham College and at Trinity, Cambridge, England, receiving the degrees of LL.B. in 1880 and LL.M. in 1884. In 1880 he returned to the United States and entered the banking house of Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, founded by his maternal grandfather John C. Lee, but a year later gave up business to prepare for the ministry. He was graduated at the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Cambridge, Mass., in 1884 with the degree of B.D., and ordained to the diaconate by the Rt. Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, bishop of Massachusetts. On Oct. 15, 1884, he opened the Groton School for Boys at Groton in the rural seclusion of the hills of northern Massachusetts. The present campus includes the school building, the new gymnasium, the two dormitories, "Hundred House," accommodating one hundred students, and "Brooks House," named in honor of Phillips Brooks, the first president of the board of trustees; and the chapel, which is one of the finest school chapels in the United States and the gift of William Amory Gardner. It was designed by Henry Vaughn and is an excellent example of pure Gothic of the middle pointed or late decorated period approaching the third pointed or perpendicular period. The tower is of four stages, the lower two of which are plain, carrying the eye upward to the delicately pinnacled upper stage, terminating in the British type of Somerset towers. The plan of the chapel comprises this tower on the north, a nave of five bays and a choir of two, an organ chamber and narrow north aisle serving as an ambulatory. The interior is dignified in design with rows of vaulting shafts and open timbered ceiling of dark wood contrasting with the whiteness of the stone walls. The personnel of Groton (1930) consists of the headmaster, twenty masters and on an average of 180 students, including the senior prefect and six assistant prefects selected from the sixth and highest form, who constitute a part of the administration. The prefect system permits the combination of required discipline and desired independence, and has given individuality to Groton. While the school prepares its students for college, its greater purpose is the teaching of definite principles of action and higher ideals of life. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon Mr. Peabody by Yale University in 1902, and that of S.T.D. by Harvard University in 1904. He is a member of the Century Association of New York, and his favorite diversions include all out-of-door sports. He was married June 18, 1885, to Fannie, his cousin, and daughter of Francis Peabody of Danvers, Mass., and they have six children: Malcolm E.; Rose S., wife of William Barclay Parsons; Margery; Helen; Elizabeth Rogers; and Dorothy Peabody, wife of Frederick Trubee Davison.

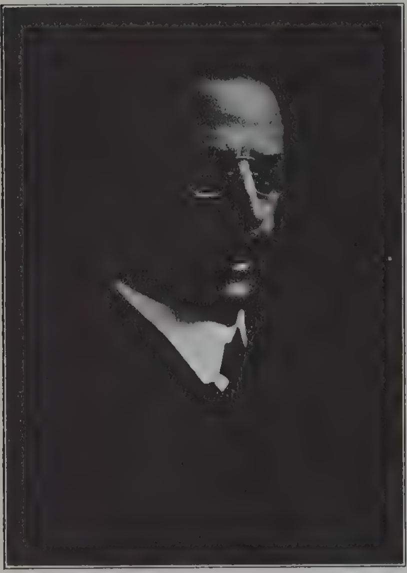
BRADFORD, Gamaliel, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 9, 1863, son of Gamaliel and Clara Crowninshield (Kinsman) Bradford, and a descendant of William Bradford, governor of the Plymouth colony. His father (q.v.) was a banker, writer and reformer. He was educated in the public schools of Wellesley, and entered Harvard College in 1882, but was almost immediately obliged to leave there because of ill health. With the exception of a little tutoring and lecturing he has followed the profession of literature since he was eighteen, when he took up authorship of his own initiative. His published volumes include: "Types of American Character," essays (1895); "A Pageant of Life," verse (1904); "The Private Tutor," fiction (1904); "Between Two Masters," fiction (1906); "Matthew Porter," fiction (1908); "Lee, the American" (1912); "Confederate Portraits" (1914); "Union Portraits" (1916); "Portraits of Women" (1917); "A Naturalist of Souls" (1917); "Unmade in Heaven," play (1917); "Portraits of American Women" (1919); "A Prophet of Joy," verse (1920); "Shadow Verses" (1920); "American Portraits" (1922); "Damaged Souls" (1923); "Samuel Pepys" (1924); "Bare Souls" (1924); "Wives" (1925); "Darwin" (1926); "D. L. Moody" (1927); "Life and I" (1928); "As God Made Them" (1929), and "Daughters of Eve" (1930).

Mr. Bradford has been credited with having developed the biographical procedure, later employed by Lytton Strachey in his "Queen Victoria," that departs from the conventional treatment of biography in setting out to draw conclusions regarding a person's life as well as recording it. His biographical works reveal an infinite industry and patience in delving slowly through an accumulation of evidence, from which he emerges into the light with a collection of facts that enable him to make a judicial summing up of his subject. The method seeks to discard chronological inessentials and to cast a searchlight into the motives in and habits of approaching life that determine a man's overt acts. The formula, when successfully employed, produces a living man, and puts biography on a scientific foundation and illumines it by art. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, and the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was married Oct. 30, 1886, to Helen Hubbard Ford, daughter of Lucian Collins, and had one daughter, Sarah Rice Bradford.

LEE, David Russell, educator, was born at Troy, Wentworth co., Ont., Canada, Aug. 20, 1869, son of Joseph and Rosanna (Peregrine) Lee; grandson of John and Mary Ann (Mulholland) Lee; great-grandson of James and Catherine Lee, and great-great-grandson of James Lee, who participated in the defense of Yorktown under Cornwallis in 1781, and, following his return to England, emigrated to the United States in 1785, settling in Maryland. David R. Lee was graduated at Albion (Mich.) College with the degree of A.B. in 1895, and continued his academic studies, receiving the degree of A.M. from his alma mater in 1901, and from the University of Indiana in 1905. He studied archaeology in the British Museum and in Rome during the summer of 1905, received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1907, and returned to his foreign archaeological studies in Sicily, Greece and Dalmatia in the summer of 1908. During these years he had become interested in the ministry. In 1897 he was ordained at the Michigan annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and was pastor successively at Robinson in 1898, at Pentwater in 1898–1900, and at Grand Rapids in 1901–03. In 1904 he went to the University of Indiana as instructor in Latin, remaining a second year as fellow in Latin. He was assistant in Latin at the University of Wisconsin during 1900–07; professor of Greek and Latin at Central College, Fayette, Mo., during 1907–09; and professor of classical literature at the University of Chattanooga from 1909–16. During this period he served in 1912 as lecturer at the summer extension session of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and from 1912–16 as director of the summer sessions of the University of Chattanooga. During 1915–16 he was a member of the Rhodes Oxford scholarship committee for Tennessee. Dr. Lee is the author of "Child Life, Adolescence and Marriage in the Greek New Comedy and in the Plays of Plautus" (1919); and a frequent contributor to classical journals. His chief forms of recreation are walking expeditions and mountain climbing in eastern Tennessee and the Carolinas, and yachting on the Great Lakes. He is a member of the American Association of University Professors; the American Philological Association; the Tennessee Philological Association (president); the Classical Association of the Middle West and South (vice-president for Tennessee); and the Sigma Nu fraternity. He is unmarried.

PARROTT, Percival John, entomologist, was born in Croydon, England, May 28, 1874, son of Joseph and Emma (Belgrove) Parrott. He came with his parents to the United States when he was six years old. Entering Kansas State University he was graduated as A.B. in 1897, and received its degree of A.M. in 1898. He was assistant entomologist at Kansas State Agricultural College in 1898–99 and at the New York state agricultural experiment station 1900–02. For two years thereafter he served as entomologist at the Ohio state agricultural experiment station and since 1904 has filled a like official post in New York state and for the Western New York Horticultural Society. His work has been almost entirely of an economic character, dealing chiefly with the scale insects (Coccidae) and gall mites (Eriophyidae), which has brought him largely into contact with the fruit growers of western New York, with whom he has become deservedly popular and among whom his official papers and bulletins on his specialties are in great demand. These activities have led him into Farmers' Institute meetings, in which he has taken a prominent part. During the European war he served on this division of agriculture, biology, forestry and zoology of the national research council in Washington. His high standing during his college years gained for him elections to the honor societies of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Sigma Xi. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Entomological Society of America; and a member of the Association of American Entomologists (president, 1913–14). In politics he is a Republican and in creed a Presbyterian. He has made systematic studies of insect pests that damage fruit trees and has published numerous monographs thereon and on other entomological subjects through bulletins of the New York state agricultural department and other publications. He was married Sept. 5, 1906, to Florence Mildred Hubbard of Geneva, N. Y.

GROSVENOR, Gilbert Hovey, editor and author, was born in Constantinople, Turkey, Oct. 28, 1875, son of Edwin Augustus and Lilian (Waters) Grosvenor, and a descendant of John Grosvenor, who came to this country from England about 1662 and settled at Roxbury, Mass. His father (q.v.) was an eminent historian, author and educator. The son spent his boyhood in Constantinople, Millbury and Worcester, Mass. In his sophomore year he took the Armstrong, Hogan and Ladd prizes for writing, the Walker mathematics prize of $200, and divided the first and second sophomore prizes in Latin with his twin brother, and in his senior year won the Hyde prize of $100 for oratory. He was graduated at Amherst College, magna cum laude in 1897, winning election to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity and received his M.A. degree from Amherst in 1901. In 1899 he became assistant editor of the "National Geographic Magazine" of Washington, was soon afterward made managing editor, and in 1903 editor. From 1900–1919 he was also director of the National Geographic Society and since 1920 has been the president of the society. He has developed the society from a membership of 900 to 850,000 so that it became the largest scientific educational association in the world. It is housed in one of the most impressive buildings in the capital, gives employment to more than 600 persons and sends more mail through the Washington city post-office than any non-government institution. Its magazine goes into every civilized country in the world, its contributors comprise a veritable "Who's Who" of explorers, scientists, travelers and include presidents of the United States, and its bound volumes are to be found among the authoritative reference works in thousands of public and school libraries. The society's membership has supported many expeditions, ranging from the excavation of the pre-Columbian treasures of Peru's wonder city, Machu Picchu, to the explorations of the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, in Alaska, and including Admiral Peary's successful quest of the north pole. It has also coöperated with the U. S. government in giving to American school teachers material concerning the changed world boundaries and national conditions, and it makes directly available to schools, in form adapted to the classroom, reproductions from its vast accumulation of geographic photographs. Mr. Grosvenor wrote "The Explorations of the Nineteenth Century," in the annual report of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for 1900 and the historical summary of polar exploration for Peary's "The North Pole" in 1910 and is the author also of "Young Russia" (1914); "The Land of the Best" (1916); "Flags of the World" (1917); "Lovely and Enterprising Hawaii" (1923), besides numerous papers for the "National Geographic" and other magazines. He was the editor of "Scenes from Every Land" (1907; second series, 1909; third series, 1912; fourth series, 1918); and was associate editor of "Proceedings of the Eighth International Geographical Congress" (1905) and the "Scientific Report of the Ziegler Polar Expedition of 1905–06." He has been prominent in civic affairs in Washington. He is a member of the board of trustees of George Washington University, the American University, the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf and chairman of that association's executive committee in Washington, D. C.; member of the board of corporators of the Clarke School for the Deaf in Northampton, Mass., and of the council of "Saving the Redwoods League" of California; of the boards of managers of the Walter Reed Memorial Association and of the Archaeological Institute; the board of directors of the American Security & Trust Co. and the Equitable Coöperative Building Association; an honorary member of Sociedade de Geographia de Rio de Janiero; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Association of American Geographers, the American Forestry Association, the Cruising Club of America, the National Press Club, the Chevy Chase Club and the Cosmos Club, of which he was president in 1922. One of the National Geographic Society's expeditions to Mount Katmai, Alaska, discovered in 1919, a series of large lakes in the region of this mightiest of the earth's active volcanoes, and the largest of these, twenty-eight miles long, was named Grosvenor Lake for the society's president. A glacier in the Peruvian Andes also bears Mr. Grosvenor's name. Georgetown University, in June, 1921, bestowed upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Mr. Grosvenor's country residence, "Wild Acres," in Montgomery county, Md., is known as a bird sanctuary, having the densest and most varied bird population of any private estate in the country. He was married in London, England, Oct. 23, 1900, to Elsie May, daughter of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, and had seven children: Melville Bell, Gertrude Hubbard, Mabel, Lilian Waters, Alexander Graham Bell, Elsie Alexandra Carolyn and Gloria Grosvenor.



DU PONT, T[homas] Coleman, manufacturer and financier, was born in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1863, son of Antoine Bidermann and Ellen Susan (Coleman) du Pont, and great-great-grandson of Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours (see Vol. VI), a French statesman and political economist, who emigrated with his family to America in 1799, landing at Newport, R. I., Jan. 1, 1800. Pierre Samuel's son, Eleuthère Irénée du Pont de Nemours, married Sophie Madeleine Dalmas, and their son, Alfred Victor du Pont, and his wife, Margaretta Elizabeth Lammot, were the grandparents of T. Coleman du Pont. He was educated at Urbana (O.) University, Chauncy Hall School, Boston, Mass., and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, specializing in engineering and being graduated at the latter in 1884. He began his career in the mines of the Central Coal & Iron Co., Central City, Ky., where he dug coal, drove mules, served in the blacksmith shop, and performed the numerous other tasks incident to a miner's life. He was advanced from position to position until he became president of the company and in that capacity developed the property into an extensive enterprise, building up Central City from a straggling little village to a thriving town of 7,500 inhabitants. In 1893, having mastered the mining industry, he became general manager of the Johnson Steel Co., of Johnstown, Pa., owned by Tom L. Johnson (q.v.) and Arthur J. Moxham, both of whom had once worked as day laborers for du Pont's father. He soon became interested also in street railways, purchasing the line at Johnstown, of which he became president, and other street railway properties in New York, New Jersey and Alabama. He gave up his position with the Johnson Steel Co. in 1900 and became president of various coal and iron companies in Kentucky, including the McHenry Coal Co., and the Main Jellico Mountain Coal Co. By the time he was thirty-seven he had amassed a considerable fortune and in 1901 retired from active business life and went to live in Wilmington, Del., the home of his ancestors. Two years later, however, at the request of his kinsmen, he assumed the presidency of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., manufacturers of gunpowder, dynamite and other explosives. The Du Pont company's original factory was situated on the banks of the Brandywine river, four miles from Wilmington, Del., where Eleuthère Irénée du Pont had established it just one hundred years before. After the death of Henry du Pont the presidency of the company passed to his nephew, Eugene, and under the latter's management the company discovered the brown prismatic powder which worked a great change in the industry. As a result the mills began to flourish and increase in production and wealth. Eugene du Pont died in 1902 and his brothers were about to sell out to a rival concern, when T. Coleman du Pont was persuaded to take over the management of the company. At that time it held a controlling interest in numerous corporations doing a similar business, but lack of organization had rendered it unwieldy and expensive of operation. With characteristic energy and administrative capacity, Mr. du Pont amalgamated all of the different companies and sub-companies controlled by the parent concern into one corporation, called the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., and through systematization and standardization introduced efficiency and economy into every department of the consolidated concerns. By 1907 it was referred to as one of the leading "trusts" of the country and as such it came within the sweep of the anti-trust agitation which prevailed at that time. In July, 1907, the U. S. government brought suit against the company as an illegal combination under the Sherman anti-trust law and in the following year a decree ordering its dissolution was handed down by the U. S. circuit court in Delaware. Pursuant to the decree, the company and the attorney-general of the United States in 1912 formulated an agreement for the disintegration of the combination and its controlled properties, the business being divided into three new corporations, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (which took over the entire assets of the du Pont Powder Co.), the Hercules Powder Co., and the Atlas Powder Co., created as a result of the agreement, the division being arranged in such a manner as to restore actual competition. The dissolved du Pont Powder Co. was the holding corporation that took over the ownership of about one hundred different concerns through acquisition of their capital stocks. Its successor, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., operates numerous plants spread over the United States and devoted to various industries. It has two dyeworks and three smokeless powder and guncotton plants in New Jersey; fourteen establishments producing explosives in various parts of the country; three factories for paints, varnishes and pigments respectively in Pennsylvania, Masachusetts and New Jersey; three chemical plants in New Jersey, as well as a factory for producing caps and fuses in the same state; camps and mills for the manufacture of woodpulp and shooks in Maine; three plants turning out pyralin products respectively in New Jersey, New York and Connecticut; and two mines, one in Georgia and the other in Arkansas. It has companies affiliated with it engaged in building construction, the production of nitrate of soda (in Chili), automobiles, fiber silk, hotel operation, etc. Its authorized capital stock in 1923 was $100,000,000. The Atlas Powder Co., in addition to operating extensive Canadian plants for the manufacture of explosives, acquired from the dissolved company, has a number of subsidiaries producing leather cloth, lacquers, lacquer enamels, varnishes, flashless powder and various types of carbon. Other of its subsidiary companies own and operate six plants for producing high explosives in New Jersey, and two respectively in Pennsylvania, Michigan, California and Missouri, with an annual aggregate capacity of 98,000,000 pounds of dynamite; and five plants for the production of black blasting powder located respectively in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Illinois, Oklahoma and Kansas, with an aggregate annual capacity of 1,303,000 kegs. Its authorized capital (1923) was $10,000,000. The Hercules Powder Co. took over from the dissolved corporation a number of its plants and a portion of its business and later largely extended its scope of operations. It has dynamite establishments in Missouri, Utah, New Jersey and California; blasting powder plants in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kansas, Utah, Tennessee and California; a black sporting powder plant in New York; and a smokeless powder plant in New Jersey. In 1920 it absorbed the Yaryan Rosin and Turpentine Company and in 1921 the Aetna Explosives Company, taking over bonds amounting to $3,891,475. Its capital stock was (1924) $24,386,900. After the outbreak of the European war in 1914, the du Pont works were flooded with war orders and to take care of the immense demands its production facilities were greatly expanded. On the banks of the James river in Virginia the company built an entirely new group of powder mills and the flourishing town of Hopewell, with a population of 20,000 persons, sprang up around it. After the United States entered the war the company also erected for the government an immense powder plant costing $70,000,000 near Nashville, Tenn. Under Mr. T. Coleman du Pont's management, this gigantic industry became one of the most efficient and prosperous in the country. Its main office force grew from seven to 1,700 persons. The skillful utilization of by-products was taken up and developed to a remarkable extent. Today (1924) its successors manufacture more ether and more substitutes for leather, ivory and shell than any other concern in America. In 1914 Mr. du Pont, feeling that the company should reward certain of the older and more faithful employees who had helped to build up the company, proposed to the directors that they buy from him at a nominal price 20,000 shares of stock and present it to the employees. Some of the directors demurred at the price and Mr. du Pont then offered to sell out his entire interest in the company for $14,000,000. This offer a majority of the directors refused but others, headed by Mr. Pierre du Pont, a kinsman, organized a syndicate of bankers and purchased his holdings. After the deal was completed, however, a suit seeking to set aside the sale was begun and for three years this litigation occupied the attention of various courts, with the result that the sale ultimately was upheld. In the meanwhile the value of the stock involved increased from $14,000,000 to $50,000,000 as a result of war orders. Having reorganized the company and placed it on a successful footing, Mr. du Pont resigned as president in 1914, before the litigation began. He hoped thereafter to enjoy a life of leisure, but having already accepted the chairmanship of the board of directors of the Equitable Office Building Corporation, his time was largely occupied during the following year with the construction of the Equitable building, New York city, then the largest office building in the world, containing 2,300 offices and costing $30,000,000. In 1915 he purchased the controlling interest in the Equitable Life Assurance Society from J. P. Morgan & Co. Later he succeeded in mutualizing the society and disposed of his stock to the policyholders without profit on his investment. In 1918 he became president of the Industrial Finance Corporation, which controls the "Morris plan" of lending money to small borrowers. In addition to his business activity, Mr. du Pont took a keen interest in politics and for twenty years was the recognized Republican leader in Delaware. He was chairman of the Delaware Republican state committee from 1904 to 1908 and national committeeman from Delaware from 1908 to 1924. He was chairman of the speakers' bureau at Republican headquarters in 1908 and was a liberal contributor to the campaign funds of his party. He was brigadier general of the national guard under five governors of Delaware. In 1921 he was appointed U. S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sen. J. O. Wolcott, and in the senate served on the committees of commerce, education and labor, and expenditures of the executive departments. His tenure expired Mar. 3, 1923. In the preceding November elections in Delaware, he was a candidate for both the short and long terms, but was defeated by Thomas F. Bayard. He has been an enthusiast on the subject of good roads and at his own expense built and presented to the state a paved highway extending 100 miles from Wilmington through Dover to Selbyville, Del., and costing $4,000,000. He is also the chief owner of a chain of New York hotels, which includes the Waldorf-Astoria, the McAlpin and the Claridge. Sen. du Pont is a natural leader of men. His policy is to work with rather than over those who are in his employ. He works in wood and metal for his own amusement, his several residences containing many articles made by his own hands, and he is an enthusiastic yachtsman. He has been active in many forms of philanthropy and in 1920 gave $1,000,000 to a fund of $10,000,000 for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of the corporation of which he is a member, and helped to raise the remainder of the amount as chairman of the drive committee. Besides the business connections already noted he is chairman of the board of the Empire Trust Co., director of the Wilmington Trust Co., the Union National Bank of Wilmington, and the National Surety Co. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Engineering Association of the South, the Engineers and Architects Club, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Rittenhouse and Southern clubs of Philadelphia, Pa., the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Metropolitan, Lawyers', Manhattan, Bankers', Recess and New York Yacht clubs of New York city, and the Wilmington and Wilmington Country clubs of Wilmington, Del. Mr. du Pont was married, Jan. 17, 1889, to Alice, daughter of Victor du Pont, of Wilmington, Del., and has two sons: Francis Victor and Eleuthère Irénée du Pont; and three daughters: Ellen Coleman; Alice Hounsfield, wife of Douglass Buck Wilson, and Renée de P. du Pont.

TAYLOR, George Braxton, clergyman and author, was born at Staunton, Va., Apr. 25, 1860, son of George Boardman and Susan Spottiswoode (Braxton) Taylor, grandson of James Barnett and Mary (Williams) Taylor and great-grandson of George Taylor, who came from Barton-on-Humber, England, in 1805, settled first in New

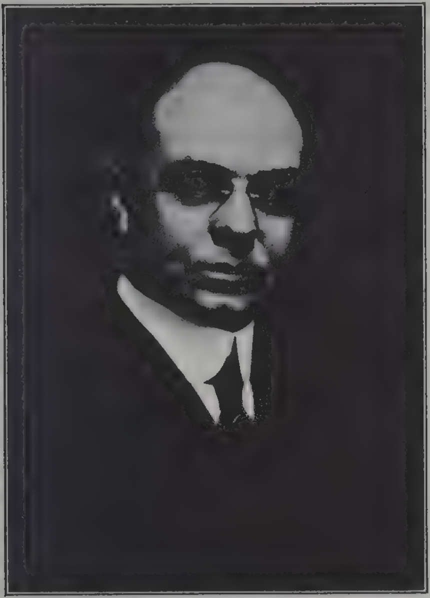
York city and later in Mecklenburg county, Va. James Barnett Taylor was a Baptist clergyman in Richmond, Va., and for the last twenty-six years of his life corresponding secretary of the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist convention. George Boardman Taylor (q.v.) was also a Baptist clergyman, a chaplain in Stonewall Jackson's command during the civil war, chaplain of the University of Virginia, and an author, and from 1873 to 1907 he was in charge of the Italian mission of his denomination in Rome, Italy. On his maternal side George Braxton Taylor is descended from Carter Braxton (q.v.), a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He studied at the University of Virginia and in Rome, Italy, and was graduated at Richmond (Va.) College in 1881, subsequently pursuing graduate studies at the University of Virginia. He was graduated at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., in 1886, later attending lectures at the University of Rome, and it was in Rome that he delivered, in Italian, his first sermon. After being ordained to the ministry in 1886, he was pastor during the ensuing year at Fairmount, Mt. Shiloh and Mt. Plain, Va., and at Chapel Hill, N. C., during 1887–89. He was associate pastor of the First Church of Baltimore, Md., during 1889–91; and pastor of the First Church at Macon, Ga., during 1891–94 and Liberty and Hebron, in Appomattox county, Va., from 1894 to 1903. In the latter year he became pastor at Enon and Troutville, Va., and professor of the English Bible and resident chaplain of Hollins (Va.) College, retaining both of these appointments to the present time (1924). He is the founder of the Sunbeam (missionary) societies for the children of southern Baptists; and a trustee of the University of Richmond (formerly Richmond College), the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville, Ky., and the Baptist orphanage of Virginia at Salem. During 1911–16 he was a member of the Judson centennial committee of the southern Baptist convention, and in 1919 he was manager for the Valley Association of Virginia in the Baptist campaign to raise $75,000,000. During the European war he assisted in the organization of the war savings stamp campaign. He is the author of "The Life and Letters of Rev. George Boardman Taylor, D.D." (1908), and the "Lives of Virginia Baptist Ministers" (third series, 1912; fourth series, 1913; and fifth series, 1915); and a contributor to newspapers and magazines. Literary studies constitute his chief form of recreation. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Mercer University, Macon, Ga., in 1894. Dr. Taylor is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, the Colonnade Club of the University of Virginia, and the University Club of Roanoke, Va. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat. He was married Dec. 19, 1888, to Jessie, daughter of Frederick M. Cabell of Nelson county, Va., and they had one son, George Cabell Taylor.

BILBO, Theodore Gilmore, thirty-first governor of Mississippi (1916–20), was born at Juniper Grove, Miss., Oct. 13, 1877, son of James Oliver and Beedie (Wallace) Bilbo. He studied at the University of Nashville during 1897–1900; and for six years taught in the rural schools of his native state. He was a student at the law school of Vanderbilt University during 1905–07, and the University of Michigan in 1908. He was admitted to the bar of Mississippi in 1906 and the following year began the practice of his profession at Poplarville, Miss., in association with John H. Napier. In 1913 he organized with William A. Shipman the law firm of Bilbo & Shipman, Poplarville, with which he is affiliated at the present time (1924). He was a member of the Mississippi state senate during 1908–12, lieutenant-governor of Mississippi in 1912–16, and governor during 1916–20. During the period of our participation in the European war, the state coöperated enthusiastically with the federal government in the selective draft and the several finance campaigns; and under the leadership of Gov. Bilbo were enacted into law numerous constructive reform measures in the realm of government and jurisprudence, social welfare and education. They include the creation of a state educational commission, a state illiteracy commission, a state board of legal examiners, a state board of pardons, a state equalization commission, a state highway commission and a state live plant board; the introduction of the initiative and referendum; the passage of a uniform negotiable instruments law, a "blue sky" law, a law authorizing nine jurors to return verdicts in civil cases, an anti-lobby law, the abolition of public hanging in the state, and the enforcement of preventive measures against blindness among infants; the establishment of the industrial and training school, a correctionary institution for youth, the state tubercular sanitarium, the state charity hospital at Laurel, Miss.; the construction of new dormitories at the Old Soldiers' Home, and the rebuilding of the deaf and dumb institute. Mississippi was the first state in the Union to ratify the federal prohibition amendment Jan. 8, 1918, and perfected its operation by a vigorous enforcement law. Gov. Bilbo was a trustee of Clarke Memorial College and the Pearl River county agricultural high school. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Woodmen of the World, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was a member of the southern educational conference. His chief recreation is agriculture. Politically he is a Democrat and he is a member of the Baptist church. Gov. Bilbo was twice married: (1) May 25, 1898, to Lillian, daughter of C. A. Herrington of Wiggins, Miss.; she died in 1900; he was married (2) at Nicholson, Miss., Jan. 27, 1903, to Linda Ruth, daughter of James Gaddy of Purvis, Miss. He has two children: Jessie Forrest, wife of Dr. C. Lamar Smith, and Theodore Gilmore Bilbo, Jr.

PLEHN, Carl Copping, educator and economist, was born in Providence, R. I., June 20, 1867, son of Julius and Mary (Copping) Plehn. His father, who was a silversmith, came from Schleswig-Holstein in 1865 and settled in Providence. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of that city. He was graduated at Brown University in 1889 with the degree A.B., receiving the degree LL.D. from that institution in 1914 and the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Göttingen in 1891. During 1892–93 he was professor of history and political science in Middlebury (Vt.) College. He then joined the faculty of the University of California as assistant professor of political economy, became associate professor of finance and statistics in 1896, has been Flood professor of finance since 1909, and was dean of the college of commerce during 1898–1910. In addition to his teaching he was supervisor of the federal census for the first district of California in 1900, chief statistician with the Philippine commission during 1900–01, and served as member and secretary of the commission on the revision of the revenue laws of California during 1905–11. As an economist his special interest is in government, finance and taxation. He has taught every branch of economics. When he first went to the University of California he was the only economist on the faculty. In recent years the economic staff of the institution has reached some twelve members of professional rank. He is author of "Das Kreditwesen der Staaten und Städte der Nord-Amerikanischen Union in Seiner Historischen Entwickelung" (1891); "Introduction to Public Finance" (1896; 4th edition, 1920); "Revenue Systems of State and Local Governments" (1907); "Government Finance" (1915), and is a constant contributor of reviews and articles on economic subjects to magazines and papers. He is a member of the American Economic Association (president, 1923), National Tax Association and the American Statistical Association. Politically he is a Republican. He was married May 16, 1884, to Elizabeth De Long, daughter of Ezra Brainerd (q.v.), president of Middlebury College. They have two children: Mary Elizabeth and Julius Brainerd Plehn.

DAVIS, Norman Hezekiah, under-secretary of state, was born in Bedford county, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1878, son of Maclin Hezekiah and Christina Lee (Shofner) Davis; grandson of Maclin Davis and Martha Jane (Ray) Davis; great-grandson of Maclin and Matilda Greenwell Davis, and descendant of Snead Davis, who was born in Wilkes county, N. C., and was a soldier in the revolutionary war. He attended Vanderbilt University in 1897–98 and Leland Stanford, Jr., University in 1899–1900. He began his business career in Cuba in 1902 and three years later organized at Havana the Trust Co. of Cuba, of which he was president until 1917. Upon the declaration of the war against Germany he volunteered his services to the U. S. government and was appointed financial adviser to the secretary of the treasury in connection with loans to the allied governments. In this connection in July, 1918, he was sent on a special mission to arrange for the purchase in Spain of supplies needed by the American army in France. Soon after the close of the war, he was sent by Pres. Wilson to Europe as a member of the supreme council of supply and relief which had been created to administer relief to the inhabitants of Europe whom the war had reduced to the point of starvation. Mr. Davis had charge of the financing of relief measures, Herbert Hoover being in control of the supplying of food. He was engaged in this work when he was appointed the official financial adviser to the American peace commission, and the American member of the allied armistice commission, accompanying Marshal Foch and the other members of this commission to meet the German armistice commission at Treves and Spa to negotiate the armistice. Subsequently, his financial ability was further recognized by his selection as chairman of the financial section of the supreme economic council, which had been created to deal with questions of finance, food, blockade control, shipping and raw materials during the armistice period. About the same time he also became a member of the reparations commission, appointed to determine the amount which enemy countries ought to pay for reparation, in what form and within what time payment should be made. He served as a member of this commission until the failure of the United States to ratify the treaty of peace made necessary the withdrawal of American representatives on the commission. He was also a member of the financial commission of the peace conference which together with the supreme economic council drafted the financial provisions to be embodied in the peace treaty, submitted to the supreme war council and later to the peace conference. Returning to America in June, 1919, he was appointed assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of foreign loans, in which position he served until June, 1920, when he resigned and was then appointed under-secretary of state. He continued in that post until Mar. 7, 1921. During part of this period he was acting secretary of state and discharged with ability and success the duties of that high office. He was also chairman of the international conference on electrical communications held in Washington in 1920 and 1921. The University of the South conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. in 1921. He is a member of the Chevy Chase and Metropolitan clubs of Washington, and the Century and Links clubs of New York. He was married in October, 1898, to Mackie, daughter of Walter G. Paschall, deceased, of Atlanta, Ga., and has eight children, namely: Maclin P., Norman P., Martha, Christine, Goode, John Paschall, Mary and Sarah Davis.

HARRIS, Seale, physician and surgeon, was born at Cedartown, Ga., Mar. 13, 1870, son of Charles Hooks and Margaret Anne (Monk) Harris, and grandson of Peter Coffee and Narcissa Ann (Hooks) Harris. Harris's father was a surgeon in the Confederate army during the civil war, and was a man of unusual literary and professional attainments. Seale Harris was educated at the Marietta Male Academy, of which his brother, J. C. Harris, was principal, and the University of Georgia, and was graduated M.D. at the University of Virginia in 1894. He took postgraduate work at the New York Polyclinic Hospital in 1900; at the Post-Graduate Medical School, Chicago, in 1904; at Johns Hopkins University medical school, in 1906, and at the University of Vienna and other European medical clinics, in 1906. He began to practice his profession at Union Springs, Ala., in 1894, and until 1906 was proprietor of the Chunnenuggee Sanatorium there. During 1901–04 he was surgeon and captain in the 2d Ala. national guard. In 1907 he located at Mobile, Ala., and for the next seven years was professor of the practice of medicine in the medical department of the University of Alabama and physician-in-chief of the Mobile City Hospital. In 1915 he settled at Birmingham, Ala., where he specialized in gastrointestinal and other abdominal diseases, and in 1920 established the Dietetic Institute. During 1909–21 he was editor of the "Southern Medical Journal." During the European war he entered the medical department of the U. S. army with the rank of major, on the staff of Surg. Gen. Gorgas and was placed in charge of the section of gastro-intestinal diseases in the division of internal medicine in the surgeon general's office. In May, 1917, in response to a cablegram from Gen. Pershing, he became a member and secretary of the research committee of the American Red Cross in France. He was also editor of "War Medicine." He was commissioned lieutenant colonel in November, 1918. In 1919 he investigated food conditions and nutritional diseases in Italy, Austria and Germany, and was a member of Pres. Wilson's party to Italy. On leaving the military service he was promoted colonel, medical reserve corps. In 1919–20 he was state treasurer for Alabama of the Armenian relief committee, and chairman of the fund-raising committee to establish the Gorgas School of Sanitation in the University of Alabama. He was local surgeon for the Central of Georgia Railway Co., and president of the Central of Georgia Railway Surgeons' Association. Dr. Harris is known as a contributor to medical journals, and is president of the American Medical Editors' Association. He is a fellow of the London Society of Tropical Medicine, and a member of the Southern Medical Association (president, 1921), the American Medical Association, the American Society of Tropical Medicine, the American Gastro-enterological Association, and of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Phi Chi and Masonic fraternities, and of the Country Club of Birmingham. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married Apr. 28, 1897, to Stella, daughter of Capt. Joel H. Rainer, a planter of Union Springs, Ala. He has two children: Josephine Anne and Seale Harris, Jr.



MITCHELL, Charles Edwin, banker, was born at Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 6, 1877, son of George E. and Annie (Knowlton) Mitchell. He was graduated at Amherst College with the A.B. degree in 1899 and entered the service of the Western Electric Co., Chicago, Ill., serving an apprenticeship in several office departments. In 1902 he became credit manager for the company, and while acting in that capacity qualified in law and accountancy. He was in New York for the company for a brief period, and then in 1903 was made assistant to the president in Chicago. A year later he was made assistant manager, supervising the purchasing and sales departments in the West, as well as the manufacturing of electrical machinery. In 1906 he resigned from the Western Electric Co. to become assistant to the president of the Trust Co. of America, New York city. The panic of 1907 brought him more closely into the detail of banking and finance, to which he turned with increasing interest. For five years he conducted a banking business of his own under the name of C. E. Mitchell & Co. In 1916 he was made vice-president of the National City Co., which had been organized in 1912 as the security sales department of the National City Bank, and soon after was made president. The National City Company, whose paid-in capital of $55,000,000 is owned by the stockholders of the bank, has fifty branch offices throughout the United States and in Europe, and under his wise management its business increased rapidly. In 1921 he was elected president of the National City Bank of New York retaining the presidency of the National City Co., and he held both positions until the absorption of the Farmer's Loan & Trust Co. of New York by the National City Bank of New York on June 29, 1929, when he resigned and became chairman of the National City Organization, which includes besides the bank, the National City Co., the National City Bank of New York (France) S.A., the National City Safe Deposit Co. and the International Banking Corporation; president and director of the Banque Nationale de la Republique d'Haiti; a director of the Corporation Trust Co. of New York, the Corporation Trust Co. of New Jersey, Discount Corporation of New York, United States Realty & Improvement Co., Remington Arms Co., Inc., International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., American & Foreign Power Co. and the Agricultural Credit Corporation, and a trustee of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of the Carnegie Foundation. His clubs are the Metropolitan, University, Recess, Bankers, Lawyers, the Links, National Golf, India House, Riding, Piping Rock, Tuxedo and New York Yacht. His chief recreation is golf. He was married, June 3, 1908, to Elizabeth R., daughter of Col. W. P. Rend, of Chicago, Ill., and has two children: Rita and Craig Knowlton Mitchell.

GREEN, Charles Montraville, physician and surgeon, was born in Medford, Mass., Dec. 18, 1850, son of George Bent and Melinda (Wetherbee) Green. He was descended from Thomas Green, a native of England, who emigrated to New England in 1635, and settled at Malden, Mass., in 1638, the line being through his son Henry and his wife Esther Hasey; their son Joseph and his wife Hannah Green; their son Jabez and his wife Mary ———; their son Joseph and his wife Lucy Bent, and their son Darius and his wife Elizabeth Bent, who were the grandparents of the physician. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1874, with the degree of A.B. cum laude, and at the Harvard Medical School with the degree of M.D. in 1877. After devoting two years to hospital work and post-graduate study at home and in Europe, he began the practice of medicine in Boston, Mass., in 1879. For ten years he conducted a general practice, and thereafter specialized in obstetrics and diseases of women. In October, 1879, he was appointed a district physician of the Boston Dispensary and, a year later, a member of the staff at the central office. In 1881 he was transferred to the new department for diseases of women, in which he served for four years, and in 1895 he secured the establishment of an obstetrical department of which he was head surgeon until 1907. Dr. Green was also a surgeon in the out-patient department of the Free Hospital for Women during 1882–85; assistant physician to the Boston Lying-in Hospital 1884–90, and assistant visiting physician 1890–97. He was made a member of the corporation in 1891, and visiting physician in charge during 1907–15. In 1884 he was appointed physician for diseases of women in the out-patient department of the Boston City Hospital; in 1893 assistant visiting physician, and in 1895 visiting physician. He was also consulting physician to the State Hospital at Tewksbury, and the Adams Nervine Asylum. In 1880 Dr. Green joined with several colleagues in establishing a series of summer courses in medical instruction in Boston which subsequently became the foundation of the summer school of medicine at Harvard. In 1883 he was appointed assistant in obstetrics in the Harvard Medical School; in 1886 instructor; in 1894 assistant professor of obstetrics; in 1904 associate professor of obstetrics and clinical gynecology; in 1907 professor of obstetrics; in 1911 professor of obstetrics and gynecology, and in 1915 professor emeritus. He was a member of the school committee of Boston during 1888–93, holding the chairmanship of the committee on high schools and textbooks. He is the author of "Diseases of Women" (1915), writen according to the case method of teaching, which he helped to develop at Harvard; and a large number of medical papers, memorials, addresses and historical articles. Dr. Green contributed many years of service to the Massachusetts militia. Enlisting in the 5th Mass. volunteer militia in 1870, he served for seven years; then entering the 1st corps of cadets, M. V. M., of Boston, he served as assistant surgeon and surgeon, later with the rank of major. After thirty-five years of continuous militia service he retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and was made honorary member of the cadets and member of the Veteran Association. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the American Gynecological Society, and a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society (vice-president); the Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society; the Boston Society for Medical Observation; the Boston Obstetrical Society (president), the Boston Society for Medical Improvement (president), and the Boston Medical Library Association. His other affiliations include the General Society of Colonial Wars (surgeon-general); the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars (surgeon) and the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married June 29, 1876, to Helen Lincoln, daughter of John Ware, professor of theory and practice of physic in Harvard University (1836–58). They had two sons, Charles Montraville, Jr., and Robert Montraville Green.

MANNING, Vannoy Hartog, (Van H.), civil engineer and director of the U. S. bureau of mines, was born at Horn Lake Depot, Miss., Dec. 15, 1861, son of Vannoy Hartog and Mary Zilafro (Wallace) Manning, grandson of Reuben Staten and Elizabeth Dorothy (Howell) Manning and great-grandson of Marcus and Sallie (Staten) Manning. His father served in the Confederate army in the civil war, rising to the rank of colonel of the 3rd Ark. infantry, and represented the second Mississippi district in the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses. His son attended the University of Mississippi and began his professional career as topographic engineer with the U. S. geological survey. He served in this capacity from 1885 to 1910, and engaged in topographic mapping in almost all the states of the Union. Upon the establishment of the bureau of mines in the department of the interior in

1910, he was appointed its chief clerk. The following year he became assistant director, in 1914 acting director, and in 1915 director by appointment of Pres. Wilson. Believing war with Germany was inevitable, two months before its formal declaration Mr. Manning began to mobilize the chemical engineering talent of the country and the day war was declared probably fifty engineers were working on chemical war problems. During the period of American participation, his high professional attainments, foresight, exceptional administrative power and wide acquaintance among the scientific men of the country, made the bureau of mines one of the most potent agencies of the government for the prosecution of the military program. The regular army authorities, with numerous and vital other questions crowding upon them for solution, appeared slow to realize the importance of organizing the chemical forces of the country as a part of the war program, and Mr. Manning's efforts to arouse their interest in that subject at first were unsuccessful. Accordingly he obtained funds from the department of interior for war gas experimentation and secured the coöperation of many chemists. When the military authorities turned their attention to the problem of chemical warfare, several hundred chemists were working on gas masks, toxic gases, smokes, smoke screens, gas shells and bombs, flame throwers, signal lights, incendiary bombs and numerous other offensive and defensive devices. When the army took over the work two months before the armistice, and organized the chemical warfare service, there were 1,900 chemists engaged in the war gas investigations under the direction of Mr. Manning. When one of his colleagues, Col. G. A. Burrell, had located in Texas a supply of helium, a non-inflammable gas, he immediately foresaw its great usefulness in the development of aeronautics and interested army and navy experts in its production from natural gas. Through his personal efforts, funds were allotted for the construction of helium plants, one of which had begun operations before the armistice. He also procured an allotment of funds from the U. S. army for a potassium cyanide plant which was erected under his direction at Saltville, Va., and equipped for the production of large quantities of this chemical, a necessary factor in various chemical compounds used in warfare. As the director of the bureau of mines he was one of the first to suggest, as a war measure, the increase of production and the conservation of coal, a step which led to the creation of the fuel administration a few months later. He was also instrumental in locating and developing deposits of various war minerals and chemicals, his data proving invaluable to the war industries board when that body was formed. In 1920 he resigned to become director of research of the American Petroleum Institute, organized by the leading petroleum producers of the country, to afford a means of coöperation with the government in all matters of national concern; to foster foreign and domestic trade; to promote the interests of the petroleum industry in all its branches, and to promote the mutual improvement of its members and the study of the arts and sciences related to the petroleum industry. In 1924 he resigned as director of research of the American Petroleum Institute and since then has been engaged in consultative practice. He is the author of technical reports published by the bureau of mines, including "U. S. Coals Available for Export Trade" in Bulletin 76 (1914); "The Work of the Bureau of Mines" in Bulletin 141 (1917); "Experiment Stations of the Bureau of Mines" in Bulletin 175, and "War Work of the Bureau of Mines" in Bulletin 178 (1919). The honorary degree of doctor of engineering was conferred upon him by the University of Pittsburgh in 1919. He is an honorary member of the Institution of Petroleum Technologists, London, England, and a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical engineers, the National Geographic Society, the American Mining Congress, the American Society for Testing Materials, the Coal Mining Institute of America, the American Institution of Petroleum Technologists, the National Research Council, the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the Engineers and West Side Tennis clubs of New York city and the Cosmos Club (Washington, D. C.), and the Masonic order. He was married at Denison, Tex., Jan. 8, 1898, to Emily Stewart, daughter of A. O. Stevens, of Washington, D. C., and has two children: Vannoy Hartog, Jr., and Oscar Stevens Manning.

PENNEY, James Cash, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Hamilton, Mo., Sept. 16, 1875, son of James Cash and Mary Frances (Paxton) Penney. His father was a Baptist minister, farmer, and at one time a Populist candidate for congress. His mother's father was Col. Richard Paxton, a distinguished Kentuckian. Mr. Penney attended the high school at Hamilton and began his business career there as clerk in a general store in 1895. For the benefit of his health he went to Colorado in 1897 and after a brief period of employment in a Denver store he purchased a meat and bakery business, at Longmont, Colo. This venture proving unsuccessful, he next found employment as a clerk for Johnson & Callahan, merchants, at Evanston, Wyo. In 1902 his employers established a store at Kemmerer, Wyo., a new frontier town, and Mr. Penney became its manager, with a one-third interest in the business. He made it a success and in 1907 purchased the interests of his partners. With the store at Kemmerer as a basis, he began to expand his operations, establishing a second store at Cumberland, Wyo., in 1908, and a third at Eureka, Wyo., in 1909. The business flourished and additional stores, each handling a wide line of general merchandise, followed one another in rapid succession, the Penney chain crossing the boundary lines of state after state as the field of operations grew until there are now (1930) J. C. Penney Company department stores in operation in every state in the Union, to the total number of 1,450. In 1929 they had total sales in excess of $209,000,000. In the early days the stores were carried on under partnership names, differing in each case in accordance with the interests represented. They were also styled "Golden Rule" stores though that was never a corporate name. The original incorporation took place on Jan. 16, 1913, under the name of the J. C. Penney Co. Mr. Penney commenced business with an initial cash payment of $500, giving a note for $1,500 as his share of the one-third arrangement with his partners, Johnson & Callahan. Present capitalization including all classes of stock, according to the balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1929, is

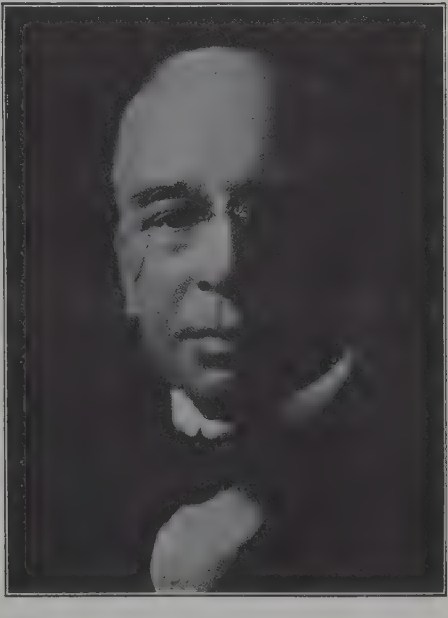
$41,608,158. The headquarters of the company were maintained at Kemmerer until the spring of 1908 when they were removed to Salt Lake city. Offices were established in New York city in 1913 and in January 1926 the company moved into the J. C. Penney Co. building, an 18-story structure erected as headquarters for this enormous merchandising organization. From the origin of the company store managers have participated in the business by being permitted to acquire stock based upon their earning production and financed out of such earnings. Mr. Penney was president of the J. C. Penney Co., until January, 1917, when he became chairman of its board of directors, being succeeded as president by Earl Corder Sams, who started as his clerk in the first Penney store at Kemmerer, Wyo., in 1907.

Mr. Penney is interested in humanitarian and religious activities and in agricultural development, and has given liberally of his wealth to promote the welfare of mankind. In 1925, in association with Ralph Waldo Gwinn, counsel for the J. C. Penney Co., he organized the J. C. Penney-Gwinn Corp., and purchased a tract of 120,000 acres of land adjacent to Green Cove Springs in Clay county, Fla., on which a scientific farming community, known as Penney Farms, has been established. Here a number of farm families are successfully working out, under the direction of experts, many problems of agricultural production and distribution on scientifically proven and sound economic principles. The tract has 20,000 acres of cleared land, 100 miles of roads, sixteen miles of railroad connecting with the Atlantic Coast Line, demonstration dairy and poultry farms, nursery and demonstration plots for tung oil, pecans, fruits, berries and vegetables. Farm equipment of all kinds is rented to farmers at cost. Each farmer admitted to the community is permitted to pay for his farm and the necessary buildings, out of his earnings. The J. C. Penney-Gwinn Corp., also maintains a hotel with mineral springs at Green Cove Springs. As a memorial to his parents Mr. Penney established at Penney Farms in 1926 the Memorial Home Community where retired ministers or missionaries and their wives are provided free of charge with comfortable living quarters, in which to pass their declining years. The community consists of twenty-two houses, each containing four to six apartments of three rooms and bath. The homes are comfortably furnished, each apartment being outfitted with every modern convenience. The houses, of modified Norman architecture, are built around an open plaza, at one end of which, and dominating the entire group of buildings, is a community chapel and library building. The Memorial Home Community is non-denominational in character, as high as nineteen creeds having been represented in its population. It is maintained by the J. C. Penney Foundation which was established by Mr. Penney in 1923 for the purpose of aiding religious, benevolent, scientific and educational projects. The Foundation provides for research, experimentation and counsel in the field of vocational guidance. Mr. Penney's interest in agriculture is also reflected in the noted Emmadine Farm at Hopewell Junction, Dutchess county, New York, which has produced some of the finest prize winning Guernsey cattle in the world. He is president of the J. C. Penney-Gwinn Corp., and the J. C. Penney Foundation chairman of the board of the City National Bank in Miami and Foremost Dairy Products, Inc., president of The Christian Herald Association which publishes the "Christian Herald," a religious weekly; president and trustee of Christian Herald Children's Home; vice-president of Kimball Investment Co.; director of the Broadway Temple Association; member of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; director and member of the executive committee of the International Council of Religious Education; and a member of the Transportation, Advertising and National Arts clubs, of New York city; the American Yacht, Knollwood Country, and Indian Creek Golf clubs of Miami Beach, Fla., and the Congressional Country Club of Washington. The honorary degree of Doctor of Business Administration was bestowed upon him by Kansas Wesleyan University in 1925; Doctor of Commercial Science by Boston University in 1927, and LL. D. by Rollins College in 1928. Honorary membership in Beta Gamma Sigma was conferred upon him by Boston University in 1930. Mr. Penney is an ardent supporter of national prohibition and is an independent Democrat in politics. He has been married three times: (1) Aug. 24, 1899, to Berta A., daughter of William O. Hess, of Salt Lake city, Utah; she died in 1910 leaving two children, Roswell Kemper and James Cash Penney, Jr.; (2) July 29, 1919, to Mary Hortense, daughter of Edwin E. Kimball, of Salt Lake city, by whom he had one son, Kimball Penney; (3) Aug. 10, 1926, to Caroline B., daughter of Mrs. Marie Autenrieth, of Phoenix, Ariz. Of the last marriage there are two daughters, Mary Frances and Caroline Marie Penney.

WHEELER, George Wakeman, jurist, was born in Woodville, Miss., Dec. 1, 1860, son of George W. and Lucy (Dowie) Wheeler, grandson of Charles and Jerusha (Bradley) Wheeler, and great-grandson of Stephen Wheeler, a judge of the Fairfield county (Conn.) court. Charles Wheeler was a member of both houses of the Connecticut legislature, and his son, George W. Wheeler, father of the jurist, was a teacher in Mississippi and, after returning North in 1868, a judge of the court of common pleas in Hackensack, N. J. His son completed the course at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., in 1877, was graduated at Yale, academic department, in 1881, and after studying law in the office of Garret Ackerson, Jr., Hackensack, N. J., he was graduated at the Yale law school with the degree of LL.B. in 1883. The same year he established a law partnership with Howard J. Curtis in Bridgeport, Conn., under the firm name of Wheeler & Curtis, which continued until 1893. He was city attorney and corporation counsel for Bridgeport during 1890–92; judge of the superior court of Connecticut in 1893–1910; justice of the supreme court of errors of Connecticut in 1910–20, and chief justice since 1920 by appointment of Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb to succeed Samuel O. Prentice. During 1912–19 he was chairman of the Connecticut state bar examining committee. In 1917 he served as chairman of the executive committee of the war bureau of Bridgeport, and in 1918–19 he was a member of the state council of defense. Justice Wheeler is a member of the council of the American Law Institute and the leading clubs of Bridgeport, and in his political affiliations is a Democrat. Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1919. He was married July 6, 1894, to Agnes L., daughter of Charles Macy of New York city, and they have two children: Helen Lucy and George Macy Wheeler.

TILTON, Edward Lippincott, architect, was born in New York city, Oct. 19, 1861, son of Benjamin White and Mary (Baker) Tilton, and a descendant of Sir John Tilton, Knight (1154–89), who lived during the reign of Henry II, of England. The founder of the family in America was John Tilton who settled at Saugus (now Lynn), Mass., in 1630; was a founder of Gravesend, L. I.; purchased Barren Island, L. I., from the Indians, 1664, and with eleven associates, known as John Tilton & Co., purchased land from the Indians in Monmouth county, N. J. From him the line of descent runs through John and Margaret (Lippincott) Tilton; Nathan and Increase (Lippincott) Tilton; William and Esther (Middleton) Tilton, and Amos and Elizabeth White Tilton, who were the parents of Benjamin White Tilton. The latter was a carriage manufacturer and later a manager of estates, and founded a hospital and library in Mount Vernon, N. Y. Mr. Tilton was educated at the Chappaqua Mountain Institute (1874–1877), and at the age of sixteen was employed in the banking office of Corlies, Macy & Co., New York city. Later he became interested in architecture, and in 1887, after a year's experience as draftsman for the firm of McKim, Mead & White, began a three-year course of study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, also traveling through France, Spain and Italy. In 1891 he began architectural practice in New York city, in partnership with William A. Boring, under the style, Boring & Tilton, and in this association designed the U. S. immigration station (Ellis Island), New York harbor. Since 1905 Mr. Tilton has practiced alone. He has designed a number of public buildings, including more than 130 public libraries. In 1895 he was selected by the American Institute of Archaeology to study and restore the famous Heraeum near Argos, Greece. He published a report of his study in 1903, and wrote the chapter on the architecture of Greece in Sturgis' "Dictionary of Architecture." Mr. Tilton was awarded a gold medal at the Paris exposition in 1900, and at the expositions in Buffalo, N. Y. in 1901 and in St. Louis, Mo., in 1904, also the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects in 1925, for library design. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, the Archaeological Institute (treasurer of N. Y. Society since 1900), the Society of Beaux Arts Architects (president, 1901–02, and treasurer for fifteen years of its Paris prize committee), the Architectural League, the Century Association of New York and the Scarsdale (N. Y.) Golf Club. His religious affiliation is with the Society of Friends. He is fond of exercise, particularly horseback riding and golf, and of reading. Mr. Tilton was married June 5, 1901 to Mary Eastman, daughter of Charles Carroll Bigelow, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. They have had two children: Mary Elizabeth and Charles Edward Tilton.

FILENE, Edward Albert, merchant, was born in Salem, Mass., Sept. 3, 1860, son of William and Clara (Ballin) Filene. His father emigrated from Prussia in 1848 and after conducting dry goods stores in Salem, New York city and Lynn, Mass., established a similar business in Boston, Mass., which was the foundation of the present firm of William Filene's Sons Co. After a public school education, Edward A. Filene entered the business in 1880 and with his brother Abraham took over the management of the Boston store when his father retired in 1890. In 1901 the business moved into a much larger building in a new location; Mr. Filene became manager in that year and president in 1908. Under his direction the William Filene's Sons Co. has developed into one of Boston's mercantile landmarks, its annual turnover amounting to $34,000,000 for the year 1929. An element which entered into the company's success was the policy of allowing his employees to share in the executive management of the firm through representation on the board of directors, and introducing welfare work, social justice and cooperation with employees, on the theory that the physical and spiritual well-being of the workers is fundamental in the successful development of all industry. Throughout his career he has been a close student of social and economic conditions in the commercial world. While touring Europe in 1907 he studied the credit unions or cooperative banks, organized by farmers, artisans and small tradesmen, such as the Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzsch systems in Germany and the feasibility of the adoption of similar banks in the United States. With the cooperation of the bank commissioner of Massachusetts, he secured in 1909 the enactment by the state legislature of the first credit union law adopted in the United States. He was one of the organizers of the Massachusetts Credit Union Association in 1917, which was designed to promote the establishment of credit unions as a public service, and contributed freely to its funds. Convinced of the value of cooperative banking as a means of stimulating thrift and eliminating usury, he organized the National



Committee on People's Banks in 1919 and advocated the adoption of credit unions on a national scale. A development of this body was the National Credit Union Extension Bureau, founded by Mr. Filene in 1921, to facilitate state legislation authorizing the formation of cooperative credit associations throughout the United States and to aid their organization. The outbreak of the World war found him in Paris and he immediately volunteered his services to Ambassador Herrick's advisory committee which cared for stranded Americans in that city. Realizing that the United States must ultimately enter the conflict and that shipping facilities would be the most important problem, he urged an immediate ship building program and when the United States joined the Allies he was made chairman of the shipping committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. A staunch advocate of the League of Nations, he was one of the founders of the League to Enforce Peace, and with ex-President Taft and President Lowell of Harvard he travelled 16,000 miles throughout the country speaking in behalf of the League. Mr. Filene is the inventor of an ingenious device for facilitating the translation or addresses made at international meetings in Geneva. By it the speaker's words are translated into the languages selected and after being amplified, are carried to the seating places where the listener can select the language he desires and hear the speaker in that language. Translation is made simultaneously with the speech. The invention has been officially adopted by the International Labor office at Geneva and is being considered in the League of Nations. The Twentieth Century Fund, of which Mr. Filene is the founder and president, was organized in 1922 for economic, industrial, civic and educational improvements. Through it the International Management Institute at Geneva receives a major part of its financial support. He also financed European peace awards in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy, to direct public thought in those countries to the problems of reconstruction. He has received the French Legion of Honor, the Order of the Crown, Italy, and the Gold Cross of Merit, Austria. He is the author of "The Way Out" (1924), which has been published in five European countries; "More Profits from Merchandising" (1927) and many articles in periodicals on industrial, economic and civic subjects. He is a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Association for Labor Legislation, American Civic Association, American Economic Association, Austro-American Institute of Education, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Council on Foreign Relations, East Asiatic Society, English-Speaking Union, Foreign Policy Association, International Chamber of Commerce, Italy-America Society, League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, National Child Labor Committee, National Economic League, National Institute of Social Sciences and the National Municipal League. He is unmarried.

NORLIN, George, 5th president of the University of Colorado (1919–..), was born at Concordia, Kan., April 1, 1871, son of Gustav Wilhelm and Valborg (Fahnehjelm) Norlin, natives of Sweden, who came to the United States soon after their marriage and settled in Kansas. He was graduated with the degree of A.B. at Hastings College in 1893, and was instructor in Greek in his alma mater for three years. He was senior fellow in Greek at the University of Chicago, during 1897–99 and received his Ph.D. degree in the following year. He went to the University of Colorado in 1899 as professor of Greek and held the chair until 1917 with the exception of the year 1901 when he took a special course at the Sorbonne in Paris. During the troublous time of the World war period Prof. Norlin was acting president of the University of Colorado and developed considerable ability as executive officer in addition to his growing reputation in the classics. In 1919 he was elected president to succeed Livingston Farrand (q.v.), a position he still holds. His administration has been notable for its growth and development and particularly for his efforts in enlarging the university medical school and the construction of a general hospital plant in the city of Denver as part of the university at a cost of $2,225,000. This sum was raised partly from the state legislature, partly from personal subscriptions, and $100,000 from the Carnegie Corporation. A uniform style of architecture (Italian) was adopted for a general campus plan and three buildings, the college of arts and sciences, and two modern gymnasiums have been constructed, while a fourth, the Alumni Memorial building is under construction; and a retirement plan with old age annuities for members of the faculty was inaugurated with the help of the Carnegie Corporation. During his presidency the student body has increased from 1,300 to 3,260 and the faculty from 120 to 300. He is the author of "Integrity in Education," translator of the works of Isocrates and an occasional contributor to popular and scientific publications. He is a member of the board of trustees of Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the National Education Association, Classical Association of the Middle West, Phi Beta Kappa, and the Phi Gama Delta fraternity. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Colorado College in 1920 and by the University of Missouri in 1921. He was married, June 21, 1924, to Minnie Covert Dutcher, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have one child, Agnes Rebecca Norlin.

EMMONS, Harold Hunter, lawyer, was born in Detroit, Mich., June 30, 1875, son of Marcus A. and Alma Margaret (Slaven) Emmons. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1897 with the degree A.B. and at the college of law of that institution in 1899 with the degree LL.B. He was at once admitted to the Michigan bar and began the practice of his profession in Detroit. He was associated with the law firm of Maybury & Lucking until 1903, when he was made a partner, and the name was changed to Maybury, Lucking, Emmons & Helfman, the other members being William C. Maybury, Alfred Lucking, and Harry Helfman. In 1913 he temporarily relinquished his law practice to serve as secretary and treasurer of the Regal Motor Car Co. and eight other associated companies. Returning to the law in 1917 he became a partner in the firm of Clark, Emmons, Bryant & Klein, in association with Joseph H. Clark, William G. Bryant, and George H. Klein. In 1900 he joined the Detroit naval reserve as landsman, and was promoted successively to ensign and lieutenant. When the United States entered the European war he was detailed to the aviation section of the U. S. signal corps, and made chief of engine production in the equipment division, being the only naval officer to be detailed to the army. It was the duty of the engine production department to supervise the production of aviation engines required by the army and navy, comprising seven types, namely, the Liberty, the Hispano-Suiza, the Bugatti, the Gnome Rotary, the Le Rhone Rotary, the Curtiss and the Hall-Scott. The work of building complete engines was assigned to twenty-three engine-building plants, which included, besides the aeroplane motor factories of the Curtiss Airplane Co., the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation and the Duesenberg Motor Corporation, the Packard, Ford, Lincoln, Cadillac, Buick, Marmon, Pierce-Arrow, Willys-Overland, Franklin, and other leading plants in the automotive industry, and the U. S. government engine plant at Long Island City, and seventy-nine parts plants throughout the country. The total number of aviation engines to be produced was 101,993, at a cost to the government of approximately $460,000,000. The Liberty engine, conceived by E. A. Deeds and S. D. Waldon, and designed by E. J. Hall and J. G. Vincent, was a standardized motor composed of interchangeable parts, made on the American plan of precision manufacture, and capable of being grouped in any multiple of two cylinders. It immediately took the lead among the aviation engines of the world as to efficiency and durability, and the demand for it on the part of all the allied governments for use in their land and sea planes, tanks, and fast motor boats, was prompt and overwhelming. Mr. Emmons took personal charge of the equipment of the factories for this special work, and the procurement of the special tools required for the production of engines. He organized the production work around four district offices which he established respectively in Detroit, under Maj. James G. Heaslet; in Pittsburgh, under Alexander Hamilton; in New York, under Victor M. Tyler and Maj. B. D. Gray; and in Buffalo, under Capt. Edward Moore. In keeping in touch with all the details of this work he traveled 98,657 miles. All manufacturing records were broken in the results achieved. During the fifteen months preceding the armistice, more than 30,000 aviation engines were made, one-half of which were the Liberty twelve-cylinder engines. At the peak of the production there were 250,000 men and women employed and 200 engines were being turned out daily. The design and production of the Liberty engine were held by the officers of the English war office to be America's outstanding industrial contribution to the war. This accomplishment was recognized by the secretary of war in awarding Mr. Emmons the distinguished service medal "for especially meritorious and conspicuous service as chief of engine production of air service"; he also received honorable mention from the British government, and was promoted to lieutenant commander in the U. S. navy. In addition to his professional activities Mr. Emmons is a director in the Scotten-Dillon Co., Guaranty Trust Co., Signal Motor Truck Co., Berry Bros., Welded Steel Barrel Co., and Detroit Motorbus Co., all of Detroit. In college he was president of his literary class and of the Students' Lecture Association, manager of the University Dramatic Association, treasurer of the Oratorical Association, manager of the baseball team, and member of the university athletic board and the board in control of athletics. He is a member of the Detroit Boat Club, the national, state and county bar associations, the Detroit Athletic, Detroit Golf, Bloomfield Hills Country and Lawyers' clubs of Detroit, the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Military Order of the Great War, American Legion, Society of Automotive Engineers, and Delta Chi fraternity. He was married Feb. 10, 1910, to Marion Clark, daughter of Oren Scotten, a manufacturer of Detroit, and has two children: Mary Margaret and Harold Hunter Emmons, Jr.

EMMONS, Walter Thirlmore, mechanical engineer and manufacturer, was born in Kansas City, Kans., May 21, 1889, son of Marcus A. and Alma Margaret (Slaven) Emmons. After studying in the engineering department, University of Michigan, during 1908–10, he spent three years in commercial and manufacturing work connected with the automobile industry, representing the Packard Motor Car Co. and other companies in a technical capacity in various parts of the country, and also driving racing cars a part of that time. He was graduated M.E. at the University of Michigan in 1915 and then entered the employ of the Ford Motor Co. as a student, and was gradually promoted until called into the U. S. naval service in July, 1917, as an ensign in the naval reserve force. After a period as engineering officer on training ships on the Great Lakes he was ordered overseas for duty in connection with the mining of the North Sea. After preliminary study in the details of that work at the bureau of ordnance, Washington, D. C., and the naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I., he went abroad and was temporarily detailed to the destroyer "Shaw," operating from Queenstown, Ireland. In February, 1918, he reported at Inverness, Scotland, at mine base No. 18, assisted in the construction of this base, and when mining operations were begun was detailed as transportation officer, in which post he was responsible for the movement of all mines and supplies for the base and for the fleet. More than 25,000 mines were taken into the base and assembled, before being sent out to be laid in the North Sea. They were handled six times in loading and unloading, and not one was dropped, due to the care and systematic methods employed in the work. In the fall of 1918 he was appointed executive officer of a new mining base projected at Bizerta, Tunis, but the conclusion of the armistice made the base unnecessary, and he returned to London, where he was promoted lieutenant, junior grade, and temporarily detailed to U. S. S. "New York," which convoyed Pres. Wilson into Brest, France, on his first trip. Early in 1919 he was ordered to Constantinople and detailed as engineering officer on the U. S. S. "Nahma," flagship of Adm. Bristol, American commissioner in the eastern

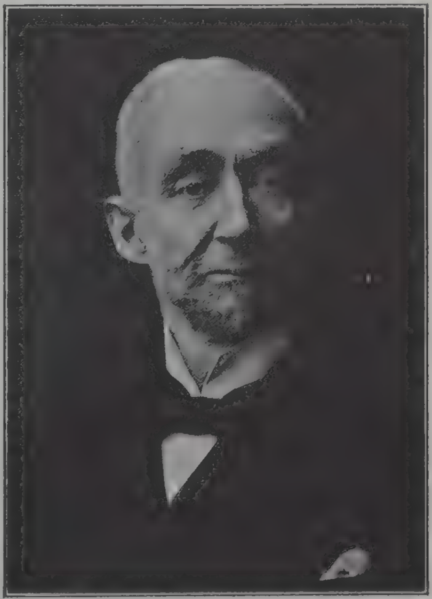
Mediterranean, where he served until September, 1919, when he was discharged. He then entered the employ of the Lincoln Motor Co. at Detroit. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, American Officers of the Great War, American Legion, University of Michigan Union, the Detroit Boat Club, Oakland Hills, and the Birch Hill Country clubs (Detroit), and the Sigma Phi fraternity. In college he was manager of his class baseball team, assistant manager and manager 'varsity baseball team, member university athletic board, and the board in control of athletics. He is unmarried.

BAGLEY, William Chandler, educator and author, was born in Detroit, Mich., Mar. 15, 1874, son of William Chase and Ruth (Walker) Bagley. He was graduated at Michigan Agricultural College with the degree of B.S. in 1895, and for two winters taught in a rural school in the upper peninsula of Michigan. Having determined upon teaching for his career he pursued graduate studies in education and psychology, and received the degree of M.S. from the University of Wisconsin in 1898, and that of Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1900. The following year he became principal of a grammar school in St. Louis, Mo., and in 1902 director of training at the Montana State Normal College at Dillon, where he effected a lasting coöperative relationship between the college and the local city schools. In 1906 he became superintendent of the training department of the state normal school, Oswego, N. Y., and during 1908–17 he was professor of education at the University of Illinois, where he made the school of education one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the country. In 1917 he accepted the chair of education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, which he has retained to the present time (1924). During the European war Prof. Bagley served on the national research council as chairman of the sub-committee on psychological and pedagogical problems of military training and discipline. In this capacity he was instrumental in organizing, at the request of the surgeon general's office, two of the earliest conferences on the rehabilitation and reëducation of disabled soldiers. He also served, by request of the committee on public information, as editor of "National School Service," a fortnightly bulletin published by the committee as the official medium of communication between the government and the public school teachers. As a student of the problem of the professional training of teachers, Prof. Bagley has participated in several surveys, including the Carnegie Foundation's study of the Missouri normal schools (1915), the Baltimore school survey (1921), and the New York rural school survey (1922). He is the author of: "The Educative Process" (1905); "Classroom Management" (1907); "Craftsmanship in Teaching" (1911); "Educational Values" (1911); "Human Behavior," with Stephen S. Colvin (1913); "School Discipline" (1914); "The History of the American People," with Charles A. Beard (1918); "The Nation and the Schools," with John A. H. Keith (1920); "The Professional Preparation of Teachers," with William S. Learned (1920); "A First Book in American History," with Charles A. Beard (1920); "Our Old-World Background," with Beard (1922), and "An Introduction to Teaching," with J. A. H. Keith (1924). He is editor of the "Journal of the National Education Association." Prof. Bagley's chief interest is the elevation of the standards of teaching, especially in the elementary and intermediate grades. He urges larger appropriations for more adequate remuneration of teachers, and consistently asks higher standards of preparation of teachers for their profession. He recommends the extension of normal school courses from two to four years, and emphasizes the need for equal preparation of rural and urban teachers. He is a prominent advocate of general liberal education as distinguished from specific vocational training. Accordingly he opposes early vocational differentiation of courses and the dual system of schools with separate literary and industrial training. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and member of the National Education Association, the National Society for the Study of Education (president), the Society of College Teachers of Education (president), the Authors' Club (New York), and the Sigma Xi, Kappa Delta Pi (national president), and Phi Delta Theta fraternities. His favorite diversion is agriculture. He was married Aug. 14, 1901, to Florence McLean, daughter of Joseph W. Winger of Lincoln, Nebr., and they have four children: Ruth Winger, Joseph Winger, William Chandler, Jr., and Florence Winger Bagley.

HIRES, Charles Elmer, manufacturer, was born near Salem, N. J., Aug. 19, 1851, son of John D. and Mary (Williams) Hires, and a descendant of John Hires, who came from Wales in the eighteenth century, locating first near Shiloh, Cumberland co., N. J., and subsequently settling in Salem county, that state. After serving a four years' apprenticeship in a drug establishment in Cumberland county, Charles E. Hires settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he organized a retail drug business and conducted it for seven years. He then founded in that city a wholesale botanical drug house, where in 1877 he began the manufacture of root beer of a superior quality, which as "Hires' Root Beer" has since become famous throughout the world. In 1890 the business was incorporated as the Charles E. Hires Co., of which Mr. Hires has since been president. The capital stock was originally $300,000; it was increased to $500,000 in 1895 and to $2,000,000 in 1921. In 1900 Mr. Hires erected at Malvern, Chester co., Pa., a $250,000 plant, which has been greatly extended. The headquarters of this enterprise is maintained in Philadelphia. In addition to this business he became interested in 1899, in the manufacture of condensed milk, and is president of the Hires Condensed Milk Co., the Ithaca Condensed Milk Co., the Maple Leaf Condensed Milk Co. of Canada, the Lake Odessa Milk Co. of Michigan, the Hudson Condensed Milk Co. and the Federal Packing Co. of Vermont. He is a director of the Merchants Bank of Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, of which he was formerly president. Politically he is a Republican and his religious affiliation is with the Society of Friends. He finds his chief recreation in yachting and fishing and is a member of many yachting clubs, as well as of the Manufacturers' and the Merion Cricket and Poor Richard clubs of Philadelphia. He was twice married: (1) Jan. 5, 1875, to Clara, daughter of Charles Sheppard Smith, a merchant of Philadelphia; she died in 1910, leaving five children: Linda Smith, John Edgar, Harrison Streeter; Charles Elmer, Jr., and Clara Sheppard Hires, and he was married (2) Dec. 28, 1911, to Emma, daughter of Nicholas Waln of New Jersey.

VERITY, George Matthew, iron and steel manufacturer, was born at East Liberty, O., Apr. 22, 1865, son of Jonathan and Mary Ann (Deaton) Verity. He attended a business college in Cincinnati, O., and became bookkeeper and general manager of a wholesale grocery company in that city. In 1889 he was made manager of the Sagendorf Iron Roofing & Corrugating Co., Cincinnati, then in the hands of a receiver, and in 1891 this company was reorganized as the American Steel Roofing Co., of which he became vice-president and manager. In 1899 the company was absorbed by the American Rolling Mill Co., organized that year in Middletown, O., of which Mr. Verity has since been president and for twenty years general manager. The American Rolling Mill Co. has shown a steady development, having purchased the Muskingum Valley Rolling Mill in 1905, built a large plant in Middletown in 1911, purchased the Columbus Iron & Steel Co. in 1917, and the Ashland Iron & Mining Co. in 1921. When Mr. Verity became associated with the Sagendorf company, its business was that of the usual roofing concern, handling sheet metal roofing and corrugated iron pipe. He saw the advantage in having a specialty and, purchasing a substantial interest in the company, he produced a new, twisted rain conductor pipe, superior in strength and appearance to the ordinary pipe, and installed special machinery for its manufacture. In 1909, after he became head of the American Rolling Mill Co., a plant comprising a bar mill, an open-hearth furnace and a sheet mill, another specialty was invented, patented and developed, known as Armco ingot iron, a chemically pure iron embodying rust resisting, welding, enameling, and electrical conductivity characteristics. Mr. Verity is also a director in the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Fifth-Third National Bank of Cincinnati; the Cincinnati Rubber Manufacturing Co., and the First & Merchants National Bank, Middletown. Mr. Verity is an authority on the practice of industrial management and personnel administration, and in the American Rolling Mill Co. of Middletown, O., there prevails a rare spirit of mutual confidence and coöperation. He has delivered public addresses before chambers of commerce, business conventions and clubs, including: "Business, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," "World Readjustment and the American Steel Industry," "How Management Ties in With Financing," "Capital and Labor, and Employer and Employee," "After All, Who Pays Wages?", "The Local Chamber of Commerce and Community Leadership as Affecting Civic, Commercial and Industrial Stability," "Greater Middletown" and "Why We have No Trouble with Our Men." During the European war Mr. Verity served as chairman of minute men of the Middletown chamber of commerce, which handled all war fund and Red Cross campaigns. He is a member of the American Iron & Steel Institute, Ohio Society of New York, Masonic fraternity, the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati (president); Maketewah Country Club of Cincinnati; City Club of Dayton, O.; Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh; Rocky Mountain and Railroad clubs of New York. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married Oct. 19, 1887, to Jennie M., daughter of William Calvin Standish of Newport, Ky., and they have three children: Calvin William, treasurer of the American Rolling Mill Co.; Leah, wife of Charles R. Hook, and Sara, wife of Newman Ebersole.

EVANS, Daniel Henry, clergyman, was born at Ripley, O., Apr. 16, 1838, son of John Duncan and Jane (Courtney) Evans; grandson of George and Jane (Parker) Evans and great-grandson of Duncan Evans, who came to this country from Scot-



land in 1750. He was a student at Wabash College in 1853-54, and was graduated at Miami University, Oxford, O., five years later. He studied theology at the Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa.; at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and at the Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., being graduated at the last in 1862. Ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church in 1863 he held charges at Blissfield and Palmyra, Mich., during 1863–66. From the latter date until 1869, he served at Grand Haven, Mich., and, until 1870, at Minersville, Pa. In that year he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Youngstown, O., and served without interruption until 1900. Three years later he assumed charge of the Memorial Presbyterian Church in the same city and continued until 1909. He was moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of Ohio in 1890 and in 1892–1917 he was a director of Miami University and of the Western Theological Seminary. The University of Wooster conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1895 and the Richmond (O.) College gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1903. The independent study of languages was one of Dr. Evans' forms of diversion and he acquired a sufficient knowledge of Italian to read the ''Divine Comedy'' and make his own translation. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He was twice married: (1) Jan. 29, 1863, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Lauriston R. Livingston, of Pittsburgh, Pa. She died in 1886, leaving eight children: Lucien Livingston, Sarah Jane, Alice Robinson, Laura Livingston, Henry Courtney, John Duncan, George Fullerton, and Frederick Noble Evans. He was married (2) Mar. 1, 1894, to Mrs. Mary Adelaide Strong of Youngstown, O.

MARTIN, Glenn L., aircraft manufacturer, was born at Macksburg, Ia., Jan. 17, 1886, son of Clarence Y. and Minta (De Long) Martin. He spent one year at Kansas Wesleyan University and in 1905 removed to Santa Ana, Calif., where he engaged in the automobile business. An intense interest in aerial navigation, dating from his early school days when he flew kites of various designs over the Kansas plains, led him to set up an experimental shop in his automobile garage for the development of gliders and airplanes. Here he built and learned to fly, unassisted, a small pusher plane, with a 30 h.p. Eldridge motor in 1909. He soon sold his automobile shop and devoted his whole time to aircraft manufacture. In 1912 he moved the factory to Los Angeles, Calif. During a period of three years he gave exhibition flights in many parts of the United States and Canada, in order to secure funds for further development work. He built airplanes for exhibition and sport flying until 1913, when he received his first order from the U. S. war department for a model T T plane, which was later adopted by the army for training purposes. During 1914–16 he produced several new models for the U. S. army and built twenty-four machines for the Netherlands government for use in Java. In 1916 he merged his interests with those of the Wright Co., under the name of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation of New York, but in the fall of 1917 withdrew from that corporation and formed the Glenn L. Martin Co. of Cleveland, O., for the purpose of constructing an airplane wholly of American design and one that would add strength to the American war effort in France. Drawings were started for such a machine in January, 1918, an so swiftly did the work proceed that within seve months he had created an organization, built factory and completed a new machine, called the "Martin Bomber." It was a biplane, equipped with two 400 h.p. Liberty motors and was the first successful twin-engine American machine. It embodied no revolutionary characteristics, but represented a simplification and strengthening of Martin's past designs, and had the added advantage of being susceptible of quantity production. It was made by machinery of a delicacy which the boasted handwork of Europe could not approach. Completed it had a wing spread of 71 feet 2 inches, length 45 feet, height 14 feet, and with a supporting surface of 1,070 square feet, it carried a dead weight of 2,200 pounds of bombs, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, enough gasoline for a six hours' cruise of 600 miles, five machine guns and a 37 mm. flexible cannon. Fully loaded it climbed 10,000 feet in twenty minutes. The arrangement of its armament permitted fire at an enemy in any direction. The peace uses of the machine were taken into consideration from the start and since the war the Martin aeroplane has been produced for various purposes—carrying mail, forest and coast patrol and training in both army and navy. Two twelve cylinder Liberty motors still constitute its power plant and its dimensions of length and width have been slightly extended. The latest model of the Martin army machine will carry a weight of more than two tons, including 3,400 pounds of bombs, which are hung in racks in the fuselage, five machine guns, flares, night navigation equipment, and radio telegraphy and telephony instruments. It also carries superchargers which enable the machines to develop full power at an altitude of 18,000 feet and permit them to reach a "ceiling" of 30,000 feet. The Martin torpedo plane, made for the navy, will carry a 2,100 pound torpedo suspended beneath the fuselage. Among later developments outstanding in Martin design and achievements is the T4M-1, known as the three-purpose (torpedo, bombing and scouting) land or seaplane which was adopted by the U. S. navy in 1927 as standard equipment aboard the new aircraft carriers Saratoga and Lexington. On May 13, 1930, the XT5M-1 (diving bomber) was accepted by the U. S. navy as a most important advance in naval warfare. Tactical aerial warfare is being revised because of new aerial characteristics demonstrated by this airplane. The plane was the first in the history of aeronautics to make vertical dives from an altitude of 10,000 feet, carrying a 1,000 pound bomb and full equipment of machine guns, two passengers and fuel for five hours. It also looped-the-loop and carried out full acrobatic fighting maneuvers, all the while carrying the bomb. The maneuvers demonstrated new aerial possibilities, especially for naval work. The Martin plant at Cleveland, O., was sold in October, 1928, and a new plant was immediately started at Baltimore, Md., where 1200 acres were purchased on Middle river, which provides five miles of water front and one and one-half miles of frontage on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad. Eighteen hundred employees are now at work producing the latest Martin aircraft. Mr. Martin is governor from the Maryland district of the National Aeronautic Association of the United States, a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, Early Birds Flying Club, Vermejo Club of Los Angeles and New Mexico, Mid-Day Club of Cleveland, Chesapeake Club of Baltimore, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Beach and Tennis clubs of Annapolis Roads, Baltimore Country Club, and Gibson Island Club. He is a director of the Baltimore Trust Co. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Martin is unmarried.

BEAUCHAMP, James K., jurist, was born at Viola, Del., Apr. 22, 1859, son of James H. and Louvisa (Lank) Beauchamp. His education was received chiefly in the public schools of the neighboring town of Canterbury and the academy of Felton. His chosen profession was that of the law, and having removed to Brookfield, Linn co., Mo., he studied in the office of Huston & Brownlee, completing his law course and beginning independent practice in 1879. While residing in Pratt, Kans., from 1885 to 1887 he was chosen city attorney in 1886. In the following year he transferred his practice to Liberal, Kans., and in 1889 became county attorney of Seward county. During the four years that he held this position (1889–93), he watched with interest the rapid development of the territory to the south, and in 1893 he again removed to keep pace with the frontier, this time to Enid, Garfield county. After a practice of six years, in 1899 he was elected judge of the probate court, which at this time had limited jurisdiction concurrent with that of the district court in civil and criminal cases. When the supreme bench of Oklahoma was increased to seven members, President Roosevelt appointed him as one of the new judges and he resigned from the probate court to take this new position. At that time the justices of the supreme court became judges of the federal courts of Oklahoma as well as of the circuit and district courts and they were assigned to their respective districts by the Oklahoma supreme court. Judge Beauchamp was assigned to the fifth judicial district with headquarters at Enid. He found the district court nearly six years behind in its docket and he disposed of all the cases in two years time. He made a record by trying and disposing of 1,060 cases in one year in the territorial district courts, at the same time keeping up with the federal and circuit courts. Poor health compelled him to retire from the bench in 1906 and from private practice two years later, when he removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he now resides. His decisions during 1902–1906 were known for their completeness, and at times elaborateness, and may be found in the territorial reports of Oklahoma, vols. 11–16, inclusive. Judge Beauchamp is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married July 11, 1880, tc Tirzah F., daughter of Thomas Huxtable of Salina, Kans., and has three children: Tirzah Blanche, wife of Robert L. Denton; Louvisa Pearle, wife of George W. Thomas; and Kenneth Grace Beauchamp, wife of N. E. Richardson.

TEAGLE, Walter Clark, president, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, was born in Cleveland, O., May 1, 1878, son of John and Amelia Belle (Clark) Teagle. His father, a native of Seagry, Wilts, England, came to the United States in 1871 and engaged in the oil business in Cleveland first with the firm of Alexander & Scofield and later as a partner in the oil firm of Squires & Teagle, afterwards Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle, which for many years was one of the largest of the independent oil concerns. Mr. Teagle's mother was a daughter of Maurice B. Clark, a partner of John D. Rockefeller in the grain business. He was a student at Cornell University during 1896–99, and received his B.S. degree in 1899. At college he specialized in chemistry and his graduation thesis was on the chemistry of petroleum. He obtained his training in the oil industry with his father's firm, serving successively as stoker in the refinery at Cleveland, as an oil salesman and branch manager. Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle sold its business to the Republic Oil Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana in 1901 and Walter C. Teagle became vice-president of the Republic company. In 1903 he entered the export department of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and was placed in charge of the marketing of its products in Europe, making it necessary for him to spend much of his time abroad for several years. His indefatigable industry and the ability he displayed in handling overseas sales problems were recognized in his appointment as chairman of the export committee which had charge of all foreign business in 1908. He was elected a director in 1909 and vice-president in 1911. In the following year he resigned his official connection with the Standard Oil of New Jersey to become president of the Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., of Canada and four years later he organized and was president of the International Petroleum Co., Ltd., as an affiliated enterprise through which he developed a large oil trade with South America. As head of these two companies, he was a dominant figure in the oil industry in Canada. Returning to the United States in 1917, he was elected president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, a position he now holds. Under his leadership, which has been distinguished for extraordinarily constructive achievement, the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey has become one of the greatest single factors in the petroleum industry of the world.

Besides owning or controlling extensive oil and natural gas fields in the United States, it operates, through subsidiary or affiliated companies, in many foreign countries. In the United States it owns and operates refineries at Linden, Bayonne and Jersey City, N. J., Baltimore, Md., Parkersburg, W. Va., and Charleston, S. C. and four pipe line companies operating 3737 miles of trunk pipe line. It also operates refineries in Canada, South America, several European countries and the Dutch East Indies. Its fleet of forty-three vessels is the largest privately owned under the American flag. The company's total production of oil increased from 9,000,000 barrels in 1917 to more than 100,000,000 barrels in 1929 and in the same period its assets grew from $574,000,000 to $1,767,000,000, its net income from $104,000,000 to $120,000,000, and the number of employees from 60,000 to 120,000. The company's total capital Dec. 31, 1929, was $805,000,000, its profit and loss surplus $549,000,000 and its reserve fund $595,000,000. In addition to its oil business the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey operates extensively in natural gas in the Middle West, South and Southwest, with 15,500 miles of pipe lines. As president Mr. Teagle has been instrumental in an unusual degree in promoting the interests of its employees. In 1918 he introduced an industrial representation plan under which the wage earners are given a voice in fixing the rates of wages and the hours and conditions of labor. Joint conferences of employee and company representatives are held at each plant at least quarterly for the purpose of discussing questions of mutual interest. This was followed in 1922 by the inauguration of a plan for the acquisition of stock in the company by employees on an installment basis, the company adding fifty cents to every dollar saved and used by a worker for that purpose. These innovations, together with the introduction of the eight hour day in 1925 and provisions of life insurance, old age pensions and aid in times of illness, have produced harmonious and cooperative relations between the company and its employees; eliminated strikes and contributed much to the phenomenal growth of the company's business under Mr. Teagle's leadership. During the World war he was a member of the national petroleum war service committee. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, the Ohio Society of New York and the Cornell, Whitehall, Alpha Delta Phi and University clubs, of New York city. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor of France. Personally Mr. Teagle is distinguished for his intensely human qualities, his wide sympathies, as well as for his indefatigable industry, his good judgment and the ease with which he carries responsibility. He enjoys the greatest popularity both among the employees of the great business corporation he heads and its executives. He was married Apr. 29, 1911, to Rowena Bayliss, daughter of James Lee, of Memphis, Tenn., and they have one son, Walter C. Teagle, Jr.

JONES, Robert Tyre, Jr. ("Bobby" Jones), lawyer and golf champion, was born in Atlanta, Ga., Mar. 17, 1902, son of Robert Tyre and Clara (Thomas) Jones. He received his preparatory education at the Technology high school in Atlanta, and was graduated B.S. in mechanical engineering at the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, in 1922. He received a B.S. degree at Harvard University in 1924 and studied law at Emory University during 1926–27. Upon admission to the Georgia bar in 1928 he began the practice of law in Atlanta. He early began playing golf and first came into prominence in 1917 as the Southern amateur golf champion, a title he recaptured in 1920 and 1922. In a series of subsequent matches he established an unrivaled record of championships which have been won at home and abroad. He was United States open champion in 1923, 1926, 1929 and 1930, United States amateur champion in 1924, 1925, 1927, 1928 and 1930, British open champion in 1926, 1927 and 1930, and British amateur champion in 1930. His winning of both the British open and amateur championships in 1930, a feat unequalled since 1880 when John Ball of Liverpool won both titles in the same year, together with his American record in 1930—in which he won both the open and amateur championships—completed a most remarkable achievement. Never before in the history of golf had any individual won these four championships, the most distinguished in the sport, in a single year. In addition, with his victory in the American amateur tournament, he became the first person to win that championship five times. As a golf player "Bobby" Jones has won international acclaim for his superb sportsmanship, poise and self-control. As a man he is widely loved for his modest demeanor and friendly personality which have remained unspoiled throughout a brilliant career. He is the author of "Down the Fairway" (1927) and "Bobby Jones on Golf" (1930), the latter a collection of short articles, with an introduction by Grantland Rice. He is a member of the Athletic, Druid Hills Golf and Piedmont Driving clubs of Atlanta, and the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrew's of Scotland. Politically he is a Democrat. He was married, June 17, 1924, to Mary Malone, of Atlanta, and has two children, Clara Malone and Robert Tyre Jones, III.

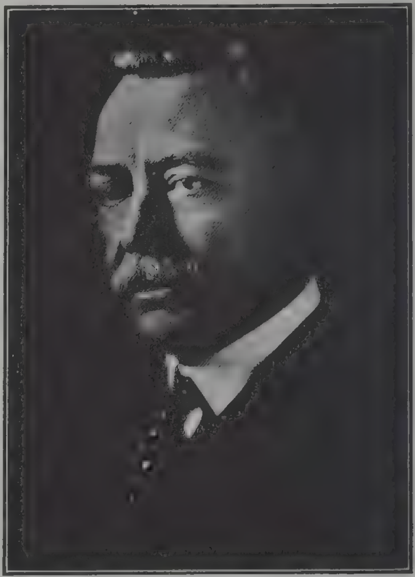
SAMPSON, Flem D., 43rd governor of Kentucky (1927–31), was born at London, Ky., Jan. 23, 1875, son of Joseph and Emmeline (Kellums) Sampson. He was prepared for college at Laurel Seminary and Union College, Barbourville, Ky., and was graduated at Valparaiso (Ind.) University with the degrees A.B. and LL.B. in 1894. He conducted a successful law practice at Barbourville, Ky., until 1905, when he was elected county judge of Knox county for a four-year term, after which he resumed the practice of law as a member of the firm of Powers, Sampson & Smith. He was elected circuit judge for an unexpired term in 1911, and was re-elected for a second term (six years) without opposition in 1915. The following year he was elected a judge of the Kentucky court of appeals for a term of eight years, and in 1925 was re-elected without opposition. During 1923–24 he was chief judge of the court, which is the supreme court of the state. During his ten years on the appellate bench he handed down more written opinions prepared by himself than any of the other six judges of the court and more than any other judge of a court of last resort in the United States during the same period, among them several important decisions perfecting land titles in Kentucky, fixing the line of descent, giving the colored schools their share of the public revenues and protecting the weak against the powerful. Dissenting opinions were not unusual. In 1927 Judge Sampson was elected governor of Kentucky on the Republican ticket for the term of four years.

Upon assuming office he laid out a program of progress for the state, including an improved road system, with highway bridges to replace antiquated ferries; a system of public parks, and the establishment of a national park at Mammoth cave; the industrialization of the state by the bringing in of manufacturing plants; the advertisement of the state's natural resources such as coal, oil, gas, fluorspar and asphalt, of which there is an abundance; the development of water power; free textbooks for school children and the encouragement of agriculture. Gov. Sampson was president of the First National Bank of Barbourville, Ky., during 1905–10. He is a member of the fraternal orders of Masons, Elks, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows, and his religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in Barbourville, Ky., Sept. 20, 1897, to Susie, daughter of Henry Harrison Steele, and they had three children: Pauline, wife of Richard Earle Gerrish; Emolyn, wife of Jo Martin, and Helen Sampson.

DEEDS, Edward Andrew, electrical engineer and manufacturer, was born near Granville, O., Mar. 12, 1874, son of Charles and Susan C. (Green) Deeds, and grandson of Andrew and Lydia (Stoolfire) Deeds, who moved from Green county, Pa., to Licking county, O., in 1852. He was graduated at Denison University in 1897, having paid his way through college by operating the electric light and water plants of the town and the university, and acting as janitor at the university's science building. After taking a special course in electrical engineering at Cornell University he obtained employment as assistant draftsman for The Thresher Electric Co. at Dayton, O., and within a year became chief engineer and superintendent. He went to The National Cash Register Co., in 1900, as construction and maintenance engineer and designed and built a large power house for the company and electrified the plant. He designed the plant and the electric automatic baking machines for the Shredded Wheat Co. at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and then returned to The National Cash Register Co. as vice-president in charge of engineering and production. Under his personal direction plants were established in England, France, Germany, Italy and Canada. His record as organizer and development and production engineer was one of continuous and unvarying success. In 1908, in association with Charles F. Kettering (q.v.), he started a small experimental shop where they developed an electric starting, lighting and ignition system for automobiles, called the "Delco" system, the name being formed of the initials of The Dayton Engineering Laboratories Co., which they formed to manufacture the system. The business was sold in 1916 to the United Motors Corporation, of which Mr. Deeds was president. In the meanwhile they established The Domestic Engineering Co. for the manufacture of "Delco-Light" products, i.e., isolated house lighting outfits, which were evolved after years of experimentation and whose manufacture has become one of Dayton's chief industries. "Delco-Light" is a complete electric light and power plant of simple and compact design, adapted for use in farmhouses, country homes, hotels, schools, churches, boats, etc. More than 75,000 of them have been marketed since the company was organized and they are to be found in every state of the Union and in practically every foreign country. Mr. Deeds was president of the Domestic Engineering Co., whose capital was originally $800,000, and increased in 1912 to $3,500,000; in 1919 it was merged with the General Motors Corp. When the United States declared war with Germany Mr. Deeds was one of the many captains of industry who went to Washington to serve the government, severing his business connections to devote his whole time and energy to war work. On Mar. 6, 1917, he was put on the munitions standards board of the council of national defense, and on May 17 he was appointed a member of the aircraft production board and while in charge of its production greatest contributions to the winning of the war, i.e., the Liberty motor. While Europe and Amer- activities, laid the foundation for one of America's ica had both evolved many types of aircraft engines, none of them had proven adequate to meet the varying requirements of war. What the United States needed was an engine at least as powerful as any yet produced and capable of being manufactured in great quantities. Accordingly he invited Jesse G. Vincent (q.v.) and Elbert J. Hall (q.v.), both noted automotive engineers, to design such an engine. The result was the Liberty motor, of which some 27,000 were built during the war for most of the American aircraft and many French and British machines as well. Mr. Deeds served on the aircraft production board until Aug. 2, 1917, when he was appointed acting chief of the equipment division of the signal corps, at a salary of $1 a year. He was commissioned colonel Aug. 15, 1917. Early in 1918 there was extensive criticism of the progress in aircraft production and Pres. Wilson requested Justice Charles E. Hughes to make a thorough investigation of conditions. In his final report Mr. Hughes devoted considerable attention to Col. Deeds and suggested that certain transactions should be brought before a court martial. The secretary of war referred the charges to a board of officers which made a thorough investigation and by which he was completely vindicated on every point brought into question. In addition to the business connections mentioned above, which were suspended during the war, Col. Deeds is interested in a large way in the sugar industry in Cuba. In 1913 when disastrous floods swept the Miami valley in Ohio, he was one of the most energetic members of the Ohio flood relief commission and for the services rendered in that grave emergency he was awarded a silver medal by the state and the Masonic fraternity gave him the 33rd degree. Later he was president of the Miami conservancy district, organized to prevent future flood disasters in that region by a system of reservoirs. It is said to be the largest project of its kind ever undertaken. Col. Deeds built and gave to the district a building for its headquarters and to house its engineering records. He and his associate Charles F. Kettering also gave to the engineers of Dayton a handsome clubhouse. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Electro-chemical Society, and the Society of Automotive Engineers. He is honorary president of the Dayton Engineers' Club and a member of the Dayton and Dayton Country clubs; Engineers' Club of New York, Congressional Club of Washington, and the Springfield (O.) Country Club. He is a trustee of Denison University and a communicant of the Baptist church. Aside from his business life he takes a deep interest in agriculture and country life and has a large estate near Dayton. He was married June 5, 1900, to Edith M., daughter of Mrs. Mary Walton of Dayton, O., and has one son, Charles W. Deeds.

COTTEN, Elizabeth Brownrigg Henderson, who was born at Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 4, 1875, daughter of John Steele and Elizabeth Brownrigg (Cain) Henderson, is a descendant of Thomas Henderson, who emigrated from Dumfries, Scotland, to Jamestown, Va., about 1612 and settled near Williamsburg, Va. From this Thomas Henderson the line descends through Richard and Margaret (Washer) Henderson; Samuel and Elizabeth (Williams) Henderson; Judge Richard and Elizabeth (Keeling) Henderson; Archibald and Sarah (Alexander) Henderson, and Archibald and Mary Steele (Ferrand) Henderson, who were Mrs. Cotten's paternal grandparents. Judge Richard Henderson (q.v.), one of the most eminent lawyers of North Carolina, was president of the Transylvania Land Co., which founded the short-lived republic of Transylvania in Kentucky, of which he was elected president. His son, Archibald (q.v.), was a noted lawyer and served with distinction in the federal congress. Mrs. Cotten's father, John Steele Henderson (q.v.) was also a distinguished lawyer and member of congress and was known as the "father" of the rural free delivery mail system in the United States. Mrs. Cotten received her education at St. Mary's school, Raleigh, N. C., and in private schools in Salisbury. A prominent member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, she devoted much of her time to raising funds for the Confederate soldiers of her state. As a representative of this organization, she delivered a speech before a joint legislative committee in January, 1901, pleading for increased pensions for the veterans. Her speech was one of the earliest if not the first made by a woman before a legislative gathering in North Carolina; it was received with enthusiasm and was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill under consideration. During the World war she was chairman of the 8th congressional district for the Council of National Defense; she organized the Navy League in Salisbury, serving as chairman, and the Red Cross workrooms in Salisbury and Rowan county. She was active in the missionary activities of the Episcopal church in Japan and the relief of Russian refugees in Constantinople. Mrs. Cotten was an early member of the Suffrage League and the League of Women voters and she was a frequent speaker for the Democratic party. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, regent of the Salisbury chapter, in addition to her membership in the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. Cotten is the author of "In the Days of the High Commission." She was married, July 16, 1908, to Capt. Lyman A. Cotten (q.v.), and is the mother of two sons: Lyman Atkinson and John Henderson Cotten.

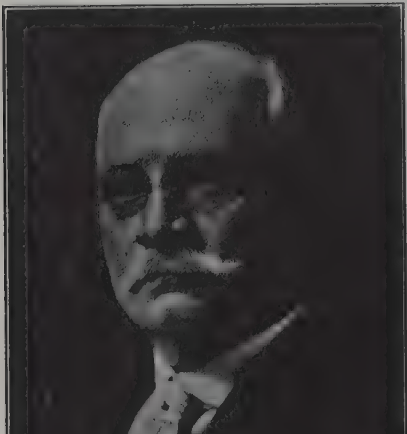
PHIPPS, Lawrence Cowle, U. S. senator, was born in Washington county, Pa., Aug. 30, 1862, son of William Henry and Agnes (McCall) Phipps. His father, a native of England, was a Methodist clergyman. The son very early began to work in one of the Carnegie iron mills as night weigh clerk, and was subsequently advanced and finally given a partnership in the concern with other young men personally selected by Andrew Carnegie. When it was sold to the United States Steel Corporation in 1910, Mr. Phipps, who was vice-president and treasurer of the Carnegie Co., retired from active business and removed to Denver, Colo., which has since been his home. He assisted in establishing the Eastern Colorado Farm Loan Co., which loans money to farmers at low rates of interest, and was one of the chief contributors to the fund of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association for assisting farmers in cultivating lands. He was also a director of this organization. Mr. Phipps was influential in the maintenance of the Denver Morris Plan Bank, and founded the Agnes Memorial Sanatorium at Denver, for the scientific treatment of tuberculosis. He donated nearly $11,000,000 to the institution, and endowed it with a fund bringing a revenue of $17,000. Better government in the city and state was a goal for which he consistently worked, and in 1913 he was elected president of the Colorado Taxpayers' Protective League, organized for the betterment of municipal and state administration. In 1918 he was elected U. S. senator from Colorado, succeeding John F. Shafroth (q.v.). In the senate, Mr. Phipps devoted his efforts to the investigation of social and economic conditions and to remedial legislation. He served on the committee on appropriations and on post-offices and post roads, and while serving on the committee on education and labor, investigated the steel strike of 1919. During the European war he was chairman of the Denver chapter of the national finance committee of the American Red Cross by appointment of Pres. Wilson, and chairman of the mountain division, including Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, for the second Liberty Loan campaign. Denver (Colo.) University gave him the degree of M.A. in 1916. Mr. Phipps is a director of the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad Co., and of the Nevada-California Corporation, a power line serving one goldfield district of Nevada and the farming districts of California; a member of the Colorado State Council of Defense, the Denver, Denver Country, Denver Athletic, University,



Cactus and Mile High clubs (Denver); Bankers and Engineers clubs (New York); Duquesne Club (Pittsburgh); California, Brentwood Country and Los Angeles Country clubs (Los Angeles); Washington Golf and country, Metropolitan, Chevy Chase and Columbia Country clubs (Washington, D. C.). He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. His recreation he finds in golf, shooting and fishing. He was married (1) Sept. 5, 1885, to Isabella Hill, daughter of William Loomis, of Pittsburgh; she died in 1888 leaving two children: Lawrence C., Jr., and Emma Loomis Phipps, wife of William White. His second marriage was Apr. 22, 1897, to Genevieve W., daughter of Clarence Chandler, of Pittsburgh, from whom he was separated in 1904, and he was married (3) Jan. 25, 1911, to Margaret, daughter of Judge Platt Rogers, of Denver, Colo. There were two children by the second union: Dorothy Chandler, wife of Van Holt N. Jarrett, and Helen Chandler, wife of Donald C. Bromfield, and two children by the third union: Allen Rogers and Gerald Hughes Phipps.

PILGRIM, Charles Winfield, psychiatrist, was born at Monroe, Orange co., N. Y., Mar. 27, 1855, son of Roe C. and Frances (Wilkes) Pilgrim, and grandson of Morris Barrickhouse Pilgrim. He was educated privately, and was graduated M.D. at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College (New York University) in 1881. After serving as interne and house physician on the staff of Bellevue Hospital during 1881–82, he began his work in psychiatry as assistant physician at the New York State Asylum for Insane Criminals, Auburn, N. Y. In 1883 he was appointed assistant physician in the New York State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, now known as the Utica State Hospital. He studied his specialty in the hospitals of Vienna, Munich and Berlin in 1885, 1886 and 1889. He was assistant superintendent at the Utica State Hospital in 1889; medical superintendent of the Willard (N. Y.) State Hospital during 1889–92; superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1903–16. He was chairman of the state lunacy commission in 1906, and chairman of the state hospital commission, the successor of the commission in lunacy, during 1916–21, when he resigned to assume charge of Dr. MacDonald's House, a private sanitarium at Central Valley, N. Y., where he is associated with his son-in-law, Dr. Theodore W. Neumann. In a letter to Dr. Pilgrim, following his resignation from the state hospital commission, Gov. Miller commended him for the excellent care which the mentally afflicted in his hospitals received and the "generally admirable manner in which these institutions were conducted." Throughout his long career as a physician and a psychiatrist, Dr. Pilgrim sought to elevate the standard of medical and nursing care of the insane, and with this object in view, endeavored to promote scientific interest in psychiatry on the part of state hospital staffs. As a commissioner he consistently supported the Psychiatric Institute as an important part of the educational work of the state hospital system, and always encouraged the younger physicians in the service to avail themselves of the opportunities it offered for their improvement, by attending its courses of instruction. He was a pioneer in the development of out-patient departments in connection with the state hospitals and was one of the earliest and strongest advocates of the mental clinic and of social service work of these departments. He urged the extension of the parole system for suitable insane patients, and was a potent factor in securing the adoption by the state hospital development commission of a resolution declaring that social service workers should be provided in each hospital in the proportion of one for each hundred patients on parole. His great abilities and wide acquaintance have made him an expert consultant in many medico-legal cases; for several years he was member and chairman of the commission appointed to examine condemned criminals, for report to the governor, before execution. Dr. Pilgrim is the author of many monographs on psychiatry and related subjects, including "A Case of Epileptic Insanity with Echo Sign Well Marked"; "A Case of Spontaneous Rupture of the Heart"; "Pyromania (so-called), with Report of Case"; "A Visit to Gheel"; "Mental Disturbances Following Puerperal Eclampsia"; "A Study of Suicide"; "Schools for the Insane"; "Genius and Suicide"; "Does the Loco Weed Produce Insanity?"; "Communicated Insanity"; "Suicide and Insanity"; "Care and Treatment of the Insane in the State of New York"; "The Proper Size of Hospitals for the Insane"; "The Study of a Year's Statistics," and "Old Age and Its Psychoses." He was an associate editor of the "American Journal of Insanity" during 1882–90, and "The Institutional Care of the Insane in the United States and Canada," in 1921, published under the direction of Dr. Henry M. Hurd, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and for a number of years a member of the editorial staff of "The State Hospital Quarterly." He is a fellow of the American Psychiatric Association (president), and the New York Academy of Medicine; and member of the Medical Society of Dutchess County (president); the New York Psychiatrical Society (president); the New York State Medical Society, the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, the Bibliophile Society (Boston) and the Lotos Club (New York). He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and his greatest recreation is collecting books. He was married June 12, 1889, to Florence M., daughter of Robert Middleton of Utica, N. Y., and they have one child, Florence M., wife of Dr. Theodore W. Neumann.

FLETCHER, Duncan Upshaw, U. S. senator, was born in Sumter county, Ga., Jan. 6, 1859, son of Thomas Jefferson and Rebecca Ellen (McCowan) Fletcher. His father was a cotton planter and cotton merchant, and a captain in the Confederate army during the civil war. The son attended Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., and was graduated at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., with the degree of B.S. in 1880, and took the law course in the year following. He was admitted to the bar of Tennessee in July, 1881, but began his legal practice in Jacksonville, Fla., early forming partnership with John Wurts, under the firm name of Fletcher & Wurts, and engaging in general practice until elected to the U. S. senate in 1909. Mr. Fletcher began his career in public office in 1887 as a member of the city council of Jacksonville, and after acquiring prominence as an advocate of public improvements, he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature in 1892. Here he secured legislation amending the charter of Jacksonville, and permitting public ownership of public utilities. In 1893 he was elected mayor of Jacksonville for a term of two years, during which numerous public improvements were instituted, including a municipal electric light plant, new water works, municipal market, city hall and extensive street paving. After the devastating fire of 1901 he was again elected mayor, and during his second administration the city was rehabilitated and the entire public school system reorganized. He was chairman of the board of public instruction of Duval county during 1900–07 and was instrumental in the erection of several large school buildings. Sen. Fletcher served as a member and chairman of the state Democratic committee during 1906–08. Upon the death of Sen. Stephen R. Mallory in 1908, he was elected U. S. senator for the term beginning Mar. 4, 1909, and was reëlected in 1914, 1920 and 1926. In his first campaign the chief issues were tariff for revenue only and improvement of waterways and transportation systems of the country. Upon entering the senate he was assigned by request to the committee on commerce, later becoming its chairman, and he served also on the banking and currency, judiciary, military affairs, printing and steering committees. He was chief sponsor, and for a time, president of the southern commercial congress for the development of the South (1912–18); a director of the national rivers and harbors congress and an active advocate of the building of a canal from the mouth of the Mississippi river to the Atlantic. Having become interested in farm credits, he secured the calling of the national convention of commissioners of agriculture, in 1912, preliminary to the organization of the committee of investigation of European farm credits, of which he was chairman. He was also chairman of the U. S. commission on rural credits appointed by Pres. Wilson. The findings of this body were published in Senate Document No. 214 and resulted in the passage of the farm loan act in September, 1916, enabling farmers to obtain their long-term financial accommodations at five and one-half per cent. Sen. Fletcher favored conservation of forests and reciprocity with Canada, and opposed the ship subsidy bill of the 67th congress and the Panama free tolls bill. He was a member of the international joint high commission to the Latin American conference at Buenos Ayres in 1916. He was in favor of the league of nations with the Lodge reservations and the four-power pact with reservations, opposed the seventeenth amendment to the national Constitution and supported the eighteenth amendment. As a leading advocate of the development of inland waterways, he was elected president of the Gulf Coast Inland Waterways Association in 1908, later the Mississippi and Atlantic Waterways Association, serving in this capacity for over six years and president of the southern commercial congress during 1912–18. He is a trustee of John B. Stetson University, of St. Luke's Hospital Association, and of the public library, Jacksonville; vice-president of the Children's Home Society of Florida, chairman of the U. S. commission on rural credits, president of the Florida Society of Washington, member of the American Bar Association and Florida Bar Association. He is a member of the Seminole Club, Jacksonville; the University Club, Washington; the Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges and Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. In religion he is a Unitarian. He was married June 20, 1883, to Anna Louise, daughter of John B. and Ellen Paine of Jacksonville, Fla., and has two daughters: Ellen A., wife of Lionel Smith-Gordon of Dublin, Ireland, and Louise Chapin Fletcher, wife of Dr. Thomas J. Kemp of St. Louis, Mo.



MAYO, William James, surgeon, was born at Le Sueur, Minn., June 29, 1861, son of Dr. William Worrall and Louise Abigail (Wright) Mayo, and brother of Charles H. Mayo (q.v.). His father was a native of Manchester, England, who came early to the United States and established a general practice in Rochester, Minn., to which his two sons succeeded. He was one of the pioneers of surgery in the Northwest, where he was known far and wide as the "Old Doctor." He and his wife lived to be ninety years old. His memory is perpetuated in Rochester by a bronze statue, erected by public subscription. His elder son, William James, was raised with his brother on the Mayo farm and received his early education at the Rochester high school and Niles Academy, proceeding thence to learn his profession at the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he received his M.D. in 1883. He joined his father in general practice and with his brother developed the famous Mayo clinic established at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, of which he has been surgeon since 1889. The present Mayo establishment consists of the medical building for consultation, diagnosis and laboratory work, erected to the memory of Dr. W. W. Mayo at a cost of $3,000,000, and since enlarged by a twenty-story annex, and six capacious hospitals where major and minor operations are respectively performed. The accommodation embraces more than 1,800 beds. Remarkable success has attended the Mayo operations and the Mayo treatment of cases from the outset, and has given the clinic a world-wide fame, alike due to the surgical skill of the two brothers and the development of their system on lines which have drawn to them a corps of able physicians and nurses who are specialists in their chosen fields. The clinic has been variously described as the Lourdes of America, the miracle of the prairies and the wonder of the West. The staff of doctors and assistants numbered in 1930 about 140. Thousands of physicians visit the clinic annually, many of them taking post-graduate courses. The number of patients who register every year for consultation, examination or treatment exceeds 50,000, and there are constantly present between 4,000 and 6,000 transient visitors in quest of health. In addition to the fame their great skill as surgeons has won for them, Dr. Mayo and his brother have acquired an even higher repute as philanthropists by giving poor patients the same attention as the rich, and without charge. They adopted the principle that no one coming to their clinic in need of surgical treatment should be turned away, even though the sufferer were penniless. Rich or moderately circumstanced patients are charged fees according to their means, but the less fortunate visitor is treated for nothing. The institution observes the iron rule that the poor receive as careful treatment as the wealthy. The clinic is conducted by Dr. Mayo and his brother without pretense or self seeking, and every consideration is made subordinate to the interest of the patient. They are not bound by precedent in their practice and are ready to discard old methods as soon as new ideas have proved their worth. Dr. Mayo's own successes in surgery have been chiefly in abdominal cases. His career has been almost wholly linked with that of his brother from the beginning. They gave Rochester two parks, one containing a music pavilion and when the local tax does not suffice to pay the expense of maintaining the park and the orchestras, they meet the deficit. In 1915 Dr. Mayo and his brother also gave $1,500,000 to establish at Rochester the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research in affiliation with the University of Michigan, of which he is a regent. He holds the honorary degrees of A.M. and Sc.D. of this institution; also the LL.D. of the universities of Toronto, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Sc.D. of Columbia. He was appointed to the U. S. medical reserve corps in 1913 as first lieutenant, became major in 1917, colonel in 1920, and brigadier general in 1921. During American participation in the European war and after, he served as colonel of the medical corps and chief consultant for surgical service. For his war services congress awarded him the distinguished service medal. He also received (1918) the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences, and (1921) the Henry Jacob Bigelow medal of the Boston Surgical Society. He was president of the Minnesota State Medical Society (1895); American Medical Association (1905–06); Society of Clinical Surgery (1911–12); American Surgical Association (1913–14); and American College of Surgeons (1918–20). He is also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science His foreign affiliations include fellowships of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh and Ireland, and memberships of the Société de Chirurgie de Paris and the Sociedad Peruana de Cirujía of Spain. He belongs to the Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities and to the University Club of Chicago and the Century Club of New York city. He has written more than 400 papers on his work, many of which are published in a collection of papers published previously to 1909. His subsequent papers have appeared in medical periodicals. He was married Nov. 20, 1884, to Hattie May, daughter of Eleazer Damon of Rochester, Minn., and has two daughters: Carrie L., wife of Donald C. Balfour, M.D.; and Phoebe G., wife of H. Waltman Walters, M.D., both of Rochester, Minn.

MAYO, Charles Horace, surgeon, was born at Rochester, Minn., July 19, 1865, son of William Worrell and Louise Abigail (Wright) Mayo, and brother of William J. Mayo. His father, himself a noted physician and surgeon, came to America from England in 1845. The son was educated in the graded, private, and high schools of Rochester, and was graduated M.D. at the Chicago Medical College, now part of Northwestern University, in 1888. Born and bred in the very atmosphere of medical and surgical work, it was but natural that he should choose that profession as his own. His actual training for the field in which he was later to attain so much distinction began in his boyhood. The father made it a practice to take his sons with him, whenever he could, on his professional visits, and afterwards discussed the cases with them, explaining his diagnosis and methods of treatment and encouraging them to express their opinions freely. Thus, from their youth up they studied human suffering and the ways of relieving it. Upon obtaining his medical degree, Charles joined his father and brother in their practice at Rochester and there he has remained with the exception of brief periods spent at famous medical colleges in this country and abroad to do post-graduate and research work. Working side by side at St. Mary's Hospital at Rochester, which their father had founded, the two brothers advanced steadily in professional knowledge and skill, their reputation extending rapidly and their hospital becoming the mecca for physical sufferers from all parts of America. Today they are numbered among the world's greatest surgeons, and eminent men in their profession from all sections of the United States visit the little town of Rochester, to see them operate. Between the work of the two brothers little distinction can be drawn. Of Dr. Charles Mayo an eminent European surgeon said: "He has the soul and the hand of the artist." Deftness, cleanness and dispatch characterize his every operation. His work is done with a deliberateness and sureness that seems devoid of haste and yet is completed with a quickness that astonishes those who observe it. In 1915 he and his brother William donated $1,500,000 (now increased to $2,000,000), to establish the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research at Rochester, in affiliation with the University of Minnesota, and in 1919 founded the Mayo Properties Association to hold all properties, endowments and funds of the Mayo Clinic, and to insure the permanency of the institution for public service. During America's participation in the European war he alternated with his brother as chief consultant for all surgical services in the U S. army, holding the commission of colonel. In November, 1921, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, medical officers' reserve corps, and received for his services the distinguished service medal in April, 1920. Dr. Mayo is professor of surgery in the medical school of the University of Minnesota and for the Mayo Foundation. He was one of the founders of the American College of Surgeons, of which he became a regent in 1913, and has been chairman of the Rochester health board since 1912, and member of the school board since 1915. He was president of the clinical congress of surgeons of North America in 1914–15, and is a member of the Western Surgical and Gynecological Society (president, 1904–05); Minnesota Medical Society (president, 1905); International Congress on Tuberculosis (president of section on surgery, 1908–09); Society of Clinical Surgery (president, 1911–12); American Medical Association (president, 1916–17); American Surgical Association, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society; National Institute of Social Sciences; American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was elected an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in 1920, and of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland in 1921. He is a member of the International Society of Surgery, and Military Surgeons, U. S. A. He is an elector of the Hall of Fame, a 32d degree Mason, belongs to the Alpha Kappa Kappa and Sigma Xi fraternities, and the Army and Navy Club, Washington; University Club, Chicago; and University Club, Rochester, Minn. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Maryland, 1909, Kenyon College, 1916, and Northwestern University, 1921, and that of D.Sc. by Princeton University in 1917. His favorite out-of-door pursuits are farming and hunting. He was married Apr. 5, 1893, to Edith, daughter of Joseph Graham of Rochester, and had eight children: Margaret, Dorothy, Charles William, Edith, Joseph, Louise, Rachael, and Esther Mayo.

HARBISON, William Albert, financier, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 14, 1874, son of Samuel Pollock and Emma Jane (Boyd) Harbison. His great-great-grandfather, Matthew Harbison, emigrated to Pennsylvania from Ireland between 1760 and 1769. His father was a manufacturer of fire brick, being founder of the Harbison-Walker Fire Brick Co., now the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., the largest enterprise of its kind in the United States, and was prominent in religious and humanitarian activities. William Albert Harbison was educated at the University of Western Pennsylvania and Princeton University, where he finished a special course in 1898. He entered business with his father as secretary in 1900 and in 1905 became managing executor of his father's estate. In 1923 Mr. Harbison organized the Radium Emanation Corporation, to make available in commercial quantities radon (radium emanation) for cancer therapy. Before that time the use of radium was limited to the few hospitals or individual physicians financially able to make the investment necessary to acquire this rare element, which had proved to be so effective in the treatment of cancer. Thousands of patients afflicted with the disease were unable to secure radium treatment because of their physical or financial inability to reach the large medical centers. To meet this need the Radium Emanation Corporation was organized and established a teaching center where interested physicians could obtain instruction in every phase of radium therapy. As physicians qualify, radium is made available according to their individual needs. Shipments are made to every section of the United States and Canada, giving the same advantages to the patients in the most remote sections as are enjoyed by those in the medical centers. Mr. Harbison is also treasurer of Bukidnon Associates, a Massachusetts trust, succeeding the Bukidnon Corporation, cattle raisers and coconut planters in the Philippine Islands. He is a member of the Princeton, Union League, Clergy, Transportation and Mid-York clubs of New York city, the Greenwich Colony Club, the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, Westchester Hills Golf Club, the University and Duquesne clubs, Pittsburgh, and the Princeton Club of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Harbison is a Presbyterian and is prominently identified with various religious organizations, being a director or member of the boards of trustees of the American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Publishing Co., Moody Bible Institute, Travel Institute of Bible Research, the Committee of One Thousand of New York, the Evangelistic Commission of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Polytechnic Institute of Porto Rico, the American Mission to the Lepers, Hebrew-Christian Publication Society, Stony Brook School for Boys, Grove City College, Winona Theological School, and the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States. He was married, Nov. 2, 1911, to Harriet Virginia, daughter of Anthony H. Euwer, of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have one daughter, Cynthia Courtney Harbison.

ROSENOW (rō′-se-nō), **Edward Carl,** physician, was born at Alma, Wis., July 14, 1875, son of John and Judith (Oertli) Rosenow. His father was a farmer and a Union soldier in the civil war. He was graduated M.D. at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1902, and began his professional career in Chicago, Ill., in association with Dr. L. Hektoen and Dr. Frank Billings. He was research member of the John McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases, Chicago, during 1904–15; and associate professor of medicine, Rush Medical College, 1912–15. In the latter year he was appointed professor of experimental bacteriology, University of Minnesota (Mayo Foundation), Rochester, Minn., and still holds that position. His investigations have centered about the question of focal infection and elective localization, and he has brought forth much experimental proof showing that many systemic diseases, such as rheumatic fever, arthritis, myositis (muscular rheumatism), iritis, erythema nodosum, chorea (St. Vitus' dance), and stones of the kidney, are commonly the result of infections in teeth, tonsils, or other foci, which before have generally been considered harmless. He has shown, further, that these diseases may often be prevented or cured by the elimination of such foci of infection, a discovery which has resulted in direct benefit to thousands of sufferers. He has also made noteworthy contributions to our knowledge of the cause of pneumonia, influenza, anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), epidemic encephalitis (sleeping sickness), epidemic hiccup, respiratory arhythmia, and spasmodic torticollis. During the epidemic of influenza in 1918 he developed a vaccine for prophylactic inoculation against the dread pneumonia, which was administered to thousands of persons, and according to the reports of physicians is believed to have saved many lives. He has isolated the germs believed to be the cause of poliomyelitis and encephalitis, and with each of these a serum for the treatment of the respective disease has been developed. The poliomyelitis serum has been subjected to clinic trial for the past thirteen years (1930), often with strikingly successful results. A summary of the results in 259 cases in which it was administered shows that there were nineteen deaths, thirty-seven recoveries with residual paralysis, and 189 complete recoveries. The deaths were all of patients in advanced stages of the disease. The encephalitis serum since its first use in 1922 has been employed with apparent benefit in a large number of cases, especially in those in which it was administered early in the disease. Dr. Rosenow is a member of the American Medical Association, American Association of Immunologists, American Association of Bacteriologists and Pathologists, American Society for Clinical Investigation, American Society for Experimental Pathology, Minnesota State Medical Association, Southern Minnesota Medical Association, American Association for Advancement of Science, American Public Health Association, Chicago Pathological Society, Society of American Bacteriologists, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and the Sigma Xi fraternity. He is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church. The honorary degree of D.Sc. was conferred upon him by the University of Cincinnati in 1920. He was married at Arcadia, Wis., Aug. 1, 1906, to Lydia B., daughter of John Senty, a farmer of Waumandee, Wis., and he has three children: Frank Ludwig, Edward Carl, and John Henry Rosenow.

BENN, Alonzo Newton, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Washington, Ia., Nov. 25, 1866, son of John Robert and Nancy Ann (Looney) Benn. He was educated at the schools of Woodburn, Ia., during 1871–81. In the following year he began his career as a telegraph operator at Ottumwa, Ia., for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Co., and in 1886 occupied the same position in Omaha, Neb., in the general offices of the Burlington route and the Western Union Telegraph Co. During 1887–88 he was stenographer and telegrapher with the Nebraska City (Neb.) Packing Co. and in the next year he became connected with the Omaha Packing Co. as assistant superintendent of the South Omaha plant. He was subsequently appointed manager of the St. Joseph (Mo.) plant in 1893, general superintendent of the Chicago (Ill.) branch in 1896, manager of the South Omaha plant in 1899, general manager and director of the Chicago and South Omaha branches in 1902 and vice-president of the company in 1903. He was assistant to the vice-president in 1904 and assistant to the president in 1905 of the National Packing Co., of Chicago, continuing seven years in the latter position, and during 1913–16 he was president of the Omaha Packing Co. Since 1917 he has served as vice-president and general manager of the G. H. Hammond Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago. He has invented a number of devices, including the method now generally used of receiving and copying telegrams on the typewriter; an overhead trolley-truck which was immediately copied and soon came into general use; a process (patented in 1915) for curing meats in stockinets; and an improved and more economical method of smoking meats (patented 1916). Mr. Benn is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Apollo commandery of Knights Templar, Oriental consistory and Medinah temple in the Masonic order, and the South Shore Country and Knollwood clubs. Politically he is Republican. He was married, June 18, 1910, to Harriett Waterbury, daughter of Leander D. Condee, of Chicago, Ill.

ERNST, Richard Pretlow, U. S. senator, was born at Covington, Ky., Feb. 28, 1858, son of William and Sarah (Butler) Ernst. He attended Chickering Academy, Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1874, and Centre College, Danville, Ky., where he was graduated A.B. in 1878. He studied law at the University of Cincinnati, was graduated in 1880, and after being admitted to the bar began to practice his profession in the courts of Kentucky and Ohio, gradually building up an extensive practice. He was active in poli-

tics, and he devoted his time outside of his business to civic, educational and religious work. He served on the town council and fostered a number of schools and church organizations that needed assistance. He was, however, a staunch Republican, and by assisting his party in its campaigns eventually became one of the strongest and most popular Republican leaders in northern Kentucky and known throughout the state. In the campaign of 1920 he was put forward as the Republican candidate for the nomination for U. S. senator, to oppose Sen. J. C. W. Beckham, Democrat, and he became the nominee. He conducted an active campaign, speaking in every section of the state and taking a determined stand against the league of nations, the chief issue in the campaign. While Pres. Harding lost the state in the election, Mr. Ernst carried it by a majority of 5,000 out of a total of 900,000 votes. In the senate he was chairman of the committees on privileges and elections, and revision of laws and patents; a member of the judiciary and finance committees and the committee on committees. He supported the tariff revision bill of 1921 and President Harding's disarmament conference, and advocated the enforcement of the prohibition act. In private life he is a member of the law firm of Ernst, Cassatt & Cottle, of Cincinnati, O., and was president of the People's Liberty Bank & Trust Co. of Covington, Ky. He was also president for thirty-two years of the Y.M.C.A., and trustee of the University of Kentucky, Centre College, Kentucky, and Western College for Women, Oxford, O. In 1895 he succeeded his father as superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian Church of Covington, Ky., father and son having occupied that position consecutively for nearly eighty years. He was married in September, 1886, to Susan, daughter of Hugh Taylor Brent, a resident of Covington, and has two children, William and Sarah, wife of John Palmer Darnall, of Cincinnati, O.

BRODERS, Albert Compton, physician and surgical pathologist, was born in Fairfax county, Va., Aug. 8, 1885, son of John and Virginia (Woodyard) Broders, grandson of John Hewitson and Elizabeth (Compton) Broders, and great-grandson of Joseph and Mollie (Burke) Broders. Joseph Broders (1) came from London, England, about 1775, and settled in Fairfax county, Va., and was a Baptist minister. John Hewitson Broders was a planter and an extensive land owner of Fairfax county, and John Broders, father of the physician, was a farmer and justice of the peace. The son was graduated at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, in 1910, with the degree of M.D., and received from the Medical Department (Mayo Foundation) of the University of Minnesota, in 1920, the degree of M.S. in pathology. In 1929 he received the degree of Sc.D. at the Medical College of Virginia. He was an interne at Memorial Hospital, Richmond, during 1910–12, and he has since been associated with the department of biopathology and diagnosis of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., as surgical pathologist. He is also associate professor of pathology at the University of Minnesota (Mayo Foundation). As a physician and research student he has specialized in surgical pathology and his cancer studies have disclosed the degrees of malignancy in that disease, which is now known as Broders' index of malignancy. Dr. Broders is a member of the American Medical Association, American College of Physicians, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, Minnesota State Medical Society, Southern Minnesota Medical Association, Medical Society of Virginia, Sigma Xi Society, Omega Upsilon Phi fraternity, Masonic fraternity and the University Club of Rochester. Politically he is a Democrat, and in his religious affiliations he is a Presbyterian. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. He was married, Sept. 8, 1915, to Webber Adlene, daughter of George Paul Zimmerman, of Buena Vista, Va. They have three children: Albert Compton, Jr., Charles William and Elizabeth Fairfax Broders.

REBER, Samuel, soldier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16, 1864, son of Samuel and Margaret Messier (Reese) Reber, and great-great-grandson of Johan Reber, who came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania in 1742. He attended Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and was graduated at the U. S. military academy at West Point in 1886 and at Johns Hopkins University with the degree of P.E. in 1894. Appointed second lieutenant of the 4th U. S. cavalry he was on frontier duty in Arizona until November, 1888, and at Fort Myer, Va., until 1891, and was sent to Central America with the intercontinental railroad commission. In 1892 he was transferred from the cavalry to the signal corps, and stationed at Fort Riley, Kans., as chief signal officer of the departments of Arizona and the Gulf until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. At this time he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the volunteer signal corps and participated in the Porto Rico expedition, being recommended for a brevet for gallantry in action at Guanica. Subsequently he was chief signal officer of the 1st army corps, signal officer of the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and chief signal officer of the division of Cuba until October, 1899. Returning to the United States he was chief signal officer of the eastern division until 1901, when he was appointed military secretary to the commanding general of the army, and served in this capacity until the office of commanding general of the army was terminated Aug. 14, 1903, by operation of law. He was mustered out of the volunteer service as lieutenant colonel in April, 1899; recommissioned as captain in the volunteer signal corps; and promoted to the grade of captain in the regular army. From 1903 to 1907 he was a member of the first detail of the general staff, serving as secretary of the army war college and having charge of the military information division at the headquarters of the Philippine division. During part of this period he was engaged on a confidential mission to the orient. From August, 1907, to June, 1909, he was chief signal officer of the Philippine division, and from that time until September, 1913, chief signal officer of the eastern division. He was in charge of aviation in the war department three years and chief signal officer of the central department, northeastern department, and eastern department for two years. He went with the American expeditionary forces to France as provost marshal of the S.O.S., and later acting provost marshal general. He was graduated at the General Staff College at Langres, France, and served with the 88th and 28th divisions and with the headquarters of the 2nd army. He also served with the 109th infantry, leading the final attack of the 2nd army at the time of the signing of the armistice. Subsequently he was in command of the forwarding camp at Le Mans, the casual officers' camp at Blois, and the Savoie leave area, and later, as chief of staff of the intermediate section of the S.O.S. On his return to the United States he retired from the army Nov. 30, 1919, after thirty-seven years of active service. He is now general foreign representative of the Radio Corporation of America, and vice-president of the R. C. A. Communications, Inc. From 1910 to 1913 he was chairman of the contest committee of the Aero Club of America, having in charge all important aviation meets in this country, and in 1914 he investigated aeronautics in England and France. While in Europe he also assisted in repatriating Americans in Switzerland. He was one of the pioneers in developing the wireless, establishing the first American system between Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton in 1900. He also aided materially in the development of the telephone, for years designing various appliances for the signal corps. He was a member of the board of judges in the department of electricity at the Chicago exposition in 1893, and the St. Louis exposition in 1904. He was a delegate and secretary of section B of the international congress of electricians in 1893, and delegate of the war department to the international electrical congress of 1904. Col. Reber is the author of a number of technical books and papers. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, serving as vice-president of the board of directors of that body; and member of the American Electro-chemical Society, the Institute of Radio Engineers, and Franklin Institute; and the Army and Navy, Chevy Chase and Metropolitan clubs of Washington, D. C., and the Aero and University clubs of New York city. The French government conferred upon him the decoration Officier de l'Etoile Noire. He was married in Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1900, to Cecelia Sherman, daughter of Gen. Nelson A. Miles (q.v.) and has two sons: Miles and Samuel Reber, Jr.

MacCARTY, William Carpenter, surgical pathologist, was born in Louisville, Ky., June 10, 1880, son of William Orlando Butler and Rhoda Anne (Carpenter) MacCarty, and grandson of Felix and Mary (Wilder) MacCarty. He was graduated at Kentucky State University in 1900 with the degree of B.S. and at the Johns Hopkins University medical school in 1904 with the degree of M.D. In 1909 he received the degree of M.S. from his original alma mater. During 1904–06 he was a post-graduate student at the Koenigin Victoria Augusta Hospital, Berlin, specializing in clinical pathology, and on his return went to the Mayo clinic, Rochester, Minn., as specialist in surgical pathology and bio-pathology. He became associate director of the laboratories of the Mayo clinic, Rochester, Minn., and professor of pathology in the medical department of the University of Minnesota on the Mayo Foundation. His principal research work has been related to histogenesis and neoplasms, a new classification of neoplasms, clinico-pathological standardization and diagnostic efficiency. He is an associate fellow of the American Medical Association, and a member of the American Academy of Medicine, American College of Physicians, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, American Association of Clinical Pathologists, American Association for Cancer Research, Osler Medical Historical Society (president), Kentucky State Medical Association (honorary), Minnesota State Medical Society, Southern Minnesota Medical Association, Minnesota Pathological Society, Chicago Pathological Society and Chicago Medical Historical Society. He is also a member of the Masonic order; the Kappa Alpha, the Alpha Kappa Kappa; Sigma Xi; the University Club (St. Paul, Minn.); the Civic and Commerce Association, the Kiwanis, Rochester and Rochester Golf clubs (Rochester, Minn.); the Country Club (Winona, Minn.), and the Utah Mountain Club (Salt Lake City, Utah). He finds his chief recreation in out of door life and nature study. He was married Jan. 25, 1908, to Helen Maud, daughter of Job T. Collin of Rochester, Minn., and has two children: William Carpenter and Collin Stewart MacCarty.

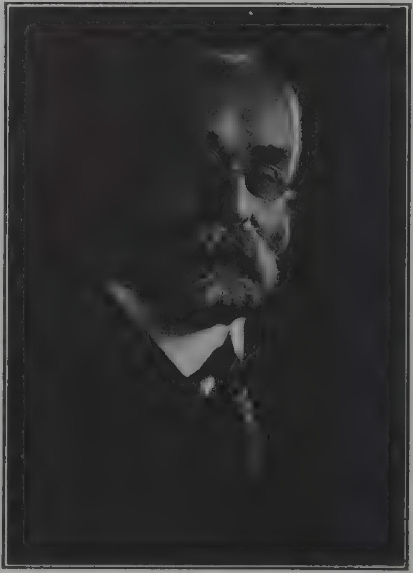
GARRETT, John Work, diplomat and banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 19, 1872, son of Thomas Harrison and Alice Dickinson (Whitridge) Garrett. His great-grandfather, Robert Garrett, who was of Irish parentage, established a banking house in Baltimore in 1839. His son, John W. Garrett (q. v.), our subject's grandfather, was president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the latter's son, Thomas Harrison Garrett (q. v.), father of our subject, was head of the banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons and a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. John W. Garrett was graduated at Princeton University in 1895, with the degree of B.S. He was a delegate to the Fifth and Seventh National Irrigation congresses of 1896 and 1898, after which his interest in the foreign service, always keen, began to take concrete shape, and in 1901 he entered the diplomatic service as secretary to the American legation at The Hague. In 1905 he was promoted to the second secretaryship of the embassy at Berlin and soon afterward was transferred to Rome as first secretary, a post which he filled for three years. He was U. S. minister to Venezuela from December, 1910, to November, 1911, and to Argentine during 1911–14. On Aug. 6, 1914, immediately after the outbreak of the European war, he was made special agent of the department of state to assist the American ambassador to France, and when the German advance caused the seat of the French government to be transferred from Paris, Mr. Garrett accompanied it as special representative of the American embassy, remaining in Bordeaux until the return of the government to Paris, Dec. 9, 1914. He was then put in charge of the department of the American embassy devoted to the care of German and Austro-Hungarian civilian prisoners in France, whose interests had been confided to the United States by their respective governments on the outbreak of hostilities. These unfortunate people, numbering many thousands, interned in concentration camps throughout France and her colonies, were for the most part utterly destitute, and Mr. Garrett arranged an elaborate and efficient system for visiting the camps and for the distribution of funds and supplies, which he administered until the United States broke off relations with Germany. In 1917 Mr. Garrett was appointed U. S. minister to the Netherlands and Luxembourg, serving two years. The strategic position of Holland, and her accessibility to German influences of every sort, made the maintenance of Dutch neutrality a matter of the greatest importance to the Allies, whose representatives were often confronted with delicate and complex situations. Perhaps the gravest of them was that arising from the requisitioning of the Dutch ships in American harbors by the United States government. The facts in this case were so unscrupulously distorted by the Germans and Germanophiles in Holland that a serious international incident was averted only by his skillful handling of the situation. In the summer of 1918 he was made chairman of a special diplomatic mission to Berne, Switzerland, where a treaty with Germany regarding prisoners of war was negotiated and signed Nov. 11, 1918. In addition to these activities in the diplomatic service, Mr. Garrett served as secretary to the American-Russian sealing arbitration which met at The Hague in 1902, secretary to the arbitration tribunal in the Venezuela preferential treatment case, 1902–04, delegate to the hospital ship conference at The Hague, 1904, signing the hospital ship convention Dec. 21, 1904. He was secretary general of the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments, 1921–22. In 1929 he was appointed ambassador to Italy by President Hoover, his present post. Mr. Garrett is a member of the American Society of International Law, the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Forestry Association, and the following clubs: Metropolitan and Chevy Chase (Washington), Princeton (Philadelphia), University, Princeton, National Arts and Grolier (New York), Baltimore, Maryland, Elkridge Kennels, Country, Merchants, Bachelors' Cotillion and University (Baltimore). He was married, Dec. 24, 1908, to Alice, daughter of Benjamin H. Warder, of Washington, D. C.

BESTOR, Arthur Eugene, president of Chautauqua Institution (1915–), was born at Dixon, Ill., May 19, 1879, son of Orson Porter and Laura Ellen (Moore) Bestor, and a descendant of John Porter who came from England in 1638 and settled at Windsor, Conn. Dr. Bestor was graduated A.B. at the University of Chicago in 1901 and spent the ensuing years as professor of history and political science at Franklin College, Indiana. He was then lecturer on political science in the extension division of the University of Chicago until 1912. Dr. Bestor has been associated with the Chautauqua Institution since 1905, having first served as assistant director, then as director, 1907–15, and as president from 1915, succeeding Dr. George E. Vincent. Beginning modestly in 1874, when it was founded by Lewis Miller and Bishop John H. Vincent (qq.v.), as a two weeks' institute for the training of Sunday school teachers, Chautauqua Institution has grown into an influential educational unit, known throughout the world for its leadership in education, political reform, social progress and religious unity. It is a non-sectarian, non-profit, self-supporting organization, having a permanent establishment valued at $1,750,000 and 331 acres of land on the shore of Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., which, through its general assembly, summer schools and home reading courses, affords facilities for the diffusion of knowledge on a wide variety of subjects. Its assembly programs, consisting of lectures, concerts and dramatic entertainments, attract an average of 50,000 visitors annually, of whom about 15,000 are permanent summer residents; while the summer schools, with eight academic and ten special schools, giving 225 courses, have an average of 2,500 students and 125 instructors. The home study work comprises various activities, educational and religious, notably that of the Chautauqua literary and scientific circle which, since its establishment in 1878, has had 75,000 graduates, 300,000 enrolled students and 750,000 readers. Twelve Protestant denominations maintain summer headquarters at Chautauqua for religious work. It is one of the most important summer musical centers in the United States, and its facilities for rest and recreation have made it a popular vacation resort. While continually engaged with the work of this great educational agency, Dr. Bestor has found time and opportunity for numerous trips abroad. He has been a close student of international relations and particularly of conditions in Europe and the Near East and he has lectured on these subjects before the leading clubs, colleges and forums throughout the United States. For several months after the United States entered the World war in 1917 he was chairman of the committee on lectures and entertainment in training camps of the national war work council, Y. M. C. A., and later was director of the speaking division of the federal committee on public information, serving until the armistice. Colgate University conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1919. Dr. Bestor was a member of the alumni committee of the University of Chicago endowment committee and of the committee engaged in raising money for the Near East colleges, and spoke many times in their behalf. He is a trustee of the Chautauqua Institution, League for Political Education, Lake Placid Club Educational Foundation, Sofia American Schools, Bulgaria, and of the Near East Relief; and a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, Academy of Political Science, American Historical Association, Foreign Policy Association, the World Association for Adult Education (American member of the council), American Association for Adult Education (chairman, international relations committee), Baptist Social Union of New York city (president, 1920–23), the Quill (president, 1925), City and Town Hall clubs of New York and the Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. Politically he is a Republican and in religion a Baptist. His favorite recreations are golf, tramping, swimming. Dr. Bestor was married, Mar. 24, 1905, to Jeanette Louise, daughter of Charles Miller Lemon, of Bedford, Ind., and they have three children: Arthur Eugene, Jr., Mary Frances and Charles Lemon Bestor.

LEWIS, Eugene William, financier, was born at Belle Vernon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1870, son of Thornton F. and Margaret E. (Evans) Lewis. He was educated in the public schools, and at Curry University, Pittsburgh, and began business life as a clerk in the offices of the Raney & Berger Iron & Steel Co., New Castle, Pa. In 1890 he was employed by the Bradford Window Glass Co., of which his father was one of the organizers, and a few years later entered the passenger department of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Co., winning promotion eventually to a post in the offices of the general superintendent. In 1895 he became identified with the Commercial Natural Gas Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co., as accountant; was advanced to the post of secretary and treasurer, and later made manager. Subsequently he was interested in and associated with the J. H. McLain Co., makers of radiators, furnaces, etc., of Canton, O.; and the Timken Roller Bearing Co. of Canton, manufacturers of roller bearings for horse-drawn vehicles. He also founded and was president of the Canton Incandescent Light Co. Recognizing the importance of roller bearings for the infant automobile industry and the great possibilities in that new field, Mr. Lewis went to Detroit, Mich., and in association with H. W. Alden and A. R. Demery, organized the Timken Detroit Axle Co. to manufacture axles for automobiles and commercial trucks. The business was successful from the start, and has developed into one of mammoth proportions. The company has several factories on the east and west sides of Detroit and a malleable iron and brass casting plant in Canton, O., employing between 5,000 and 6,000 hands in their various plants. Mr. Lewis took an active interest as vice-president of the Timken Detroit Axle Co. until the war with Germany, when he was summoned to Washington to serve in the war department as chief of the production branch of the general staff. His duties consisted in supervising and coordinating the material and supply requirements of all various bureaus, corps and divisions of the war department in accordance with the general plan of the business administration that developed during the conduct of the war. Following the armistice Mr. Lewis returned to his home and business affairs in Detroit. He became interested in the financial phases of the housing problem and assisted in forming the House Financing Corporation of Detroit, capitalized at $3,000,000, and incorporated in 1919, with him as president, to help solve the housing problem in that city. He is president of the Industrial Morris Plan Bank; vice-president and director of the Morris Plan Bankers Association of the United States and the National Air Transport, Inc.; a director of the Detroit and Security Trust Co., the First National Bank, Detroit Aircraft Corp., Detroit Aviation Society; and a trustee of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research. He was president for four years of the Children's Aid Society of Detroit. Mr. Lewis was an organizer and is a governor of the Detroit District Golf Association, composed of forty golf clubs. He is a member of the Detroit Athletic, Grosse Pointe Country, Lochmoor, Detroit and Detroit Boat clubs, the Aero Club of Michigan, and the International Sportsmen's Club of London. He was married, June 3, 1902, to Margaret, daughter of Mrs. George V. L. Mellinger, of Canton, O., and they have two children, Eugene William and Mary Margaret Lewis.

STRAYER, George Drayton, educator, was born in Wayne, Pa., Nov. 29, 1876, son of Daniel Jacob Reese and Mary Anna Walton (Ott) Strayer. His career as teacher began in the elementary schools at the age of seventeen. After spending a year of study at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., in 1898, he became teacher and principal in a secondary school in Baltimore, Md. He was graduated A.B. at Johns Hopkins University in 1903, and was a graduate scholar and fellow in education at Columbia University during 1904–05, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in the latter year. He was instructor in elementary education at Teachers College, Columbia University, for two years, adjunct professor during 1907–10, and professor of educational administration at Teachers College from 1910 to the present time, also serving in 1921 as director of the division of field studies of the Institute of Educational Research, Columbia University. During the European war he was home director of the Y.M.C.A. Overseas Educational Commission; director of the school campaign for the National War Savings Committee of the U. S. treasury department in 1918 and, in the same year, chairman of the advisory committee on federal public schools. As chairman of the commission on emergency in education of the National Education Association, he was one of the foremost to demand the maintenance of educational standards during the war. As chairman of the educational finance inquiry commission he undertook, in 1921, the direction of a nation-wide inquiry relative to the financing of education. He has directed educational surveys in Butte, Mont., St. Paul, Minn., Omaha, Nebr., Baltimore, Md., Greensboro, N. C., Paterson, N. J., and other cities, and is a frequent lecturer on education. He is the author of "City School Expenditures" (1905); "The Teaching Process" (1911); "Retardation and Elimination in Schools and Colleges" (1911); "Educational Administration," with Edward Lee Thorndike (1913); "How to Teach," with Naomi Norsworthy (1917); "Score Cards and Standards for City and for Rural School Buildings," with Nickolaus L. Engelhardt (1918); "The Classroom Teacher," with Nickolaus L. Engelhardt (1920); "Problems in Educational Administration," with N. L. Engelhardt et al. (1925); "School Building Problems," with N. L. Engelhardt (1927); "Arithmetics," with C. B. Upton (1928); and "Junior Mathematics," with C. B. Upton (1929). He is also editor of the American Educational Series for the American Book Co., and a member of the board of editors of the "Journal of Educational Research" and of "Educational Administration and Supervision." Prof. Strayer is especially interested in school administration, including the organization, supervision, and financing of school systems, and in school building programs in their relation to the general movement for city planning. He advocates the compulsory use of the English language in all schools in America; a longer period of compulsory school attendance, with half-time school work for children in industry during the period from fourteen to sixteen years of age; national assistance of rural schools. As president of the National Education Association in 1918–19, he recommended the establishment of a national department of education and an annual appropriation by the federal government for the public school system. He was a member in 1929–30 of President Hoover's national advisory committee on education. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the College of William and Mary, 1925, and Litt.D. at Columbia University, 1929. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and a member of the National Education Association, the Association of College Teachers of Education, the National Society for the Study of Education (president, 1918–19), American Council of Educational Research, Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, Sigma Phi Epsilon, and Phi Beta Kappa. He was married, Sept. 17, 1903, to Cora, daughter of Joseph Barrett Bell, of Baltimore, Md.

VAN VLECK, Edward Burr, mathematician, was born at Middletown, Conn., June 7, 1863, son of John Monroe and Ellen Maria (Burr) Van Vleck, and a descendant of Tielman Van Vleeck, of Amsterdam and Bremen, who migrated to New Jersey in the seventeenth century, and was the founder of Bergen, afterwards a part of Jersey City. His father was professor of astronomy and mathematics at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., for nearly fifty years, was acting president at various periods, and vice-president during 1890–1912. The son was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1884 and received the degree of M.A. three years later. During 1885–87 he studied at Johns Hopkins University and during 1886–87 was a fellow in physics at that institution. He went to Europe in 1890 and spent five semesters at the University of Göttingen, receiving the degree of Ph.D. at that institution in 1893. He began his professional career in 1884–85 as assistant in physics at Wesleyan University and after leaving Johns Hopkins returned to



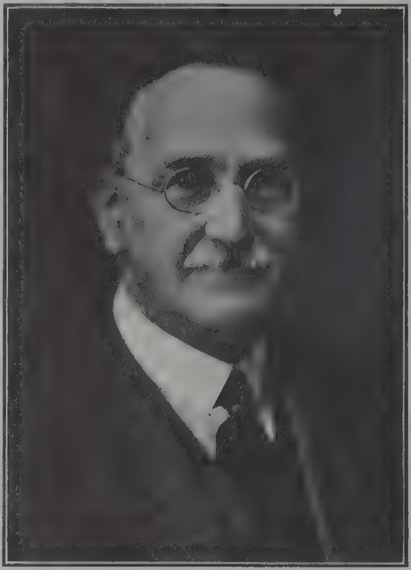
Wesleyan as instructor in mathematics for three years. Upon his return from Europe he became instructor in mathematics at the University of Wisconsin. In 1895 he returned to Wesleyan as assistant professor and during 1898–1906 held the chair in mathematics at that institution. Since the latter year he has been professor of mathematics at the University of Wisconsin. During 1902–05 he was associate editor and during 1905–10, editor of the "Transactions of the American Mathematical Society." Besides contributing monographs to various mathematical journals he is the author of the "Theory of Divergent Series and Algebraic Continued Fractions" (1903). He has devoted himself principally to the theory of functions and differential equations. During 1917–18 he was secretary of the selective service (draft) board of Madison, Wis. Prof. Van Vleck has been honored by various institutions of learning. The University of Groningen, Holland, conferred upon him the degree of doctor of mathematics and physics on the occasion of its tercentenary celebration in 1914; he received the degree of LL.D. from Clark University in 1909, and Sc.D. from the University of Chicago in 1916. In 1920, France made him an "officier de l'Instruction Publique." He is a member of the physical division of the National Research Council, the American Mathematical Society (vice-president, 1909, and president, 1912–14), and was its delegate upon the occasion of the Abel Centenary in Christiania, Norway, in 1902. He is a member also of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president of Section A, 1912–13), the National Academy of Sciences, the Deutsche Mathematiker-Vereinigung, the Société Mathématique de France and the Circolo Matematico di Palermo; the Phi Beta Kappa and the National Arts Club of New York. He was married July 3, 1893, to Hester Laurence, daughter of James L. Raymond of North Lyme, Conn., and they have one child, John Hasbrouck Van Vleck.

FERRIS, Harry Burr, physician and educator, was born at Old Greenwich (now Sound Beach), Conn., May 21, 1865, son of Samuel Holmes and Mary Florilla (Clark) Ferris. His earliest American ancestor was Jeffrey Ferris, who came from England, presumably to Boston, in 1655 and in 1660 was one of the first settlers of Greenwich, Conn. Jeffrey Ferris married Judy Bowers, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son James and his wife Mary Merritt; their son Samuel and his wife Ann Lockwood; their son Stephen and his wife Mary Johnson Ferris Peck, and their son Samuel Ferris and his wife Esther Ferris, who were the grandparents of Dr. Ferris. He was graduated at Yale College in 1887 with the degree of A.B., and at Yale Medical School in 1890 with the degree of M.D. In 1891 he began the practice of medicine in New Haven, Conn., in the same year becoming instructor in anatomy at the Yale Medical School. He was made assistant professor in 1892, and since 1895 has been professor of anatomy. Dr. Ferris is a member of the American Association of Anatomists; the American Association of Zoölogists; the American Naturalists; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Medical Association; the Connecticut State Medical Society; the New Haven County Medical Society; the New Haven Medical Society, and the Graduates' Club of New Haven. From 1915 to 1920 he was chairman of the committee on hygiene and sanitation of the New Haven Civic Federation. He has published studies of anthropological data collected by the Yale-National Geographic Peruvian Expeditions, and contributions relating to medicine, including "Cerebro-spinal Fluid" in Buck's Hand-book of medicine, and articles on "The Neurone" in the "Psychological Review." He finds his chief recreation in hunting, fishing and sailing. Politically, he is an Independent. He was married June 6, 1892, to Helen Whiting, daughter of Gilbert Hopkins Ferris, of Sound Beach, and they have two children: Helen Millington, wife of Prof. Davenport Hooker, and Henry Whiting Ferris.

SHOUP, Oliver Henry, 30th governor of Colorado (1919–23), was born in Champaign county, Ill., Dec. 13, 1869, son of William R. and Delia J. (Ferris) Shoup. His father was a soldier in the civil war, school teacher and farmer. The son completed his studies at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, where he was a student during 1886–88, and began business life with the Colorado Springs Co., of which Gen. William J. Palmer was an owner. During 1895–1912 he was associated with Verner Z. Reed, first as his private secretary; later as manager of the various mining, banking, petroleum, land reclamation and irrigation projects in Colorado, Wyoming and other western states in which Mr. Reed was interested and, subsequently, as a partner in his enterprises. He became president of the Midwest Oil Co. upon its organization in 1911 and of the Midwest Refining Co. upon its organization in 1914, and served as head of both companies until March, 1916. He has been identified with numerous irrigation, land and mining projects and has many banking connections. He is vice-president of the Colorado Savings Bank of Denver and a director in the Exchange National Bank of Colorado Springs, the Grand Valley National Bank of Junction, Colo., the Bankers'

Trust Co. and the Denver National Bank, both of Denver. During the European war he took a leading part in civilian activities, serving in El Paso county as chairman of the War Savings Stamps and the Third Liberty Loan campaigns and within that period (1917–19) was a member also of the board of education of Colorado Springs. In 1918 he was nominated by the Republican party for governor of Colorado and was elected and in 1920 he was again nominated and reëlected, this time by a majority of 65,762, the largest given up to that time to any candidate for that office in Colorado. The striking success of Gov. Shoup's first administration is indicated, in part, in the financial report which he included in his second inaugural address, January, 1921. During the biennial period ended Nov. 30, 1920, the state government's receipts amounted to $31,248,058.03 as against disbursements of $28,973,531.71 and the total available resources at that time, including cash, bonds and state warrants, were $10,365,331.05, while from Nov. 30, 1918, to Nov. 30, 1920, the state's bonded indebtedness had been reduced by $264,500, or to $4,187,300. Among the state departments which functioned with the greatest measure of success during Gov. Shoup's administration was the state inheritance tax department, which collected the unprecedented total of $1,294,305.81 at a cost of only $40,330.76. Gov. Shoup met serious emergencies in the life of the commonwealth with characteristic courage and success. Upon two occasions, when life and property in the mining area were threatened during industrial disputes, he mobilized the national guard and during the Denver trolley strike, the city authorities, being unable to cope with the emergency, appealed to the state executive for troops; he granted the request and the disorders were effectually quelled. Under the provisions of an act of August, 1917, he revived the constabulary and organized it into an efficient body for the preservation of law and order. At Gov. Shoup's instance, the legislature appointed a special committee which, following investigation, prepared a series of bills intended to eliminate duplication in the bureaus of the state government and lessen the cost of public business by the consolidation of departments. In 1922 his party offered to nominate him a third time but he refused. Gov. Shoup's administrations have been marked, to an unusual degree, by the application of business principles to state affairs and, throughout, he has adhered to a strong law and order program. In Gov. Shoup the people of Colorado discovered that a man who has given his thought and energies to the promotion and conduct of business enterprises may be a more efficient servant of the public than one whose chief concern has been in politics. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Elks; the El Paso and the Broadmoor Golf clubs of Colorado Springs, the Denver and Denver Athletic clubs and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York city. He was married Sept. 18, 1891, to Unetta, daughter of William Small of Franklin, Ind., and they have four children: Reba, wife of John Leeming, Jr.; Oliver H., Jr., who served two years in France with the A. E. F.; Merrill E. and Verner R. Shoup.

KEITH, Herbert Cary, civil engineer, was born at North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Mass., Dec. 4, 1861, son of Arza Benjamin and Mary Ann (Cary) Keith, and a descendant of Rev. James Keith, who came from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1661, and settled at Bridgewater, Mass. His father (q.v.) built and operated one of the first shoe factories in the world. The son attended the public schools of North Bridgewater and Braintree, Mass., and the Thayer Academy at Braintree. In 1879 he began his business career with Amos J. Boyden of Boston, architect. During 1881–82 he was rodman with Ernest W. Bowditch, a civil engineer of Boston, in the latter year becoming transit man and calculator for the Boston & Lowell Railroad. He next worked for the New York & New England railroad and during 1882–93 was transit man, draftsman, assistant engineer and finally bridge engineer. During 1893–1901 he was assistant bridge engineer for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and in that capacity designed nearly all the bridges built by that road during that time. During 1901–03 he was bridge engineer for the Mason City & Fort Dodge (Ia.) Railroad, and built one of the largest viaducts in the country, that at Ft. Dodge, Ia., which is 2,600 feet long, and 138 feet high. During 1903–04 he was chief engineer of the eastern district for MacArthur Bros. Co. of New York and Chicago, one of the largest contracting firms in the country. Since 1904 he has been consulting engineer in miscellaneous practice in New York city, and has designed and built a large amount of bridge work, including railroad bridges, street bridges, for and over the Harlem river branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and several for the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Grade Crossing Commission. He has made a careful inspection of thousands of existing bridges to determine the effect of weather, time and neglect on them, and is considered an authority on all subjects pertaining to the permanency of bridges. During 1913–17 he devoted a large amount of time in the endeavor to rehabilitate a bankrupt linen com-



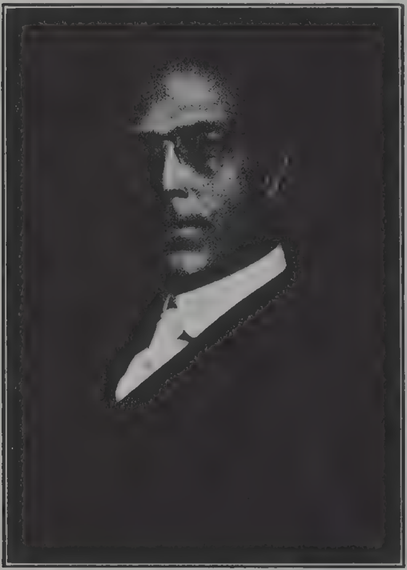
pany of which he was a stockholder; and in this work became treasurer of the reorganized firm—the Phoenix Linen Co. During the European war he worked as a civilian (several times declining commissions) as contractors' engineer in the construction of Camp Merritt, N. J., and later with the ordnance department in the progress section of the estimates and requirements division in charge of certain sizes of ammunition. After the armistice he was a member, and for a time, in the closing months of its work, secretary of the New York district claims board of the ordnance department, in the settlement with contractors on the cancellation of war contracts. He is a member of the American, the Boston and the Connecticut societies of Civil Engineers, the Brooklyn Engineers Club (director, 1911; president, 1920); the American Association of Railway Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings (chairman of the New York section 1923–24), the Army Ordnance Association and the Beehive Club. His favorite pursuits are travel and study. He was married at Putnam, Conn., Oct. 27, 1886, to Lilian, daughter of Jesse Reed Davenport, an educator, and has two sons: Elmer Davenport, Rhodes scholar, treasurer of the Index Visible, Inc., battalion sergeant major on Gen. McCain's staff at the time of the armistice, and Gerald Marcy Keith, engineer, and instructor at the engineer officers' training camp at Camp Humphries.

ROLFE, John Carew, philologist, was born in Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 15, 1859, son of William James and Eliza Jane (Carew) Rolfe. His father (q.v.) was a distinguished Shakespearean scholar and his brother, George William Rolfe, was a prominent chemist. He was graduated at Harvard University with the degree of A.B. in 1881, and received from Cornell University the degree of A.M. in 1884 and Ph.D. in 1885. He began his career as instructor in Latin at Cornell University in 1882. He was teacher of Latin in the Hughes High School, Cincinnati, O., 1885–88 and after a year of post-graduate work at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, became instructor in Greek and Latin in Harvard University in 1889. A year later he joined the faculty of the University of Michigan, where he was assistant professor of Latin 1890–92; acting professor 1892–93; junior professor 1893–94; and professor during 1894–1902. He continued his studies in philology at the University of Munich in 1897–98. Since 1902 he has held the chair of Latin language and literature at the University of Pennsylvania. He was a professor at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome in 1907–08, and a member of the summer session faculty of Columbia in 1909, Harvard in 1911, and the University of California in 1914. He was head of the classical department of the American Academy at Rome, Italy, during 1923–1924. During these years of classroom work Prof. Rolfe has found time for extensive writing, editing and translation. His books are: "A Junior Latin Book" (1898) and "A Latin Reader for the Second Year," with Walter Dennison (1918); "Essential Latin," with Arthur W. Roberts (1906), and more than fifty papers on philological and archaeological topics. He is the editor of Allyn and Bacon's College Series (17 vols.) with Charles E. Bennett; and Scribners' Latin Series (4 vols.), with Arthur W. Roberts, including "Selections from Viri Romae" (1892), "The Lives of Cornelius Nepos" (1894), "Quintus" (1901), "Caesar's Gallic War" and "Cicero" (1917). He also translated into English with W. Heinemann, "Suetonius" (1914) and "Sallust" (1921). Prof. Rolfe is a trustee of the American Academy in Rome; and a member of the American Philological Association (president), the American Philosophical Society, the Classical Association of the Atlantic States and the Shakespeare and Contemporary clubs of Philadelphia. He was married Aug. 29, 1900, to Alice Griswold Bailey of Somerville, Mass., and they have one child, Esther Carew Rolfe.

AINSLIE, Peter, clergyman, was born at Dunnsville, Va., June 3, 1867, son of Peter and Rebecca E. (Sizer) Ainslie, and grandson of Peter Ainslie, a minister of the gospel who, with his wife Deborah MacDonald, came from Edinburgh, Scotland in 1811, first settling in Baltimore, Md., and later in Richmond, Va. His father was a minister, editor and author. The son was educated at the College of the Bible of Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky., and after three years spent in that institution, his health failed and he subsequently went to Europe. On Oct. 1, 1891, he went to Baltimore, Md., as minister of a small church, which later became the Christian Temple with its ten associated churches, various institutions for the social and religious improvement of the people. Dr. Ainslie is widely known for his labors in the movement towards a universal Christian brotherhood. He has served as president of the Association for the Promotion of Christian Unity, and as member of a deputation to visit Great Britain and Ireland in the interest of a world conference on faith and order. In 1899 he founded the Girls' Club of Seminary House for working girls on a self-governing basis; and later founded Seminary House for Bible study and instruction in neighborhood betterment. He was president of the national convention of the Disciples of Christ of Topeka, Kans. (1910). He is a trustee of the Carnegie Church Peace Union (New York); the Disciples Divinity House (University of Chicago); and the Seminary House (Baltimore); and a member of the American Society of Church History, and the world alliance for international friendship through the church, of which he serves as member of the executive committee. Dr. Ainslie was one of the lecturers at the Yale divinity school, and in all essentials stands by that broad, liberal Christian spirit and teaching represented at the Yale school of religion. He is the author of: "Plain Talks to Young Men" (1897); "The Signs of His Coming" (1900); "Religion in Daily Doings" (1903); "Studies in the Old Testament" (1907); "Among the Gospels and the Acts" (1908); "God and Me" (1908); "The Unfinished Task of the Reformation" (1910); "Introduction to the Study of the Bible" (1910); "My Brother and I" (1911); "The Message of the Disciples for the Union of the Church" (1913); "Christ or Napoleon—Which?" (1915); "Working With God" (1917); and "If Not a United Church—What?" (1920). He is also editor of the "Christian Union Quarterly," Baltimore, and contributing editor to the "Christian Work," New York. Dr. Ainslie received the degree of D.D. from Drake University, Des Moines, Ia., in 1911, and from Yale University in 1914, and the degree of LL.D. from Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va., in 1914. He is a member of the Eclectic Club of Baltimore and is unmarried.

TALBOT, Fritz Bradley, physician and surgeon, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 30, 1878, son of George Newell and Florence Holt (Dyer)

Talbot. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1900 and M.D. at Harvard Medical School in 1905. He began the practice of his profession in 1907 as assistant to John Lovett Morse of Boston, Mass., and specialized in diseases of children. He is a member of the staff of the Harvard Medical School, having served as instructor in pediatrics during 1914–21 and clinical professor since the latter year. Dr. Talbot is chief of the children's medical department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, physician to children at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and consulting physician to the Boston Lying-in Hospital. His research work includes studies in basal metabolism during 1912–19 at the Boston nutrition laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and, since the latter year, at the Massachusetts General Hospital. During the European war he served on the child welfare division of the medical section of the council of national defense, and was one of the representatives of the United States to the child welfare conference league of the Red Cross societies at Cannes, France, in 1919. Dr. Talbot is the author (with Francis G. Benedict) of "The Gaseous Metabolism of Infants" (1914); "Physiology of the New Born Infant" (1915), and "Metabolism and Growth from Birth to Puberty" (1921), which appear as Publications 201, 233 and 302 respectively of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He is also the author, with John Lovett Morse, of "The Nutrition and Feeding of Infants" (1915–20); and has contributed articles to several medical journals, chiefly the "American Journal of Diseases of Children," of which he is an editor. He is a member of the American Pediatric Society, American Child Welfare Association, American Association for Clinical Investigation, American Medical Association, Massachusetts State Medical Society, New England Pediatric Society, Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Boston Medical Library Association, and the Brookline Country, University, Harvard Travelers, and Harvard clubs (Boston), Harvard Club (New York), and the University Club (Washington). He was married Sept. 26, 1909, to Beatrice Wight, daughter of Nathan D. Bill of Springfield, Mass., and they have three children: Nathan Bill, Ruth and Beatrice Talbot.



AMES, Joseph Sweetman, physicist, was born at Manchester, Vt., July 3, 1864, son of George Lapham and Elizabeth Laura (Bacon) Ames, and a descendant of Robert Ames, who came from England and settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1651. His father was a physician and naturalist. He was graduated at the Johns Hopkins University in 1886, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1890. He was assistant in physics at Johns Hopkins University during 1888–91, associate during 1891–93, and associate professor, 1893–99, and has been professor since 1889 and director of the physical laboratory since 1901. Prof. Ames is the author of various textbooks, scientific papers, and memoirs in physics, specially in spectroscopy and theoretical physics. His published volumes are "Theory of Physics" (1897); "Manual of Experiments in Physics" (1898); "Free Expansion of Gases" (1898); "Prismatic and Diffraction Spectra" (1898); "Elements of Physics" (1900); "Induction of Electric Currents," two vols. (1900); "Text-Book of General Physics" (1904), and "The Constitution of Matter" (1913). He has served as a member of the national advisory committee for aeronautics since 1914, and in 1917 was made chairman of the foreign service committee of the national research council which visited France and England to study the origin and developments of scientific activities in connection with warfare. He is an honorary member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and a member of the French Physical Society, the National Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society, American Physical Society (president, 1919–21), Astronomical Society and Astrophysical Society of America. Washington College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1907. He was married Sept. 14, 1899, to Mrs. Mary (Williams) Harrison, daughter of David Rogerson Williams, a planter, of Society Hill, S. C.

TRIGG, Ernest Thomas, manufacturer, was born at Aurora, Ill., Aug. 12, 1877, son of Thomas and Anna (Anderson) Trigg. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and in 1895 he entered the service of the Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Co., Chicago, manufacturers of paints and dry colors. Through perseverance and industry he progressed through various departments of the business to the position of general manager. In 1908 he became general manager of the firm of John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia, which was founded in 1849 by John Lucas, an English immigrant, in a modest frame mill at Gibbsboro, N. J. Upon the incorporation of the company in 1912 he was elected vice-president, and in 1922 he was elected president, thus serving both as president and general manager. The company has grown rapidly and for a number of years it has been one of the leading paint, varnish and dry color manufacturers of the United States. In addition to the Gibbsboro plant, which now covers approximately eighteen acres and comprises forty-nine buildings, this company owns and operates manufacturing plants at Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., and West Berkeley, Calif. It has branches and distributing connections in almost every commercial center in the country. Its market extends throughout the civilized world. Mr. Trigg is a director of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.; the Philadelphia Belt Line Railroad Co.; the Union National Bank of Philadelphia, and the Commercial Museum. During the European war he was a director of the war welfare council of Philadelphia and the Southeastern Pennsylvania chapter of the American Red Cross and a member of the Liberty loan committee of the third federal reserve district and the executive committee of the American protective league. As president of the national federation of construction industries and chairman of its war service committee, he assisted in expediting the production of building materials required by the government and in correlating the industry with the war program. He was chairman of the coal conservation committee of the United States chamber of commerce, organized in October, 1917, to assist in the campaign to effect economies in the use of coal. As regional adviser for the fourth region, under the resources and conversion section of the war industries board he developed to a high state of efficiency the production facilities of the fourth region, one of the most important of the entire group of twenty-one. Contracts for supplies were placed by government officers with little regard for the many factors which vitally affect industrial production, with resulting high prices, delays in execution, unsatisfactory labor conditions, insufficient housing facilities and other evils. In certain sections of the country favorable manufacturing conditions led to a super-saturation of orders, with consequent delays in filling contracts, competition between procurement departments of the government, inadequate freight facilities, labor shortage, and fuel shortage. In meeting difficulties of this character Mr. Trigg divided the industries of his region into seventeen general groups and the region itself into eleven sub-regions; chairmen were chosen for each industrial group and each sub-region and they constituted a war resources committee. He also organized a local cabinet of the heads of all government activities in his region, serving as head and holding weekly meetings of this cabinet, when questions of labor, transportation, housing manufacturing processes, priorities, fuel, deliveries and all other matters affecting production of war materials were discussed. In this manner all of the war production activities of this region were coordinated and an immense saving of time and expense resulted. Mr. Trigg is one of the most prominent figures in the industral and civic life of that city. He is a member of the executive committee of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association (president, 1921–22), and former president of the Philadelphia Paint, Oil and Varnish Club. He is a member of the board of directors of the Philadelphia chamber of commerce (president, 1917–19), and chairman of the executive and industrial relations committees; and a director of the chamber of commerce of the United States and chairman of its industrial relations committee. As a representative of employers he was a member of Pres. Wilson's industrial conference, Washington, October, 1919, and of Pres. Harding's unemployment conference in Washington in 1921, and was appointed regional director of unemployment for the eastern district. He was also chairman of the committee on construction industries, by appointment of Sec. Hoover of the department of commerce. He is a trustee of Temple University and chairman of the advisory executive committee of the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition Association. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Episcopal church, and has contributed generously to the advancement of music and education. He was married June 19, 1901, to Alice, daughter of George Gibbons of Tiskilwa, Ill., and has two children: Helen Alice, wife of Charles J. Swain, Jr., and Ernest Thomas Trigg, Jr.

DAVIS, Elizabeth Greene Upham, occupational therapist, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 19, 1890, daughter of Horace A. J. and Mary (Greene) Upham. While attending the Milwaukee-Downer College a serious affection of her eyes necessitated a discontinuance of intensive study. In spite of this handicap she continued to study as best she could and became especially interested in the ideas of William Morris and in the educational and therapeutic value of hand training. She pursued the study of arts and crafts in the Kalo Shops, Chicago, Ill., the Thatcher School of Metal Work, Woodstock, N. Y., the Commonwealth Art Colony, Boothbay, Me., and in studios and summer schools. During 1912–14 she was an instructor in applied arts in Milwaukee-Downer College and from 1914 to 1917 was director of its art department. The limitation of her career occasioned by her eye trouble, turned her thoughts to the beneficial possibilities of hand-training for those similarly afflicted, and it was largely through her influence that occupational therapy was introduced in the institutions for tubercular and mental patients in Milwaukee county, and later in county sanatoria and state hospitals of Wisconsin by provision of the state legislature. In 1917 she became professor of applied arts in Milwaukee-Downer College. She spent two years (1917–19) on the research division of the federal board for vocational education, and upon her return to Milwaukee, received the degree of B.S. in arts from Milwaukee-Downer College, and was made lecturer in occupational therapy. Mrs. Davis has continued her efforts in behalf of the disabled in industry by writing and interesting groups in the establishment of occupational therapy in city, county and state hospitals. Her craft work has been exhibited in the art institutes of Milwaukee and Chicago. She is author of "Ward Occupation in Hospitals," and "Training of Teachers for Occupational Therapy for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Soldiers and Sailors," (Bulletins of the U. S. federal board for vocational education); "Desirability of Vocational Education and Directions for Disabled Soldiers" (Bulletin of extension department, University of Wisconsin); "Some Principles of Occupational Therapy"; "Occupational Therapy and the Trained Nurse"; "Normalizing the Industrial Cripple"; "Selective Placement of the Handicapped"; "The Absorption of Handicapped Labor into Industry," and other contributions to magazines. She is an editor of the department of occupational therapy and rehabilitation of the "Modern Hospital," and associate editor of "Archives of Occupational Therapy." Mrs. Davis is member of the board of managers of the American Occupational Therapy Association; vice-president and chairman of the publicity and legislative committee of the Wisconsin Association of Occupational Therapy; a founder of the Wisconsin Society of Applied Arts, and member of the American Association of University Women, the

Women's Club of Wisconsin, the public health committee of the City Club of Milwaukee, the Junior League of Milwaukee, and the College Club of Washington, D. C. Her accomplishment is due largely to her swift perception, ability to organize, power to win coöperation and an understanding heart. She was married Sept. 6, 1919, to Carl Henry Davis, M.D., of Milwaukee, Wis., and has three children: Horace Upham, Henry Clinton and John Upham Davis.

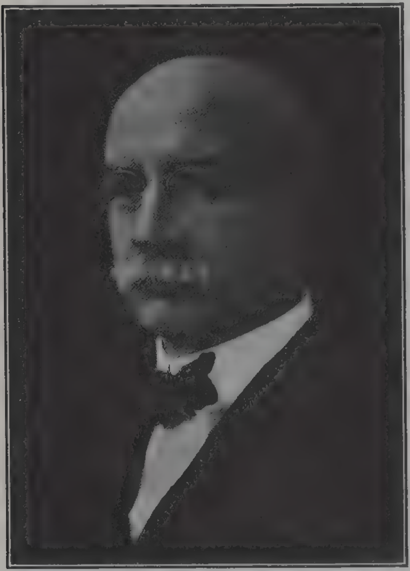
BALSINGER, William Ernest, surgeon, was born at Widnoon, Armstrong co., Pa., July 4, 1884, son of Samuel E. and Emily C. (Shoemaker) Balsinger, and grandson of Samuel Balsinger, who came from Berne, Switzerland, in 1826, and settled at Widnoon. He attended the Pennsylvania State Normal School, Indiana, Pa., and was graduated at the college of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania in 1907 with the degree of M.D. He then served one year as interne in the Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., an equal period as assistant surgeon at Newcastle, Pa., and at Norristown, Pa. Later he practiced at Richfield, Ida., for one year and a half and then engaged in facial surgery in New Orleans, La. Since 1916 he has practiced in Chicago, Ill., specializing in facial plastic surgery. When the United States entered the European war he enlisted in the medical corps of the army, and having been assigned to the section of facial plastic and oral surgery took a special course given by the government at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., spent three months at the Fort Riley Medical Officers' Training School and two months at Fort Jay, N. Y. In France he was first stationed in Paris and was then assigned to the evacuation hospital at the heavy artillery center at Mailly. Here he worked with the division of facial plastic and oral surgery, repairing the injuries of the face, head and jaws, and correcting so far as possible the facial disfigurements caused by wounds received in action. After his discharge from the army in 1919, he resumed private practice in Chicago. For ten years he has been a specialist in facial surgery, correcting by surgical methods various types of nasal malformation and other facial disfigurements, natural or acquired. Dr. Balsinger is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, and the Press Club of Chicago. His chief diversions are motoring, traveling and hunting. He was married at Houston, Tex., Oct. 7, 1913, to Loretta L., daughter of William H. Brownfield of Beldfield, N. D., and they have one child, William E. Balsinger, Jr.

NELSON, Arthur Emanuel, lawyer and municipal executive, was born at Brown Valley, Minn., May 10, 1892, son of Nels Olaf and Emily Augusta (Bar) Nelson, and grandson of Olaf Nelson, who came from Trolleljundy, Skane, Sweden, and settled at Moline, Ill., in 1856. He completed his studies at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn., took a course at the St. Paul College of Law and was admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1915. In that year he began the practice of his profession in St. Paul, associated with Kay Todd and Harold C. Kerr, and during 1916–19 he was a member of the law firm of Todd, Fosnes, Sterling & Nelson, his partners being Kay Todd, Walter Fosnes and Charles W. Sterling. For the European war he enlisted in the heavy artillery, serving in the training camps at Fort Howard, Md., and Fortress Monroe, Va. He was corporation counsel of St. Paul from 1920 to 1922, and mayor of the city 1922–26. As an attorney his practice was general in character, and as corporation counsel he was especially interested in public utilities. His most notable success in the practice of his profession was defeat of the St. Paul City Railway Co. in 1921 in its attempt to increase the fare from six cents to seven cents. The company fought the case both in the state and federal courts without success. He is a member of the American, the Minnesota State and the Ramsay County bar associations; the American Legion; the Masonic order, of which he holds the 32nd degree; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Delta Theta Phi fraternity; the Pi Kappa Delta society and the Athletic, Old Colony and Kiwanis clubs of St. Paul. He is a Republican in his political affiliations and a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married Dec. 2, 1915, to Alice Blanche, daughter of Aaron William Carlson of St. Paul, Minn., and has four children: Arthur William, Albert Barr, James Lewis and Roy Hugh Nelson.

DUANE, William, scientist and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 17, 1872, son of Charles Williams and Emma Cushman (Lincoln) Duane, and a descendant of John Duane who came from Clonmel, Ireland, in the eighteenth century and settled probably in the state of New York and married Anastasia Sarsfield. His father was rector of the Old North Church of Boston, Mass. The son was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1892, and at Harvard University in 1893, with the A.B. degree. He was assistant in physics at Harvard for two years, and in 1895 received the degree of A.M. from that university. He obtained his Ph.D. degree from the University of Berlin in 1897 and became professor of physics at the University of Colorado, holding that chair until 1907. For five years (1907–13) he studied the properties of radium and radioactive phenomena in the Curie laboratory in Paris and at the University of Paris, and in 1913 he was appointed assistant professor of physics and fellow of the cancer commission of Harvard University, becoming professor of biophysics in 1917. It has been his duty to supervise the use of radium and X-rays in the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital which the cancer commission of Harvard University supports in connection with its study of malignant diseases. He has carried on researches on the new type of penetrating X-ray for the treatment of cancer, and has played an important part in developing the methods of applying radium and the X-ray to this purpose. He designed the apparatus now employed in many hospitals in the preparation of the radioactive substances for treatments and originated some of the most important methods of using them. The generating X-ray machine, which is largely his creation, is one of high power, with relatively heavy output of short wave-length rays and with steady, in place of fluctuating, voltage. The equipment for the treatment of cancer by X-ray, as it is arranged at the Huntington Memorial Hospital, consists of the lower chamber with the generating machine, and the upper chamber to which the rays pass through an aperture, to benefit the patient who reclines upon the floor immediately above the apparatus. Prof. Duane also carries on research in physics, especially in those fields related to biological phenomena, and in electricity, including electric waves and radiation. His most important contributions to science are his researches on the structure of matter and the mechanism of radiation, especially the so-called quantum relations. For his researches in radioactivity and X-rays, he was awarded the John Scott medal and certificate with a premium of $800 in 1922, and in the same year received the honorary degree of Sc.D., conferred by the University of Pennsylvania. In 1923 the National Academy of Sciences awarded him the Comstock prize of $1,500 for his scientific researches and in the same year the American Roentgen Ray Society awarded him its first Leonard prize of $500, for his researches in X-radiation. He has published scientific articles on electrical waves, electrolysis, electrical measurements, velocity of chemical reactions, X-rays, and radioactivity. Prof. Duane is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and member of the National Research Council, of which he was elected chairman of the division on physical sciences in 1912. He is also a member of the American Physical Society, the French Physical Society (and a member of its council), the American Association for Cancer Research (president, 1923–24), the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the Somerset and Harvard clubs of Boston. He finds his chief recreation in travel, tennis and motoring. He was married Dec. 27, 1899, to Caroline Elise, daughter of Samuel Prioleau Ravenal of Philadelphia, Pa., and had four children: William, Jr.; Arthur Ravenal; Charles Prioleau; and Margaretta Clarissa Duane.

WILLCOX, Walter Francis, statistician and economist, was born at Reading, Middlesex co., Mass., Mar. 22, 1861, son of William Henry and Annie Augusta Holmes (Goodenow) Willcox, and a descendant of William Wilcox, of London, England, who emigrated to the American colonies in 1635, settling at Stratford, Conn. From this first American ancestor the line is traced through his son Joseph and his wife Ann ———; their son Joseph and his wife Hannah Kelsey; their son Stephen and his wife Mary Pierson; their son Jesse and his wife Thankful

Stevens, and their son Oliver Willcox and his wife Sally Stanton, who were the grandparents of Prof. Willcox. His father was a Congregationalist clergyman. He was graduated with honors at Amherst College in 1884 and during 1885–87 studied in the schools of law and political science at Columbia University, being made Seligman fellow in 1886 and receiving the degree of LL.B. in the following year. He was admitted to the bar, but, preferring to teach, returned to Amherst College as lecturer on law and instructor in philosophy. He spent a year in post-graduate studies in philosophy and theology at Yale University and another year at the University of Berlin, taking his degree of Ph.D. at Columbia University in 1891. In the spring of that year Cornell University appointed him instructor in philosophy and a year later he was made assistant professor of social science and statistics, becoming associate professor in 1894 and professor in 1898. Since 1901 he has held the chair of political economy and statistics at Cornell, and, in addition, was dean of the college of arts and sciences from 1902 to 1907. His services have been of value to the United States government in its census work. During 1899–1902 he was chief statistician in charge of the division of methods and results for the 12th census and for a year within the same period (1899–1900) was statistical expert for the war department in connection with the censuses of Cuba and Porto Rico. Since 1902 he has been special agent of the United States census bureau and since 1907 consulting statistician of the New York state department of health. During the summer of 1903 he visited the census offices of England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium and Germany to obtain material for a report to the United States census bureau concerning the conduct of census work abroad, and at the same time he represented the United States at the international congress on hygiene and demography, which met in Brussels, and at the meeting of the International Statistical Institute in Berlin. In his researches and writings Prof. Willcox has concentrated largely on the problems of divorce, the negro, immigration and public health. He is the author of "The Divorce Problem, a Study in Statistics" (1891); "Supplementary Analysis and Derivative Tables, 12th Census" (1906), and of articles, reviews and essays contributed to economic and statistical journals and encyclopedias. He is a member of the publication committee of the American Statistical Association and an advisory editor of the "American Journal of Sociology." In 1906, Amherst College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. At the international congress on hygiene and demography which met in Washington, D. C., in 1912, he was vice-chairman of the executive committee and president of the section on demography. He is an honorary fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London and a member of the International Statistical Institute, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Economic Association (president, 1915), the American Statistical Association (president, 1912), the American Social Science Association, the Psi Upsilon and Phi Delta Theta fraternities and the Cosmos Club of Washington, the Century Club of New York city and the Town and Gown Club and Country Club of Ithaca, N. Y. He was married Mar. 30, 1892, to Alice Eloise, daughter of Alanson Work, of Akron, O., and has four children: Bertram Francis; Mary Goodenow; Alanson Work; and William Bradford Willcox.



RUSSELL, Henry Norris, astronomer, was born at Oyster Bay, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1877, son of Alexander Gatherer and Eliza Hoxie (Norris) Russell, and grandson of Alexander Russell who came from Elgin, Scotland, in 1840, and settled in Nova Scotia, Canada. His father was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Oyster Bay for thirty-five years. The son was graduated at Princeton University in 1897 and following post-graduate courses at Princeton, he received the degree of M.A. in 1898, and that of Ph.D. in 1900. Later he was research student at King's College, Cambridge, England, in 1902–03. Specializing in the study of astronomy, he was research assistant of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, stationed at Cambridge Observatory, Cambridge, England, in 1903–05 and then accepted the appointment of instructor at Princeton in 1905. He became assistant professor of astronomy in 1908, professor in 1911, and director of the Princeton University observatory in 1912, a position he still holds (1923). He has been active in astronomical researches, especially in sidereal astronomy and astrophysics, and has published many papers dealing with the classification and evolution of the stars; the determination of orbits of double stars, especially of eclipsing variables; the spectroscopic applicattions of the theory of ionization; the brightness and reflecting power of the planets; the determination of stellar parallax; and the photographic determination of the position of the moon. Since 1921 he has been research associate of Mt. Wilson observatory. Prof. Russell conducted various military investigations for the national research council during the war, including work on anti-aircraft defense and on the navigation of airplanes. He is the author of "Determinations of Stellar Parallax" (Carnegie Institution, 1911); "Astronomy" (1926); and "Fate and Freedom" (1927), and of a number of papers dealing with stellar photography and astrophysics. Prof. Russell is foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical Society, London; and a member of the American Astronomical Society (vice-president, 1922–24), American Physical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, National Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society and of three committees of the International Astronomical Union. The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded to him in 1921; and the Henry Draper medal of the National Academy of Sciences, and the Lalande medal of the French Academy of Sciences in 1922. In religion, he is a Presbyterian, in politics, a Republican. He was married Nov. 24, 1908, to Lucy May, daughter of John H. Cole, a lawyer of New York city. Their children are: Lucy May, Elizabeth Hoxie, Henry Norris, Jr., and Emma Margaret Russell.

Von BORRIES, Edward Otto, surgeon, was born in Louisville, Ky., Mar. 28, 1880, son of Col. Edward Otto and Emma (Ehrmann) von Borries. His father, a native of Prussia, Germany, came to the United States in 1860 and served in the Federal army throughout the civil war as lieutenant colonel of the 119th infantry regiment. The son received his preliminary education in the public and private schools of Louisville and also studied at Trinity Hall. He took special courses in electricity at the plant of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Returning to his native state he took up the study of medicine at the Kentucky University, medical department, was graduated M.D. in 1901 and removed to Chicago, Ill. While engaged in medical practice he devoted his spare time to the study of feature reconstruction and corrections. Subsequently he opened a branch office in Milwaukee, Wis., and for several years practiced in both cities, but in 1911 the heavy claims of his Chicago practice obliged him to abandon his Milwaukee office. Since then he has practiced continuously in Chicago. He has met with such success as a face specialist and plastic surgeon that patients from all parts of the country visit Chicago to consult him. In June, 1920, Dr. von Borries was graduated in the law department of De Paul University, Chicago, Ill., and received his diploma as LL.B. He is a Shriner Mason and a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Elks. Music, literature and motoring constitute his chief recreation. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 2, 1900, to Minerva J., daughter of Matthew Keeley of Chicago and (2) July 21, 1908, to Elizabeth Aubrey, daughter of Ernest Klinkert of Racine, Wis.

HUNT, Rockwell Dennis, educator, was born in Sacramento, Calif., Feb. 3, 1868, son of Dennis Rockwell and Nancy Ann (Zumwalt) Hunt. His father, a native of Vermont, was reared in New York state and became a pioneer settler in California, near Sacramento. The son was graduated at Napa (Calif.) College, now the College of the Pacific, in 1890, with the degree Ph.B., receiving the A.M. degree from that institution two years later. He was graduated at the California School of Elocution and Oratory in 1892 and received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1895. He began his professional career as an instructor in Napa College in 1891 and was in succession professor of history and elocution in Napa College during 1891–93; professor of history and political science in the University of the Pacific, San José, from 1895 to 1902, principal of the San José high school, 1902–08 and professor of economics and head of the department in the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, from 1908 to date. He was secretary of the graduate council from 1910 to 1919. Since 1919 he has been dean of the graduate school of the university and was founder and dean of the university's college of commerce and business administration from 1920 to 1924. He was professor of economics in the Pacific Grove (Calif.) Summer School in 1900. delivered a course of lectures on Pacific coast history at Leland Stanford, Jr. University in 1898, and was professor of economics in the summer session of the University of California at Berkeley in 1910. He was president of the Historical Society of Southern California for nine years and is a member of the American Historical Association, American Economic Association, California Council of Education, Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi societies, the Municipal League of Los Angeles and the City and "X" clubs of Los Angeles. Politically, he is a progressive Republican and he finds his chief recreation in mountaineering. He is author of "The Genesis of California's First Constitution, 1846–49" (1895); "California the Golden" (1911); "California an American Commonwealth" (1926); "Oxcart to Airplane" with William S. Ament (1929); "Short History of California" with Mrs. Nellie Sanchez (1929); and is known as a contributor on historical and economic subjects to journals and reviews. He was married, July 24, 1895, to Nancy Seavey, daughter of Daniel S. Stuart, of Oakdale, Calif., and had four children: Paul Adams, Lloyd

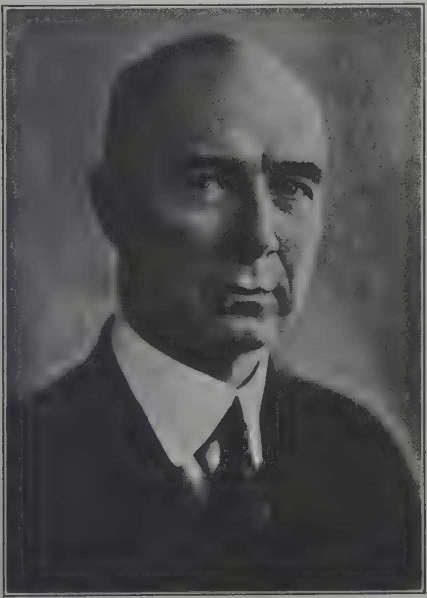
Freeman, Rockwell Dennis, Jr. (deceased) and Clarence Stuart Hunt.

WOOD, Edmund, merchant and banker, was born at New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 2, 1854, son of Henry Taber and Anna Greene (Russell) Wood. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Wood, who came from Portsmouth, England, and settled at Newport, R. I., prior to 1655. His wife was Sarah Masterson, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John Wood and his wife Mary; their son Thomas Wood, his son, William Wood and the latter's wife Patience (Ellis) Wing; their son John Wood and his wife Sarah Russell; their son Gideon Wood and his wife Thankful Taber; and their son Thomas Wood and his wife Betsy Pope Gordon, who were the grandparents of Edmund Wood. His father was a lumber merchant. The son attended the Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I., and was graduated at Brown University in 1876 with the degree of A.B. He then entered upon the lumber business in New Bedford, where he is now head of the Green & Wood Lumber Co. Mr. Wood has always taken an active part in municipal and community affairs in his native city. He served for four years in the New Bedford common council, and for two years was its president. He was a member of the board of public works of New Bedford for two years and the New Bedford water board (1893–99), a period during which the city's new water supply was installed. He was chairman of the school committee of the Swain Free School of Design, and president of the board of trustees. In 1907 he was elected to succeed William W. Crapo as president of the Dartmouth Historical Society, being its second president and holding this position until 1913. In the proceedings of this society are published many of his historical addresses. He was president of the New Bedford Chamber of Commerce, 1919–22, and he is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Hope Club (Providence), and the Wamsutta, New Bedford Country and Kittansett Golf clubs (New Bedford). He has served since 1918 as a trustee and a member of the executive committee of Brown University. He was married twice: (1) Oct. 15, 1895, to Margaret Collins, daughter of Oliver Keyes Earle of Worcester, Mass.; she died in 1918, and he was married (2) Dec. 10, 1924, to Helen E. Millar, of Plymouth, Mass.

WHICHER, George Meason, educator and author, was born at Muscatine, Ia., July 29, 1860, son of Stephen Emerson and Anna (Meason) Whicher. He is a descendant of Thomas Whittier, who emigrated from England in 1638, and settled at Salisbury, Mass., and the line of of descent is traced from this first American ancestor and his wife, Ruth Green (?), through their son Joseph, who married Mary Peasley; their son Ebenezer, who married Judith Willett; their son Francis, who married Elizabeth Whittier, their son Stephen, who married Esther Emerson, and their son Stephen, who married Mary Venable and was the grandfather of Prof. Whicher. Through carelessness of pronunciation the name was changed to Whicher (or Whitcher) in the fifth generation. George M. Whicher was graduated A.B. at Iowa (now Grinnell) College in 1882, receiving the A.M. degree from that institution three years later. During 1884–85 he took a course of supplementary studies in philology at Johns Hopkins University and from 1900 to 1904 carried on studies in the Graduate Department of Columbia. From 1883 to 1888 he was professor of Greek and German at Hastings College, Neb. He was classical master in the Lawrenceville (N. J.) School in 1889–92 and professor of Greek and Latin at Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., during 1892–99 and was professor of Greek and Latin at Hunte College, New York, from 1899 to 1925, when h retired from active teaching. He was join editor of "First Latin Readings" (1894); edito of selections from "Viri Romae" (1896); join author of a volume of poems entitled "On th Tibour Road" (1911); and author of volume of poems, "From Muscatine" (1912), "Roma Pearls" (1926) and "Sonnet Singing" (1928 From 1918 to 1921 he was president of the Ne York Archaeological Society. He was gener secretary of the Archaeological Institute America during 1919–21; was president of th New York Classical Club, 1915–17; president the Phi Beta Kappa alumni in New York in 191 and an officer of the Order of the Holy R deemer (Greece). His clubs are the Centu and Authors. The degree of A.M. was conferr on him by Columbia University in 1904, Litt.D. by Iowa College in 1905, and the tit of Doctor (honoris causa) by the University Padua in 1922. In 1921–22 he was professor charge of the school of classical studies at t American Academy in Rome. He was marri Sept. 1, 1887, to Lillian, daughter of A. L. Fr bie, of Des Moines, Ia.; their one child is Geor Frisbie Whicher.

DAVIS, Harvey Nathaniel, third president Stevens Institute of Technology, was born Providence, R. I., June 6, 1881, son of Natha iel French and Lydia Martin (Bellows) Dav The Davis family was etsablished at Dov N. H., about 1630, coming originally from En land. His father, a native of Laconia, N. became a member of the faculty of Brown U versity in 1874 and retired as professor emerit of pure mathematics in 1915. Harvey N. Da was graduated A. B. at Brown University 1901, and continuing in graduate work, obtain the A.M. degree at Brown in 1902, and the A. and Ph.D. degrees at Harvard University 1903 and 1906, respectively. After spendi one year at Brown as an instructor in mat matics, 1901–02, Dr. Davis went to Harv University as a student and later an instruc in physics; he was made assistant professor physics in 1910 and professor of mechani engineering in 1919. He held that chair u 1928, when he was elected president of Stev Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J. has also served as consulting engineer to Franklin Railway Supply Co. since 1920, to the Air Reduction Co. since 1922. In 1 18, he was in charge of the computation r of the General Electric Co. at Lynn, M During the World war Dr. Davis participate the helium researches of the army and and the U. S. bureau of mines, first as a m ber of a committee of scientists appointe the National Research Council to study an port on a new method of obtaining helium natural gas, and later (July 1–Dec. 31, 1 as an aeronautical mechanical engineer in division of science and research in the air service. His research work has been c in thermodynamics and the developmen steam tables, and in addition to several pa he is the author of: "Steam Tables and grams" (1908), and joint author, with N. Henry Black, of "Practical Physics" (1913). He has made several inventions, including an improved steam turbine, patented in 1918, and five processes, with apparatus, for the liquefaction and rectification of air, patented in 1922, 1923 and 1924. Dr. Davis is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Physical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a life member of the American Mathematical Society, and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Washington Academy of Sciences and the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York; also a director of the Chamber of Commerce of Hoboken, N. J. He is a member also of the Harvard Club of New York, and the Cosmos Club, Washington. He received the honorary degrees of LL.D. from Rutgers College and Sc.D. from Brown University in 1928. Dr. Davis was married (1) June 28, 1911, in Chicago, Ill., to Suzanne Courtonne, daughter of Alexander C. Haskell, jurist of Columbia, S. C.; she died in 1919, and he was married (2) Sept. 20, 1920, New York city, to Alice M., daughter of Hans F. Rohde. He has four children: Suzanne, Louise Frederika, Marian and Nathaniel Davis.

McGLOTHLIN, William Joseph, educator and author, was born near Gallatin, Sumner co., Tenn., Nov. 29, 1867, son of William James Alexander and Elizabeth Ellen (King) McGlothlin. He was graduated with the degree of A.B. at Bethel College, Russellville, Ky., in 1889, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1891. After pursuing graduate studies, he received from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., the degree of Th.M. in 1894, and from the University of Berlin the degree of Ph.D. in 1901. Before he had received his first degree, he was a teacher in the public schools of Tennessee (1884–88), and in the following year served as assistant instructor in natural science at Bethel College. During 1889–91 he was instructor in mathematics and English at the Bardstown (Ky.) Male and Female Institute and in the latter year was ordained to the Baptist ministry. In 1893 he became tutor of Hebrew and Old Testament in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, where he was instructor during 1894–96. In the latter year he became assistant professor in that subject, serving in that capacity until 1899, and in 1900 was appointed professor of church history. He occupied that chair until 1919, serving within that period (1915–19) also as director of correspondence work. Since the latter year he has been president of Furman University at Greenville, S. C., and rapid progress has marked his administration of the university. A modern, attractive and commodious dormitory was erected and a central heating plant installed; a separate refectory was built, containing both a dining hall for 400 students, and a modern kitchen, and a large gymnasium with complete equipment was presented in 1922 by the citizens of Greenville. In student enrollment the college has risen from less than 200 to more than 400; the faculty has been more than doubled, and the standard of academic preparation among the members has been materially raised. During America's participation in the European war, he was associated with the federal food administration. Dr. McGlothlin is the author of "History of Glen's Creek Baptist Church" (1900); "Die Bernische Wiedertaüfer" (1902); "What Is Essential Baptist Doctrine?" (1906); "Kentucky Baptists, the Seminary and 'Alien Immersion'" (1908); "A Guide to the Study of Church History" (1908); "Baptist Confessions of Faith" (1910); "A Vital Ministry" (1913); "Infant Baptism in History" (1915); and "The Course of Christian History" (1918); the article on "Anabaptists" in "Hastings' Dictionary of Religion and Ethics," the "Commentary on Micah, Nahum and Habakkuk" in the "American Commentary," and various articles for the "International Bible Dictionary" and for the religious press. He received the degree of D.D. from Bethel College in 1898, the LL.D. degree from Furman University in 1909 and similar degrees from Wake Forest (N. C.) College in 1914 and Baylor University in 1915. He is a member of the American Society of Church History and the National Geographic Society; the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and the Ten Club of Louisville, Ky.; and the Thirty-Nine, Rotary and Faculty clubs of Greenville, S. C. His chief forms of recreation are golf, hunting and fishing. He was married June 8, 1897, to May Belle, daughter of William Harrison Williams, editor and owner of the "Central Baptist" of St. Louis, Mo., and they have five children: Bessie May, Kathryn, Mary Louise, William Joseph and James H. McGlothlin.



CARVER, Thomas Nixon, economist and educator, was born Mar. 25, 1865, at Kirkville, Ia., son of John Henry and Margaret Jane (Bartow) Carver, grandson of John Henry and Abigail (Mellison) Carver, great-grandson of John Henry and Talitha (Mitchell) Carver, and great-great-grandson of John Henry Carver, who settled near Newbern, N. C., in 1775. He attended Iowa Wesleyan University during 1882–86 and was graduated at the University of Southern California in 1891. After pursuing graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University during 1891–

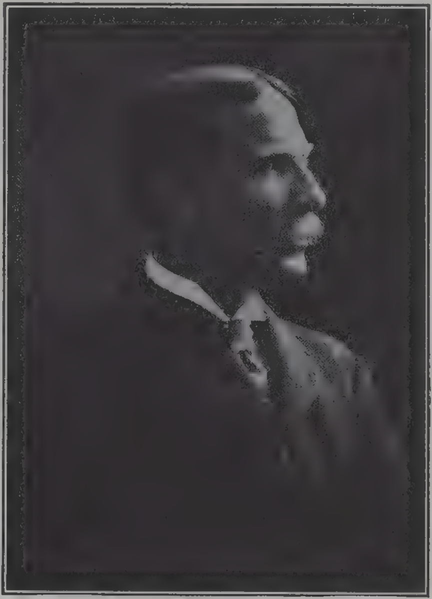
93, and receiving the degree of Ph.D. at Cornell University in 1894, he entered upon his teaching career at Oberlin College, where he served as associate professor of economics during 1894–1900. From there he went to Harvard University as assistant professor of political economy in 1900 and since 1902 he has been professor of political economy. From June, 1913, to June, 1914, he was director of rural organization service in the U. S. department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., and during the following year he was adviser in agricultural economics for the department of agriculture. He has specialized in the agricultural and sociological aspects of economics and his point of view is that of the humanitarian. He is the author of "The Distribution of Wealth" (1904); "Sociology and Social Progress" (1905); "Principles of Rural Economics" (1911); "The Religion Worth Having" (1911); "Essays in Social Justice" (1915); "The Conservation of Human Resources" in "The Foundations of National Prosperity," by Ely, Hess, Leith and Carver (1917); "Government Control of the Liquor Business in Great Britain and the United States" (1919); "War Thrift" (1919); "Principles of Political Economy" (1919); "Elementary Economics" (1920); "Principles of National Economy" (1921); "Human Relations," co-author with H. B. Hall (1923); "Elements of Rural Economics" (1924); "The Economy of Human Energy" (1924), "The Present Economic Revolution in the United States" (1925) and of "This Economic World," with Hugh Lester (1927), and numerous contributions on economic subjects to periodicals. Prof. Carver is a fellow of the Royal Economic Society (England), and member of the American Economic Association (president, 1916); American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the Cosmos Club, and the Oakley Country Club. He was married at San Diego, Calif., May 4, 1888, to Flora Frazee, daughter of Elijah B. Kirkendall, and they have three children: Helen Grace, wife of Hugh Lester; Margaret Jane, wife of James Herbert Leighton, and Emmett Kirkendall Carver.

OHMER, Wilfred Ignatius, manufacturer, was born in Dayton, O., Apr. 26, 1860, son of Michael and Rose M. (Welde) Ohmer, of French extraction. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Dayton, and began his business career at the age of sixteen, under the direction of his father, who was a furniture manufacturer and cabinet-maker. After learning the details of the business he became manager of both the factory and its store. In 1880 with his brothers he organized the M. Ohmer's Sons Co. at Dayton, which took over the furniture business their father had established in 1849. The company was well known as a manufacturer of special furniture and contractor for the construction and equipment of banks. Leaving the conduct of this business in the hands of his brothers, Mr. Ohmer devoted his attention to the perfection of a street-carfare recorder, and in 1895 received patents for a recording device with a printing attachment, automatically producing itemized, totalized balance sheets and printed statements of the receipts of any kind of cars or business and banks. His machines, known as the Ohmer Recording Instruments, were first manufactured for the Ohmer's Automatic Recorders, Ltd. of London, England, under his direction. In 1903 he returned to Dayton, O., and organized the Dayton Fare Recorder Co. to manufacture his recorder and other similar machines of his own invention, which are in general use on street cars and in business offices. In 1904 the business was reorganized under the name of the Recording and Computing Machines Co., of which Mr. Ohmer was the sole owner. The company owns a modern and well-equipped factory in Dayton, O., and before the war was employing 600 hands. As possibly the only man in America who could successfully manufacture the Russian fuse, he secured all the orders placed in the United States for Russian time-fuses by the European allies during the war. Erecting a special factory, covering ten acres of ground, and installing the necessary machinery, within a short period he had a force of over 9,000 men and women producing the time-fuses at the rate of 70,000 a day, and was the only manufacturer in the United States who was successful in producing these delicate instruments for the English, Russian and Canadian governments. When the United States declared war in 1917 Mr. Ohmer at once offered his plant and entire equipment to the government, and adapting the European design of fuse to the American guns, filled orders only from Washington for the remainder of the conflict. Mr. Ohmer's contribution to the allied and U. S. governments was 8,000,000 time-fuses; hundreds of panoramic telescopes, using his lenses and prisms; many anti-aircraft sights, all the directorscopes and many fire-control instruments for the U. S. navy, a secret device loaned to the United States by the British admiralty for firing broadsides on a modern war vessel. Mr. Ohmer was one of the first to recognize the superiority of women in handling delicate mechanical operations, where dexterity, rather than strength, is the necessary qualification, and during the war established a mechanical training department for women operators, where, under the direction of women instructors, his women employees were taught to operate hand turret lathes on work requiring great precision, automatic screw machines, hand mills, power mills, drill presses, gear cutters, punch presses, and special machines of all types. His factory has a well-equipped welfare department for the employees, with hospital, infirmary, rest-rooms and restaurants, and he has established a graduated bonus system of remuneration, resulting in a well-satisfied body of employees. Mr Ohmer is one of the most brilliant and prolific inventors of his day, having obtained over 135 patents on inventions of merit, the most valuable of which, besides those mentioned, are a combination of camera and projector to be used with a phonograph for home use, and a new ignition system for internal combustion engines. He is a man of indomitable pluck and energy, whose executive ability and business acumen are of a high order. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder, by his own efforts and energy, he has attained a foremost place in the industrial world, and before reaching the zenith of his fame has won a national reputation as a manufacturing expert, financier and humanitarian. He is a member of the Ohio Society of New York, and of the Dayton City and Dayton Country and Golf clubs. He was married Apr. 2, 1910, to Grace Dana, daughter of Nelson Snyder of Troy, N. Y., and has one daughter, Grace Ohmer.

COE, Frank Winston, soldier, was born at Manhattan, Kans., Nov. 27, 1870, son of Manuel A. and Mary Caroline (Winston) Coe, and a descendant of Robert Coe, a Puritan, who came from England and settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1634. From the Kansas State Agricultural

College, young Coe was appointed to West Point and was graduated in 1892. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the 1st artillery, serving for two years at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. In 1896 he was graduated at the artillery school, Ft. Monroe, Va., and after two years' service at the Key West Barracks, Fla., was detailed for four years as instructor in the department of mathematics, U. S. military academy. He was promoted first lieutenant, 1st artillery, Mar. 2, 1899, and captain coast artillery corps, May 8, 1901, and when relieved from duty at West Point, served in the artillery at Ft. Adams, R. I., until 1903. He was stationed at the U. S. military academy for three years and after about a year's service at Ft. Monroe, he was detailed as assistant to the chief of cost artillery at Washington, D. C. Promoted major, coast artillery corps, on Mar. 10, 1909, and the following November he became director of the coast artillery school and a member of the artillery board at Ft. Monroe. Here he served two years. During the Mexican border troubles in 1911, he served with the 1st provisional regiment, coast artillery corps. In 1912–13 he was on duty at Governors Island, N. Y., as assistant coast defense officer and personnel officer, Atlantic coast artillery district. From May, 1913, to June, 1916, he commanded Ft. Kamehameha, Hawaii, and was for several months on the board of fortification of the island of Guam and on the board for the defense of Oahu. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, coast artillery corps, Sept. 11, 1915, and served for three months in 1916 with the 5th provisional regiment, coast artillery corps, at Del Reo, Tex. Then placed in the general staff, he was assigned as chief of staff of the western department with headquarters at San Francisco. On May 15, 1917, he was promoted colonel, coast artillery corps, and the following month became chief of staff of the 1st division, American expeditionary forces in France. On Aug. 5, 1917, commissioned brigadier general, national army, he was placed in command of the 1st separate brigade, coast artillery (later the 30th brigade, coast artillery corps) and the railway artillery reserve, American expeditionary forces. On May 24, 1918, he was commissioned and appointed major general, chief of coast artillery, and returned to the United States June 20, 1918, to assume that office, which he now holds. He was awarded the distinguished service medal for conspicuous service in reorganizing the coast artillery. He is a member of the Chevy Chase, Army and Navy and Racquet clubs of Washington, He was married at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 18, 1895, to Ann Dillard, daughter of William Wilson Chamberlaine, by whom he had one son, William Chamberlaine Coe, U. S. army. Following her death, he was married in September, 1923, to Mrs. Martha Pratt Donnellan.

DAVIS, Bancroft Chandler, lawyer, was born at Watertown, Mass., June 5, 1853, son of Hasbrouck and Martha Whiting (Stickney) Davis. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Dolor Davis, who came from Kent, England, in 1634, and settled at New Towne (now Cambridge), Mass. From him and his first wife Margery Willard the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Mary Meadows (Meddows or Meads); their son Simon and his wife Dorothy; their son Simon and his wife Hannah Gates; their son Isaac and his wife Anna Brigham; their son John Davis (q.v.) and his wife Eliza Bancroft, who were the grandparents of Bancroft Chandler Davis. He is a nephew of John Chandler Bancroft Davis (q.v.), U. S. minister to Germany, and brother of John Davis (q.v.), judge of the U. S. court of claims. Hasbrouck Davis, his father, was a general in the Federal army during the civil war. Bancroft C. Davis received his preliminary education at Hopkinson's School, Boston, and Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, and studied law at the Boston University law school. He is a member of the Massachusetts bar. He is a member of the Union Club of Boston, Metropolitan Club of Washington, Eastern, Boston, Biscayne Bay and Capital Yacht clubs. Politically he is an independent. He was married Nov. 29, 1882, to Anne, daughter of Charles T. Hubbard of Boston, Mass., and has two children: Mabel and Martha Hubbard Davis.



FULLER, Alfred Carl, manufacturer, was born at Wellsford, Kings co., Nova Scotia, Jan. 13, 1885, son of Leander Joseph and Phoebe Jane (Collins) Fuller. In 1903 he removed to Somerville, Mass., and for two years was employed by the Boston Elevated Railroad Co. In 1905 he entered the employ of the Somerville Brush Co., and after learning the details of the business, organized a business of his own under the name of the Capitol Brush Co. in 1906. Its name was changed to the Fuller Brush Co. in 1910, and three years later was incorporated with Mr. Fuller as its president. His company has specialized in a new type of brush for household uses made on what is termed the twisted wire method of construction and in a diversity of sizes and shapes to be used for many manufactured. The brushes were not previously manufactured. The sales of Fuller brushes in 1910 amounted to $40,000; in 1915, $350,000; in 1920, $5,000,000, and in 1924, nearly $12,000,000. The company employs about 1,400 people in factory and office and about 3,600 salesmen, operating from 200 branch offices, who sell the brushes directly to the consumer throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies. The success and development of this new industry are due to the energy and business acumen of Mr. Fuller, as president of the corporation at Hartford, Conn. He is a director in the City Bank & Trust Co., Hartford. He is a member of the Hartford, Hartford Golf, City, Rotary, and Sequin Golf clubs (Hartford), being president of the latter, and a member also of the Canadian Club of Boston. He finds his chief recreation in golf and travel. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Christian Science church. He was married at Somerville, Mass., Apr. 10, 1908, to Evelyn Winifred, daughter of Rupert Ells, a farmer of Kentville, Kings co., Nova Scotia. He has two children: Alfred Howard and Avard Ells Fuller.

GARDINER, William Munson, lawyer, was born at Oakland, Calif., Aug. 8, 1871, son of James Thornton and Serena Narcissa (Munson) Gardiner, grandson of James Jefferson and Anna Louis (Thornton) Gardiner, and great-grandson of James Gardiner. He received his preliminary education at Hopkins Academy in his native city and for three years was a student at the University of California. He studied law in the offices of Morrison, Stratton & Foerster of San Francisco; was admitted to the California bar in 1895 and for six years was law clerk for his preceptors. During 1901–09 he handled the legal and commercial affairs of the coast branch of the White Sewing Machine Co. and of the White Co., automobile manufacturers. The following year he removed to Reno, Nev., where he formed a partnership with Albert D. Ayres whose practice had outgrown his ability to handle it alone and in which relation he still continues. Aside from his professional activities he is an officer or director in several mining and industrial corporations. In 1912 he was elected to the lower house of the Nevada legislature, where he served as speaker pro tempore and caucus chairman. He was a director of the Oakland (Calif.) Chamber of Commerce in 1909–10; district deputy supreme dictator for Nevada of the Loyal Order of Moose during 1914–16 and a member also of the Reno Commercial Club (president, 1918), the Order of Elks, the Lion's Club, the American Bar Association, the Nevada Bar Association and the Washoe County Bar Association. He was married June 17, 1908, to June Thornton, daughter of Lyman Whitney Allen, clergyman and author, of Newark, N. J. They have one child: June Thornton Gardiner.

LUTZ, Ralph Haswell, educator and writer, was born in Circleville, O., May 18, 1886, son of Harry Elmer and Florence M. (Haswell) Lutz, and a descendant of John Michael Lutz, who emigrated from Württemberg, Germany, to America about 1710, settling in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, the line being through John Michael's son Ulrich and his wife Elizabeth Deis; their son John Jacob and his wife Elizabeth Demuth; their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Fetherolf, and their son John and his wife Mary Humphreys, who were the grandparents of Ralph Haswell Lutz. The fighting record of this line of ancestors is somewhat remarkable, since each served in the war of his day, John Michael Lutz fighting in the French and Indian wars, Ulrich Lutz and his son John Jacob in the revolutionary war and Samuel Lutz in the war of 1812. Ralph H. Lutz was graduated A.B. at the Leland Stanford University in 1906, LL.B. at the University of Washington, 1907, and Ph.D. at the University of Heidelberg in 1910. During 1910–11 he practiced law in Seattle, Wash., and in the latter year was appointed instructor of history at the University of Washington. He retained this post for four years, in 1915 becoming lecturer on history at Stanford University, the following year, however, returning to the University of Washington as assistant professor of history. From 1917 to 1920 he was granted leave of absence for war service. He was a member of the first battery of first reserve officers traing camp, Presidio of San Francisco, and was commissioned second lieutenant on Aug. 15, 1917, when he was assigned to the headquarters of the 40th division, Camp Kearny, as assistant division adjutant. On May 24, 1918, he was appointed first lieutenant and left for oveseas service in July of the same year. In France he was in command of the headquarters detachment of the 40th division until Sept. 22. He then joined the army intelligence school at Langres, and after completing his course of instruction was assigned to duty in the office of the assistant chief of staff G-2, at the headquarters of the first army in the Argonne. After the armistice he was assigned to the headquarters of the eighth army corps under the command of Gen. Henry T. Allen and was on this officer's staff until Feb. 18, 1919. He then served in Berlin, Germany, and Spa, Belgium, under Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, the American representative on the allied committee for the repatriation of prisoners, and was a member of this military mission until Aug. 13, 1919, when he was assigned to duty under Col. H. A. Parker on a special mission to Agram and Belgrade in Yugo-Slavia. His next post was that of an assistant to Herbert Hoover, director of the supreme economic council, sitting in Paris, and while serving in that capacity was honorably discharged from the army Sept. 16, 1919. He then joined the American relief administration and soon afterward was sent to central Europe and the Balkan states to collect papers, books, and other publications bearing on the war for the Hoover war library established at Leland Stanford University by Mr. Hoover. He is the author of "Die Beziehungen zwischen Deutschland und den Vereinigten Staaten waehrend des Sezessionskrieges" (1911), and "The German Revolution, 1918–19" (1922), as well as of numerous articles and reviews in historical periodicals. He is a member of the American Historical Association; American Political Science Association; the Sons of the American Revolution and the Kappa Sigma and Delta Chi, and of the University Club of San Francisco and College Club of Seattle.

FLOYD, Charles Harold, lawyer, was born at Brookline, Mass., Sept. 28, 1878, son of Edward Elbridge (q.v.) and Lisbeth Henrietta (Whitney) Floyd. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1903 with the degree of B.S., and assisted his father, a Boston merchant, in the management of his business, until the latter's death in 1904. He then studied law and in 1909 received from Columbia University the degrees of LL.B. and A.M., the latter for advanced work in constitutional history. He began the practice of his profession as an associate of Gillen & Weller, of Jamaica, L. I., N. Y., and in 1910 opened an independent office in New York city. With his professional duties he has combined the work of trustee. During his college days he served in the Boston Cadets, a Massachusetts national guard organization, and since 1913 he has been a member of the 7th N. Y. national guard. He was a corporal in company I on the Rio Grande border in 1916, and during the European war served overseas with the regiment after it became the 107th infantry, a unit in the 27th division. As second lieutenant he participated in the engagements of the East Poperinghe line and Dickebusch sector near Ypres and, later as first lieutenant, was in the attack on the Hindenburg line near St. Quentin. Here he was wounded in action and was cited "For untiring effort and conspicuous gallantry in action, in advancing with his battalion, in spite of a severe wound, the morning of Sept. 29, 1918, in the attack on the Hindenburg line near Venhuile, France." After the war he rejoined his regiment, in which he is now a major. He is a deputy commissioner of Boy Scouts in Manhattan. Maj. Floyd compiled a "Genealogy of the Floyd Family" (1909), and a "Genealogy of the Jenkins Family" (1912), both of which appeared in the "New England Historic Genealogical Register." He is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the Revolution, New England Historic Genealogical Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Nassau County Bar Association, Harvard Engineering Society, the Army and Navy, Harvard, and Columbia University clubs (New York) and the Harvard Club of Boston. He finds his chief recreation in riding and sailing. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is unmarried.

GRAVES, David Bibb, 35th governor of Alabama (1927–31), was born at Hope Hull, Montgomery co., Ala., Apr. 1, 1873, son of David and Mattie (Bibb) Graves and grandson of Russell Graves. His mother is related to William Wyatt Bibb and Thomas Bibb, the first and second governors of Alabama. He was graduated at the University of Alabama with the degree C.E. in 1893, being a captain in the university cadet corps during his senior year. He studied law at the University of Texas two years and received his law degree at the Yale University law school in 1896. He began the practice of his profession in Montgomery, Ala., in 1897 and rapidly established a reputation as an able lawyer. He was twice a member of the state legislature, 1898–99 and 1900–01 and was adjutant general of the state during the term of Gov. Comer (1907–11). In 1916 he assisted in organizing the 1st Alabama cavalry of which he was lieutenant colonel and later colonel. The regiment was inducted into the federal service in September, 1916, and under command of Col. Graves was stationed at the Texas-Mexican border for three months. When the United States entered the World war his regiment was on guard duty in Alabama until October, 1917, and then reorganized as the 116th and 117th field artillery regiments, 51st brigade, U. S. army, Col. Graves commanding the 117th regiment. He served with it in France in the 31st division, A.E.F., until the close of the war, when he was mustered out of the service in January, 1919, and resumed the practice of law in Montgomery. In 1919 he organized the Alabama division of the American Legion. In 1927 he was elected governor of Alabama, taking office Jan. 17, 1927. During his administration an emergency measure was passed appropriating $600,000 to assist the counties in providing a seven months' term for all rural schools. He also obtained legislation in 1927 abolishing the convict leasing system and had a special commission appointed to investigate the state's rights in the Muscle Shoals development. The finding of this commission, that the

United States could not acquire possession of the ground over which the Tennessee river flows in Alabama, and furthermore that if the U. S. government leased the water powers and works at Muscle Shoals to private companies, Alabama should derive its share of the profits, were personally presented and urged by Gov. Graves. Gov. Graves is a member of the Church of Christ. He was married, Oct. 10, 1900, to Dixie, daughter of Peyton Bibb, of Montgomery, Ala.

SHAW, Arch Wilkinson, publisher, was born in Jackson, Mich., Aug. 4, 1876, son of James Franklin and Estelle Jane (Fenn) Shaw. He attended the public schools and Harvard University and was graduated A.M. at Olivet (Michigan) College, 1914 and LL.D. at Northwestern University, 1927. He is president of Shaw & Co., Inc., Chicago, formerly the A. W. Shaw Co., publishers of business magazines and books. Mr. Shaw is a director of the Shaw-Walker Co. and of the National Bank of the Republic (Chicago). He was a lecturer on business policy and commercial organization in the graduate school of business administration, Harvard University, 1911–17; and was chairman of the committee on recent economic changes of the President's Conference on Unemployment. Upon America's entry into the World war he was selected by the council of national defense as chairman of its commercial economy board, which later became the conservation division of the war industries board, Mr. Shaw continuing as head of the division till its dissolution Jan. 1, 1919. The duty of the commercial economy board was to enforce economy in every possible branch of American industry and through its instrumentality he not only made notable contributions to the success of the nation's war effort, but he established reforms in the conduct of business which have proven of permanent and far-reaching benefit to American industry generally. While the board had power to enforce conservation, its results were achieved almost entirely by voluntary coöperation of the industries affected and remarkable exhibitions of patriotism and unselfishness were given on every side. Numerous business activities found to be nonessential were restricted or suspended not only without complaint, but with the voluntary assistance or approval of those most concerned in them. The board, however, sought to accomplish its purpose by methods least disturbing to the normal courses of industry. A few of the many hundreds of economies successfully put into practice were the following: Cessation of the custom of returning unsold bread to wholesale bakeries; reduction in delivery service by retail stores; conservation of wool by lessening the number of clothing designs for both men and women; reduction of the number of styles in footwear; reduction in styles and sizes of automobile tires from 287 to 32; discontinuance of certain grades and colors of paint; proscription of the lavish use of tin containers; drastic embargoes on the consumption of cotton, silk, jute and the like; and reduction in number of types of farm implements. By these means great resources of man power, materials, manufacturing facilities and capital were released to advance the war program. After the war the conservation division of the war industries board was transferred to the department of commerce as its coöperation service, with a view to having a permanent government agency that would assist American industries to economize through standardization and coöperation. Mr. Shaw had charge of this transfer but congress failed to appropriate funds for the maintenance of the service and it was discontinued July 1, 1919. He is a member of Chevy Chase and Metropolitan clubs (Washington); the Players (New York); Arts, University and Saddle and Cycle clubs (Chicago); and the Harvard Club of New York, Boston and Chicago. He is the author of: "Some Problems in Market Distribution" (1912) and "An Approach to Business Problems" (1916). His wife was Eulah Paddock of Jackson, Mich., and they had two children, John Irving and Roger Dustin Shaw.

HAYS, William Harrison, moving-picture executive, was born at Sullivan, Ind., Nov. 5, 1879, son of John Tennyson and Mary (Cain) Hays. He received his education in the public schools at Sullivan, Ind., and at Wabash College, from which he received the B.A. degree in 1900, and the M.A. degree in 1904. Having studied law under the direction of his father, a leading Indiana attorney, during his college course, he was admitted to the Indiana bar five months after his graduation and on his twenty-first birthday. He at once began the practice of his profession with his father under the firm name of Hays & Hays. Early in his professional career he took an active interest in politics and his amiable disposition and enthusiasm won him immediate influence in local and state Republican circles. He served as attorney of Sullivan during 1910–13. He became chairman of the Sullivan county Republican committee and member of the Republican state advisory committee in 1904, serving in that capacity until 1908. During 1906–08 he was also chairman of the speaker's bureau of the Republican state committee. He was district chairman of the Republican state committee for the second Indiana district from 1910 to 1914 and in the latter year was made chairman of the Republican state central committee, continuing in that position for four years. Indiana had been going Democratic regularly for several years when Mr. Hays became state chairman but under his political generalship the Republicans almost carried the state in 1914. Two years later he led a brilliant campaign which resulted in the election by the Republicans of two U. S. senators, nine of the thirteen congressmen and the entire state ticket. This brought Hays into national prominence and in February, 1918, he was elected chairman of the Republican national committee. The Republican triumph in the fall elections of that year contributed further to his prestige as a political general and in 1920, when a Republican landslide again took the national government out of the hands of the Democratic party, Mr. Hays was given much of the credit for the victory. He was appointed postmaster-general in the cabinet of Pres. Harding Mar. 5, 1921, and although he held office only a year he succeeded in effecting numerous improvements in the postal service. He made the "humanizing" of the service one of the principal objects of his administration and before he left the department he had infused a fine spirit of coöperation and partnership into the relations between the government and the postal workers. In harmony with this policy he established in the post-office department itself, a welfare department, with its own executive, assisted by a national welfare council, and local councils, the objects being to increase the efficiency of the postal service, to improve working conditions and to effect closer coöperation and better understanding among the public, the officials and the employees. Through these and other similar measures Mr. Hays succeeded in tremendously improving the morale of the employees and the efficiency of the service. He conducted a "mail early" campaign and another to educate the public to provide accurate and complete addresses on mail matter, which had the effect of materially reducing the work of mail handlers and speeding up the delivery of mails. Mail robberies, some of them amounting to millions of dollars, which had been of frequent occurrence when he took charge of the department, were almost completely stopped by the vigorous and energetic measures which he adopted, including the arming of employees, the offering of large rewards for the apprehension of mail bandits and the placing of the U. S. marines on mail cars. Mr. Hays also restored the second class mail privilege to various newspapers which had lost it by reason of violation of war-time legislation and smoothed out many differences between the railroads and the department over the rates of pay for transporting the mails. By better supervision over expenditures he effected a saving of $15,000,000 in the disbursements of the department during the fiscal year, 1922. He reorganized and enlarged the motor transport service, extended the rural delivery service and instituted a system of radio broadcasting of market and weather reports. In March, 1922, he resigned the postmaster-generalship to accept the presidency of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., an organization formed to bring about the general improvement of the motion picture industry and to increase its value and effectiveness as an instrument of education and entertainment. Under his guidance definite progress has been made toward the attainment of the objects for which the organization was formed and it has expanded from its original membership of nine until in 1926 it included the twenty-two leading American companies engaged in making and distributing motion pictures. Among the outstanding improvements which Mr. Hays has effected are the establishment of a national arbitration system, with thirty-two local arbitration boards for the settlement of business difficulties within the industry, saving $2,000,000 to exhibitors, producers and distributors, in its first year of operation; the substitution of harmony and coöperation for the jealousies and needless competition which formerly characterized the conduct of the industry; the introduction of a joint insurance system and other cooperative measures; a uniform contract between producers and exhibitors which has proven highly beneficial to the business; the organization of a committee on public relations, representing sixty national citizens' organizations with a combined membership of more than 30,000,000 through which suggestions and advice as to betterments in the industry are received from the public; a general improvement in the moral as well as the artistic qualities of motion pictures and more economical and efficient standards in their production and distribution. In February, 1924, Mr. Hays secured an agreement among the members of the Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America, Inc., that they would not reproduce on the screen questionable plays and books or those which could be produced only after changes that would subject the producer to charges of bribery; that they would avoid using titles which were indicative of a type of picture that could not be produced, or, by their suggestiveness, seek to obtain attendance by deception, and to prevent misleading, salacious or dishonest advertising. The agreement, which none cared to violate because of the difficulties of distribution and exhibition which a proscribed picture would encounter, resulted in the practically complete disappearance of questionable pictures and the elimination of the market for the film rights of various books and plays which were then enjoying a high degree of popularity but which fell under the ban of the voluntary motion picture censorship. With the coöperation of the National Education Association he has made a beginning toward the use of instructional films in the 260,000 schools in America, a joint committee of the association and his organization having begun the study of the best means of making the motion picture an effective aid to the public school teacher. Mr. Hays is widely regarded as one of the ablest organizers of his time. He accomplishes results by methods that are simple, direct and intensely human. He has a keen, deep-seated interest in the welfare of those who are working with him or for him. He has the faculty of inspiring others with his own enthusiasm and of harmonizing contrary interests. In 1920 he was elected national president of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, of which he had been Indiana state president for six years. He is a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences and of the Academy of Political Science, University, Columbia, and Marion clubs of Indianapolis (Ind.), the Metropolitan, National Press, University and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, and the Union League, Bankers, Army and Navy, Friars, Hudson River Country and National Republican clubs of New York. He was married Nov. 18, 1902, to Helen Louise, daughter of Judge A. D. Thomas of Crawfordsville, Ind., and they have one son, Will H. Hays, Jr.

FALL, Albert Bacon, secretary of the interior, was born near Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 26, 1861, son of William R. and Edmonia (Taylor) Fall. His early years were spent on his grandfather's farm in Nashville, Tenn., where he attended the country schools. He began work at eleven years of age in a Nashville cotton factory, and later joined his father, who, after the civil war, which ruined his farm, became an itinerant school teacher. He helped to instruct the youngest pupils in the schools, and worked as a clerk in a drug store. In 1879 he taught school regularly, meantime studying law and two years later went to New Mexico, where he worked on farms, cattle ranches, and in mines. He practiced law at Three Rivers, N. M., for many years and later acquired a large ranch in that territory. Engaging in stock raising and farming, he exported sheep, swine, cattle and horses, as well as alfalfa and apple crops. In the war with Spain of 1898 he served as captain of company H of the 1st territorial volunteer infantry. He took an active part in the affairs of New Mexico, where his interests in mines, lumber, lands and railroads became extensive, serving in the territorial legislature, as associate justice of the supreme court and twice as attorney general. He was a member of the convention which met in 1911 to frame a constitution preparatory to New Mexico's admission to statehood the following year, and in 1913 he entered the U. S. senate as one of the two first senators from the new state. Disturbed conditions in Mexico, whose economic affairs he had studied since he successfully prospected for gold there as a young man, stirred him to protest against the damage done to American interests in that country by the constant uprisings and disorders. He became known as an interventionist and was a vigorous spokesman for the rights of Americans in Mexico whenever the subject rose in congress or the press. After his reëlection in 1919, he was chairman of a sub-committee of the foreign relations committee that conducted an enquiry into Mexican conditions, holding peripatetic sessions along the border, and through a resolution he undertook to have that body ask Pres. Wilson to sever all relations between the United States and Mexico under Carranza. No action was taken on the resolution following a curt intimation from the president that the initiative in directing relations with foreign governments was assigned to the executive alone. Mr. Fall then charged that the Wilson administration's diplomatic relations with Mexico were unstatesmanlike and that the United States was drifting inevitably towards war with its neighbor. He took an aggressive part in the senate debates on ratifying the Versailles peace treaty as an uncompromising opponent of American recognition of the League of Nations, and drafted many amendments to the treaty, among them a number providing against the participation of the United States in settling European boundaries. He resigned from the senate in 1921 to enter Pres. Harding's cabinet as secretary of the interior. His administration of the department became the subject of congressional enquiry in relation to the leasing to private companies of government oil reserve lands in Wyoming and California, the product of which has been set apart for the navy's use as fuel. The control of these reserves was transferred from the navy to the interior department under an executive order signed by Pres. Harding, and under a provision in the naval appropriation bill of 1921 the government could lease to private enterprise the right to drill the lands. The interior department under Mr. Fall leased the Teapot Dome oil field in Wyoming to the Mammoth Oil Co., headed by Harry F. Sinclair (q.v.), and the California Oil reserves to the Standard Oil Co. and a petroleum company controlled by Edward L. Doheny (q.v.). Mr. Fall defended the leasing of the Teapot Dome field as necessary because adjoining areas, not controlled by the government, could be tapped in such a way as to drain the oil from the naval reserves. Pres. Harding declared that the policy adopted by Sec. Fall respecting the oil leases had been submitted to and approved by him. The charge was made that the transfer of the lands to private enterprise had caused an enormous loss to the government and had been used to stimulate the price of the oil stocks concerned to the great profit of speculators on the New York stock exchange. On the other hand, it was submitted that the government had had much the best of the bargain in leasing the lands, sustaining no loss thereby, and that the Teapot Dome oil was unsuited for naval use. The merits of the issue were obscured by political designs aimed at discrediting the records of cabinet members. Sec. Fall's opponents stressed his relations with Mr. Doheny and Mr. Sinclair to substantiate their contention that the transfer of the oil lands to the interior department was a corrupt deal made to enrich the parties interested at the public expense. They pointed to Sec. Fall's association with the two oil operators after he resigned his office as secretary of the interior department in March, 1923, following questions in congress regarding the oil leases, and to his receiving, in November, 1921, two days before the signing of the California oil lease a loan of $100,000 from Mr. Doheny on the latter's own testimony. The senate committee on public lands, which investigated the oil leases throughout the winter of 1923–24, sought to examine Mr. Fall regarding this payment. The latter refused to testify, challenging the committee's legal power to conduct the investigation in the absence of proper senate authorization and asserting his constitutional right to refuse to give evidence that might incriminate him. The senate promptly renewed the committee's authority to pursue its enquiries, but the investigators decided upon the advice of special counsel appointed by the president to prosecute cases arising from the testimony, that they could not force Mr. Fall to testify without granting him immunity from arraignment for bribery or any other charge. He was thereupon released from the subpoena which committed him to appear. The Doheny and Sinclair interests withdrew from operating the oil lands, the leases were cancelled, and Mr. Fall retired to private life. His clubs are the Manhattan (New York), Toltec (El Paso, Tex.), and Foreign (Chihuahua, Mexico). He was married May 7, 1883, to Emma Garland Morgan of Clarksville, Tex.

ANDREWS, Fannie Fern (Phillips), publicist, was born at Margaretville, Nova Scotia, Sept. 25, 1867, daughter of William Wallace and Anna Maria (Brown) Phillips. After graduating from the Salem (Mass.) normal school in 1884, she taught school at Lynn until her marriage in 1890. She resumed her studies in 1895 and 1896 by taking special courses at the Harvard summer school. In 1897 she began regular work at Radcliffe College from which she received the A.B. degree in 1902. Thereafter she entered social service work in Boston, where she organized the Boston Home and School Association in 1907, of which she was secretary and then president (1914–18). From 1912 to 1921 she was associated with the United States bureau of education as a special collaborator. As a social and educational worker her interests soon extended to world relationships, a cause with which her career has been chiefly identified, both before and since the World war. In 1908 she organized the American School Peace League (later the American School Citizenship League), and has acted as its secretary from its formation. Recognizing that a durable peace depends on education which inspires democratic freedom, she spent several summers in Europe before the war lecturing before teachers' associations. She initiated the plan for the calling of an international conference covering the general field of educational problems. The Netherlands government, at the suggestion of the United States government, sent out the invitations for this international conference and she visited several European capitals explaining the nature of the conference to government officials. She gave a report of her interviews to the foreign minister of the Netherlands, and on her return from this diplomatic mission, she presented the plan to the foreign diplomats at Washington whose countries she had not visited. The proposal was everywhere welcomed and Dr. van Dyke, U. S. minister at The Hague, gave it his official influence. The conference was called by the Netherlands government for September, 1914, invitations having gone to the states accredited to The Hague, but by the time the conference should have met, the nations had plunged into war. Dr. Andrews was the United States member at an assembly of international jurists and publicists held at The Hague in March, 1915, when the Central Organization for a Durable Peace was organized. She became the international corresponding secretary and directed the publication of many noteworthy works. Her own, "The Freedom of the Seas," was circulated throughout the world. At the close of the war, Dr. Andrews was appointed by the U. S. department of the interior to represent the bureau of education at the Peace Conference at Páris, in 1919. Upon her arrival, the U. S. army education commission asked her to write a course in foreign relations for the American army schools, set up in France after the armistice. This dealt with important historical events leading to the war, the growth of international co-ooperation, The Hague arbitration cases and the League of Nations. She was the only woman member of a conference which sat in Paris, containing delegates from allied societies in eleven countries, which was formed to support the plan for creating a league of nations, and to urge upon the Peace Conference constructive measures for permanent peace. At this conference, she submitted a resolution proposing an international bureau of education as an organ of the League of Nations, and although the proposal did not materialize at the time, the subsequent establishment of the committee on intellectual co-operation in connection with the League of Nations recognized the need of the measures advocated by Dr. Andrews, whose original suggestions are in part now being carried out by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris. As a representative of the National Council of Women of the United States, she also attended the conferences of the International Council of Women and the International Suffrage Association which sat in Paris throughout the Peace Conference. She took an active part in the formation of the World Federation of Education Associations in 1923, when representatives of fifty nations met in San Francisco at a world conference, called by the National Education Association. She also participated in the three subsequent biennial meetings, in Edinburgh, in Toronto, and in Geneva. It was her efforts which inspired the formation of the International Bureau of Education, located at Geneva, and with which she is now actively associated. After a period in Europe in 1925, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews visited Syria and Palestine, where she made special studies of the mandatory system which had been the subject of her thesis for her doctor's degree. Her book, "The Holy Land under Mandate," represents the results of this study. Her advice is sought by many and various groups on specific problems bearing on international relations. Dr. Andrews is a member of the advisory council of the World Peace Foundation and of the International Peace Bureau, Geneva, Switzerland, the American Society of International Law, International Law Association, American Political Science Association, National Institute of Social Sciences, American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Association of University Women (president, Boston branch, 1923–25), Foreign Policy Association, Japan Society of Boston, English-Speaking Union, National Education Association, National Economic League, League of Nations Association, British League of Nations Union, Women's National Republican Club and the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. She was chairman of the committee on the encouragement of scholarship of the Iota chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, 1925–29, and she was elected president of the Radcliffe chapter in 1929. She received from Radcliffe College in 1920 the degree of A.M. in the field of international law; in 1923 she took the Ph.D. degree of Harvard University in diplomacy and international relations. In addition to the publications already noted she is the author of "The Mandatory System After the World War" (1923), and she edited "American Citizenship Course in United States History, with type studies," 5 vols. (1921). She was married at Lynn, Mass., July 16, 1890, to Edwin G. Andrews. There are no children.

GUYER, Michael Frederic, zoölogist, was born at Plattsburg, Mo., Nov. 17, 1874, son of Michael and Sarah J. (Thomas) Guyer, grandson of Henry and Margaret (Duell) Guyer and great-grandson of Michael Guyer who emigrated from

Switzerland in the latter part of the 18th century and settled in Pennsylvania. His father was a nurseryman and orchardist. The son was a student at the University of Missouri during 1890–92 and was graduated at the University of Chicago with the degree of B.S. two years later. He began his professional career at the University of Nebraska, where he was assistant in zoölogy during 1895–96 and where he received the degree of A.M. in 1897. After one year as instructor in biology at the Lincoln (Neb.) high school, he went to the University of Chicago as fellow in zoölogy receiving the degree of Ph.D. there in 1900. Thereafter he served as professor of zoölogy and head of the department of biology at the University of Cincinnati during 1900–11 and since the latter year has been professor of zoölogy at the University of Wisconsin. During 1908–09 he was a student at the University of Paris and occupied the Smithsonian table at the Stazione Zoologica at Naples. He is the author of "Animal Micrology" (1906), and "Being Well Born" (1915), a popular exposition of all the essentials necessary for a working knowledge of the principles of eugenics, as well as of various biological papers. In his biological studies he has specialized in heredity, genetics and cellular biology. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Microscopical Society (president), the American Society of Zoölogists (president, 1923), the National Research Council, the American Society of Naturalists, Association of Amer. Anatomists, the Ohio Academy of Sciences, the Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Letters and Sciences, the Sigma Xi fraternity and the University Club of Madison. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Missouri in 1925. He was married Dec. 21, 1899, to Helen M., daughter of James S. Stauffer of Chicago, Ill., and has one son: Edwin M. C. Guyer.

DOOLEY, Michael Francis, banker, was born at New Britain, Conn., Dec. 1, 1852, son of Timothy and Mary (Burney) Dooley. He was graduated at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., in 1872, and studied at St. Sulpice, France, for two years. Upon his return he entered the office of Hon. George G. Sill, of Hartford, Conn. He became interested in politics and in 1878 was elected a member of the Board of Tax Assessors on which he served until 1887, being chairman of the board for the last three years. He was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee for three years. He was appointed National Bank Examiner of Connecticut and Rhode Island in 1887, resigning in 1890 to enter the brokerage business. He was reappointed examiner in 1893 and served through the Cleveland administration and most of McKinley's. He was receiver of the First National Bank of Willimantic, Conn., from 1895 to 1899 when he became secretary and treasurer of the Union Trust Company of Providence, R. I. In 1907 he was made vice-president of that institution. In 1908 he was elected president of the National Exchange Bank of Providence which was then controlled by the Union Trust Company. At the time he became identified with the National Exchange Bank the total deposits amounted to less than one million; in 1924 they were more than twelve millions. Mr. Dooley is a life member of the American Irish Historical Society and for several years was its Treasurer-General. He is a member of the Catholic Club of New York and the University, Turks Head and Commercial Clubs of Providence. He was married in Washington, D. C., June 28, 1888, to Ellen M. McManus, daughter of General Thomas McManus, lawyer, soldier and jurist, of Hartford, Conn.

STEPHENSON, Nathaniel Wright, educator and author, was born in Cincinnati, O., July 10, 1867, son of Reuben Henry and Louisa (Wright) Stephenson. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Stephenson, who came from England in the seventeenth century and settled at Cohasset, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Reuben and the latter's wife Elizabeth Parrot; their son Briant and his wife Deborah Turner, to their son Reuben and his wife Mary King Baker, who were the grandparents of Nathaniel Wright Stephenson. Reuben Henry Stephenson, father of the subject, was a lawyer. The son studied at the University of Cincinnati during 1888–89 and at Harvard University during 1889–91. He began his career as an educator in 1891 as assistant professor of English at the University of Iowa and the following year he was made head of the department. During the ensuing three years he was editorial writer and staff correspondent of the Cincinnati "Tribune." He then became an instructor in English at the University of Indiana, where he received the degree of A.B. in 1896. During 1898–1900 he was literary editor of the Cincinnati "Commercial Tribune," and during 1902–23 he was professor of history at the college of Charleston (S. C.). During the summer session of 1913 he was professor of history at the University of the South. Prof. Stephenson has written: "They that Took the Sword" (1900); "The Beautiful Mrs. Moulton" (1901); "Eleanor Dayton" (1903); "An American History" (1913); "The Spiritual Drama in the Life of Thackeray" (1913); "Abraham Lincoln and the Union" (1918); "Day of the Confederacy," in Chronicles of America (1919); "Texas and the Mexican War, a Chronicle of the Southwest" (1921); "Lincoln, An account of his personal Life" (1922), and "An Autobiography of Abraham Lincoln," compiled (1926); "Selected Writings of Abraham Lincoln," in Modern Student's Library (1926), and numerous historical contributions to periodicals. He is a discriminating and impartial student of American history, especially devoted to the study of the administrative and diplomatic problems of both sides in the civil war, and his works on that period are clear and authoritative. The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1923. He was married in 1909, to Martha Ramsey, daughter of William Hyrne Tucker of Charleston, S. C.

BROOKS, N. B. Kneass, manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9, 1868, son of John Head and Caroline Parmela (Kneass) Brooks. He began his business career in 1888 as salesman for a yarn agent and in 1904 became selling agent for worsted and woolen yarns in Boston, with branches in New York and Philadelphia. In the beginning he sold the production of two mills, less than 1,000,000 pounds annually; his firm is now the sole selling agent for ten mills, producing more than 10,000,000 pounds per annum. He is also treasurer of the Maine Spinning Co. of Skowhegan, Me.; and a director in the Beacon Trust Co., Boston. During the European war, when the U. S. government took over the entire wool supply of the country in order to insure a steady supply of clothing for the troops, he was called to Washington to take charge of the production and allocation of all worsted and woolen yarns entering into government fabrics. He organized this department as a branch of the clothing and equipage division of the quartermaster corps, and continued as the head of the work in Washington, New York and Boston until the latter part of February, 1919. He is a member of the Descendants of Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Masonic fraternity, the Algonquin and Boston Art clubs of Boston; and the Wellesley Country Club, of which he has been president and a director. He finds his chief recreation in golf and fishing. He was married Nov. 28, 1893, to Maude, daughter of John Waters of Philadelphia, Pa.; they have two children: Eleanor Waters and Barbara Brooks.

LEE, Jennette Barbour Perry, author, was born at Bristol, Conn., Nov. 10, 1860, daughter of Philemon F. and Mary (Barbour) Perry. While obtaining her preparatory education she taught school until she entered Vassar College, where she was graduated A.B. in 1886. She was an instructor in English at Vassar during 1890–93, when she went to the college for women of the Western Reserve University, as head of the department of English, and held that position until her marriage three years later. In 1901 she returned to her profession of teaching, as instructor in English at Smith College, becoming professor of English language and literature at Smith three years later, but resigned in 1913 to devote herself entirely to writing. As a teacher she was unusually successful and popular, her purpose being more to develop the individuality of her pupils than to impart facts to them. With one or two exceptions Mrs. Lee's literary work has been done since her marriage. Her first story, "The History of a Pair of Boots," was written for a local literary club, of which she was a member, and her first published story, "Beefiddle," the reminiscences of a monkey, appeared in "The Independent" in 1898. Her stories in book form are: "Kate Wetherell" (1900); "A Pillar of Salt" (1901); "The Son of a Fiddler" (1902); "Uncle William" (1906); "The Ibsen Secret" (1907); "Simeon Tetlow's Shadow" (1909); "Happy Island" (1910); "Mr. Achilles" (1912); "Betty Harris" (1912); "The Taste of Apples" (1913); "The Woman in the Alcove" (1914); "Aunt Jane" (1915); "The Symphony Play" (1916); "Unfinished Portraits" (1916); "The Green Jacket" (1917); "Air-Man and the Tramp" (1918); "The Rain-Coat Girl" (1919); and "The Other Susan" (1921); and "The Mysterious Officer" (1922). "Betty Harris," "The Taste of Apples," "Aunt Jane" and "The Green Jacket" have been published in England also. Mrs. Lee has been most successful in depicting the quaint, friendly folk of old New England, characters human and lovable. One of her short stories, "A Village Child," won the prize in a nation-wide short story contest. Her character delineation is cameo-like in its distinctness and she has created a number of admirable child types. Her stories have a sane and wholesome optimism, and a never-failing native humor. Her work is distinguished by clearness of line and warmth of tone, an uncommon human quality and a style, simple, fresh and original with a marked poetic touch. She assists her husband in the editing and publishing of the magazine, "Mt. Tom," and finds her chief recreation in the garden of her home near Northampton, Mass. She was married June 26, 1896, to Gerald Stanley Lee, a clergyman and author.

ATWATER, Helen Woodard, home economist, was born at Somerville, Mass., May 29, 1876, daughter of Wilbur Olin and Marcia (Woodard) Atwater. Her father (q.v.) was professor of chemistry in Wesleyan University, and first director of the first agricultural experiment station in the United States. She was graduated B.L. at Smith College in 1897, and for a time was the personal editorial assistant of her father. During 1909–23 she was a member of the scientific staff of the home economics office of the U. S. department of agriculture, Washington, and since 1918 she has been a specialist in home economics and in charge of the editorial department of that office. During the world war (July, 1917) she was assigned by the secretary of agriculture to serve with the woman's committee of the council of national defense as executive chairman of the department of food production and home economics, her work there consisting largely of coördinating the activities of women's organizations throughout the country with those of government agencies along the lines of the home production of foods and the household consumption of food and other commodities. In October, 1918, when the staff of the women's committee was merged with that of the field division, she took charge of the work in general thrift. In 1919 she represented the U. S. department of agriculture in its coöperation with the U. S. treasury in the campaign for national thrift. Since 1923 she has been editor of "The Journal of Home Economics." She is the author of various bulletins and circulars published by the department of agriculture on subjects of nutrition and other phases of home economics, among them "Bread and the Principles of Bread Making," "Poultry as Food," and "Selection of Household Equipment." She is also an occasional contributor to journals. She is a member of the American Home Economic Association, the College Club, Boston, National Club, American Association of University Women, American University Women's Paris Club, and National Woman's Press Club.

KELLER, Albert Galloway, educator, was born in Springfield, O., Apr. 10, 1874, son of Jeremiah and Laura Stephenson (Smith) Keller. On the paternal side he is of Dutch and German stock, and on the maternal of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was graduated at Yale University with the degree of A.B. in 1896 and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1899. He specialized in the study of social science while at Yale, under the guidance of Prof. William G. Sumner and in 1900 became an instructor in that subject. In 1902 he was made assistant professor, and in 1907 professor of the science of society, and still holds that chair. While connected with the Morale Branch of the General Staff, U.S.A., to which he was appointed Nov. 1, 1918, he wrote a number of skeleton lectures for use in military camps, most of which were reproduced in camp papers and in pamphlets printed by the War Council of the Y.M.C.A. He is the author of: ''Homeric Society'' (1902,1906); ''Queries in Ethnography'' (1903); ''Colonization'' (1908); ''Physical and Commercial Geography'' (with H. E. Gregory and A. L. Bishop, 1910); ''Commercial and Industrial Geography'' (with A. L. Bishop, 1912); ''Societal Evolution'' (1915); ''Through War to Peace'' (1918, 1921); ''Industry and Trade'' (with A. L. Bishop, 1919) and ''Starting Points in Social Science'' (1925), and was one of the contributors to ''The Evolution of Man'' by Lull and others (1922). He edited J. Scott Keltie's ''History of Africa'' (1907); four volumes of essays by William G. Sumner, namely ''War and Other Essays'' (1911); ''Earth Hunger and Other Essays'' (1913); ''The Challenge of Facts and Other Essays'' (1914) and ''The Forgotten Man and Other Essays'' (1918), and ''Selected Essays of William Graham Sumner'' (with M. R. Davie, 1924). He was married July 16, 1898, to Caroline Louise, daughter of Charles F. Gussmann of Philadelphia, Pa., and has three children.

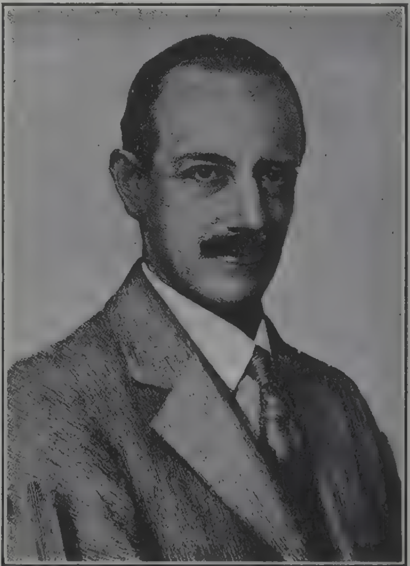
SWANSON, David Ivar, lawyer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14, 1884, son of Swan John and Betty (Jonson) Swanson, who emigrated from Sweden to the United States in 1880. He was graduated LL.B. at the John Marshall Law School, Chicago, in 1912, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1913. After practicing for several years with Joel C. Carlson, former assistant state attorney, he was associated for twelve years with Swift & Co., Chicago, and during 1916–18 with the Lumbermen's Credit Association as office attorney. Since that time he has been engaged in an independent practice of a general character, which includes real estate, criminal, commercial and probate law. During the European war he enlisted in the motor transport corps and was assigned to Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C. In 1922 he was elected to the Illinois assembly on the Republican ticket and reëlected in 1924. He is a member of the John Ericsson League, the Delta Theta Phi fraternity, the Masonic order,

the Chicago Bar Association, the Englewood Business Men's Association, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, The Vikings and the Midway Athletic Club. His chief forms of recreation are golf, fishing, swimming and tennis. He was married June 23, 1923, to Mrs. Margaret W. Carlson, a widow whose two sons, Stanley and Wilbur, he adopted.

KOCH, Frederick Henry, educator, dramatist and author, was born at Covington, Ky., Sept. 12, 1877, son of August William and Rebecca Cornelia (Julian) Koch, grandson of Heinrich Friedrich and Metta (Blohm) Koch, and great-grandson of Heinrich Koch, who came from Nordheim, Hanover, Germany, in 1858, and settled in Cincinnati, O. He was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1900. For various periods he studied art and architecture in Europe, North Africa and Syria. He began his professional career at the University of North Dakota in 1905 as instructor in English, becoming assistant professor (1907) of dramatic literature and advanced to associate professor (1914), in that subject and professor (1917). At the university Prof. Koch founded the Sock and Buskin Society in 1905 and the Dakota Playmakers in 1910. The membership of this organization consisted of amateurs devoted to the establishment of a native theater, and the production of native plays through coöperative authorship and acting. Local history and tradition furnished the subject matter of these folk-plays, and native amateurs presented them. A marked stimulus to rural interest in the drama resulted in the development of two types of production—the pageant, the spectacular features of which enlisted the communal activity of many persons, and the folk-play, a simpler form with a plot, faithfully depicting scenes and situations drawn from the life of the people. The renaissance of pageantry having already extended throughout America from England, where it began in 1905, the original contribution of Prof. Koch and his colleagues was the folk-play, with its communal authorship and presentation, under the leadership of a director who controlled and harmonized the contributions of the various participants. This community of interest in drama writing enabled a broader field of subjects and more versatile talents to be introduced than were possible by sole authorship. Thus in North Dakota the folk-plays portrayed scenes from ranch life, the adversities of pioneer settlers, and incidents along the cowboy trails. The folk-players toured the state, enacting upon a simple portable stage their "Prairie Plays," which the people received with enthusiasm and approval. Trained leaders in folk-playmaking from the University of North Dakota established successful centers of communal playmaking at the State Agricultural College at Faribault and other places, from which, in turn, went teachers of rural communal playmaking. Another original contribution of Prof. Koch and his colleagues in North Dakota was the "Bankside Theater," completed at Grand Forks in 1914, a new type of out-door theater adapted to a natural setting. The folk-plays required suitable open-air surroundings for their presentation, and as the prairie land lacked an hill-slope for an amphitheater, a site was chosen through which ran a stream with a curve that served to separate the stage from the audience. The setting was picturesque and in addition the intervening stream greatly helped the acoustics of the presentations. Prof. Koch's stimulating activities in establishing American folk-plays in rural sections made him of note in the literary and theatrical world as the pioneer of a new dramatic school. Through Dr. Edwin Greenlaw, head of the department of English at the University of North Carolina, he was called to that institution in 1918, where he has since been professor of dramatic literature. His new environment in the South was rich in historical incidents and traditions, dating from the coming of the earliest English settlers. It also presented new and striking types of character for dramatic presentation in the hill farmers to the West and the mill workers along the seaboard. In North Carolina he originated the rural community drama by coöperative authorship, and in 1918, in the first year of his professorship, the Carolina Playmakers were informally organized for the local production of folk-plays, with Prof. Koch as director. In 1920 the players made their first tour of the state, receiving enthusiastic appreciation and encouragement, and in 1921 the society was incorporated. Prof. Koch designed a portable stage in the auditorium of the Chapel Hill high school building for the presentation of folk-plays and plays by various authors representing different periods of the drama. In the year 1925 an old campus building was remodeled and equipped as a permanent theatre. As director of the players Prof. Koch was active in introducing native folk-playmaking in the state. In all his work Prof. Koch emphasized the element of coöperation, and the success of his undertakings was largely due to the enthusiastic assistance of the university's departments of literature, history, music, art and engineering. In addition to his work as professor in the two universities mentioned, he was visiting professor at the summer sessions of the universities of California (1910), Manitoba (1918), and Colorado (1922), and in the first named year received his master's degree from Harvard. He

has lectured before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, University of Pennsylvania, University of Chicago and at other institutions. In North Dakota Prof. Koch was the author of a number of books and monographs, including: "Making a Pageant of the Northwest" (1914); "Amateur Values in Pageantry" (1915); "The Amateur Theater in the University" (1916); "The University Laboratory and Festival Theaters" (1916); "Toward the Municipal Theater" (1916); and was part author of two communal dramas produced at Grand Forks, N. D., "A Pageant of the Northwest" (1914) and "Shakespeare, the Playmaker" (1916), written in collaboration with twenty students of the university for the Shakespeare tercentenary. While in North Carolina he wrote "Plays for Amateurs," with Elizabeth A. Lay (1920); "Raleigh, the Shepherd of the Ocean" (1920), a tercentenary pageant drama produced at Raleigh, N. C.; "A Pageant of Lower Cape Fear" (1921), a communal drama produced at Wilmington, N. C.; "Carolina Folk Plays" (1922), with students of the University of North Carolina; "Play Production for Amateurs" (1922); "The Carolina Playmakers" (1922); and "Original Folk Plays of North Carolina" (1923). He was editor of the "Carolina Folk Plays" (first series, 1922, second series, 1924 and third series, 1928), and "The Carolina Play-Book," founded in 1928, a dramatic periodical published jointly by the Carolina Playmakers and the Carolina Dramatic Association. He was visiting professor at the University of California summer sessions of 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930. He is a member of the Drama League of America, American Pageant Association, American National Theatre (director), National Shakespeare Federation (vice-president), American Association of University Professors, North Carolina Library and Historical Association, North Carolina Folk-lore Society, American Dialect Society, National Negro Theatre, and the Sigma Chi fraternity. He is a communicant of the Unitarian church, and his chief recreations are riding and tramping. He was married, Mar. 24, 1910, to Loretta Jean, daughter of Frank Hanigan of Denver, Colo., and they have four children: Frederick Henry, George Julian, Robert Allan and William Julian Koch.

EMERSON, William, architect, was born in New York city, Oct. 16, 1873, son of Dr. John Haven and Susan Titus (Tompkins) Emerson. Following his graduation (A.B.) at Harvard College in 1895, he studied architecture at Columbia for two years and at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, from 1897 to 1901. In the latter year he opened an office, specializing in the designing of model tenements and bank buildings. Since November, 1919 he has been professor of architecture in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is the head of that department, as well as a member of the corporation of the school. During the World war he was director of the bureau of construction of the American Red Cross in Paris with the rank of major (1917–19). One of Prof. Emerson's noteworthy achievements was the construction in New York city of a model, low cost tenement building which included public bathing facilities on the first floor for all the tenants, public steam dryers, storage space in the basement for each tenant, roof gardens equipped with high parapets and certain protected areas for children to play in, model food store on the first floor with minimum cash prices, outside stairways protected from the weather, leading from all tenements straight to the roof, and causing free circulation of air from each tenement to the out-of-doors. Before the war these apartments cost a dollar a room a week, and the income to the owner, over all upkeep and allowing for a sinking fund for a new building or renewal of the old building, was from four to five per cent on his money. Although the cost of such a building would now be much more than it was before the war, it demonstrated the possibility of constructing desirable apartments for families with children at a rental within the reach of people of small means and with an income satisfying to the conservative investor content with relatively small but dependable returns. An example of Prof. Emerson's social vision in relation to his profession is his advocacy of the decentralization of industries. Manufacturers, he maintains, should build their plants in the country, where it is possible to have comfortable modern tenements, theatres, churches and community halls, somewhat as was done by the U. S. government during the war. This would much relieve the congestion of large cities and bring a healthful, normal community life within the reach of thousands of industrial workers. Prof. Emerson is a trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, of Simmons College and of the Moses Kimball Fund; honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa; and a member of the American Institute of Architects (fellow), the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, the Boston Society of Architects, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and the Harvard, St. Botolph, Union and Tavern clubs of Boston, and the Harvard and Century clubs of New York city. He is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor (French), and in religion a Unitarian. He was married, Jan. 14, 1913, to Frances Hillard White, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

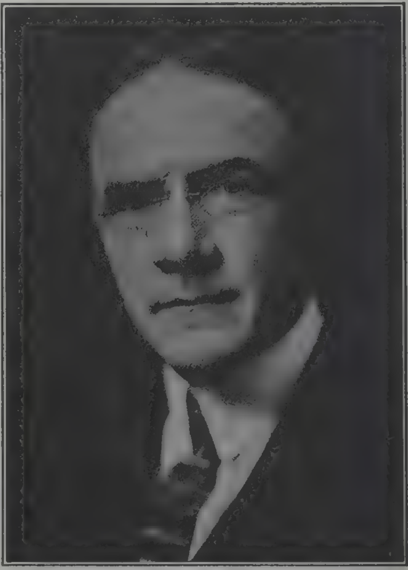


AUSTIN, Basil George, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Podington, Bedfordshire, England, Feb. 25, 1874, son of Jonathan and Charlotte (Turnell) Austin. Coming to the United States in 1893, he entered the service of the Farrand & Votey Organ Co., in Detroit, Mich., and subsequently was employed by the Clough & Warren Organ Co. of Detroit, as an organ erector. In 1900 he became superintendent of the Austin Organ Co., Hartford, Conn., organized by his brother, John Turnell Austin (q.v.), in 1899, was made manager in 1906, vice-president in 1912 and vice-president and treasurer in 1930. He has taken out several patents on improvements in pipe organs, among them an organ pipe (1914) with a perforated intake valve so arranged as to divide the air into small streams or jets so as to prevent "windiness" in pipe tone and also to supply means to vary the intensity of sound; an organ stop device (1915) by which the position of stops can be reversed, and a harp attachment for pipe organs (1916), consisting of a sounder, a hammer operated by a bellows, and a resonator, which can be used interchangeably with the pipes of the organ. With his brother he perfected in 1916 an improved air regulating system for pipe organs by means of which the supply of air from the pump can be effectively controlled, an electrically-governed key-operated mechanism (1919) for controlling organ actions, an electro-pneumatic organ action (1920) providing a new and more effective valve case and in 1922 an electromagnetic organ action valve unit. Two other inventions of his in 1916 were a new pipe organ case with a manhole and console in front to permit ingress and egress, and a pneumatic organ action. Mr. Austin is a member of the City, Automobile and Canoe clubs of Hartford. He finds his chief recreation in automobiling and fishing. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the St. Andrews Episcopal Church. He was married Oct. 19, 1904, to Clara Louise, daughter of Charles W. Shea, a manufacturer of Hartford, Conn., and had three children: Basil Frank, Lucile, and Janette Goodwin Austin.

WEBSTER, David Locke, physicist, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 6, 1888, son of Andrew Gerrish and Lizzie Florence (Briggs) Webster. His father is a retired leather manufacturer, formerly head of Webster & Co., of Boston. David Locke Webster was prepared for college at Noble & Greenough's School, Boston, and in 1910 was graduated A.B. at Harvard University, taking his Ph. D. degree at that institution in 1913. During the session 1909–10 he was assistant instructor in mathematics at Harvard and in 1910 became assistant instructor in physics. Five years later he was made instructor in physics and continued in that capacity until 1917 when he became assistant professor of physics at the University of Michigan. In November of that year he was commissioned a lieutenant in the U. S. army and assigned to the Science and Research Division of the Signal Corps, which later was transferred to the Bureau of Aircraft Production. While connected with the division he was actively interested in many of the problems which engaged its attention, and contributed in no small degree to its success in solving them. A large part of his military work was in the airplane instrument section, commanded by Major C. E. Mendenhall, and consisted of flight tests of new types of instruments and experiments on flight conditions, needed for instrument design. Another important part was in the bombsight and trajectory section, under Prof. A. W. Duff, where the experimental conditions were often such as to demand airplane piloting by a trained physicist. For work of these types it became desirable for him to learn airplane piloting, and on May 1, 1918 he passed the tests as reserve military aviator. He was honorably discharged from the army in January, 1919, after having reached the grade of captain, and became assistant professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In September, 1920, he went to Leland Stanford, Jr., University as professor of physics and executive head of the physics department. Most of Dr. Webster's scientific researches have been in connection with the radiation either of light or of X-rays, with especial reference to the theory of quanta and its relation to the wave theory. His most valuable contributions to scientific knowledge were the discovery of the exact laws governing the excitation of characteristic X-rays, during 1915–17, and, more recently, his researches on the excitation of X-rays from extremely thin films of metals. Dr. Webster is the author of "General Physics for Colleges," with E. R. Drew and H. W. Farwell. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science and American Physical Society, being elected a member of the council of the latter body in 1922. He was married, June 12, 1912, to Anna C., daughter of Dr. Walter Woodman of Cambridge, Mass., and has four children: Nancy, Helen, David Locke, Jr. and Cutler Webster.

HOLLOWAY, Emory, author and educator, was born in Marshall, Mo., Mar. 16, 1885, son of Rufus Austin and Ella (Dent) Holloway, grandson of William Sidney Holloway, and great-grandson of Nathaniel Holloway who came from England about 1700 and settled in Virginia. Through his mother he is in direct descent from Daniel Boone, through the pioneer's daughter, Jemima Boone. His father is a minister of the Methodist Church. The son was educated at Batesville (Ark.) high school and was graduated A.B. at Hendrix College (Ark.) in 1906, continuing his studies later at the University of Texas and Columbia University. The University of Texas gave him the degree of A.M. in 1913. He began his active career in 1906 as principal of the normal department of Amity high school, Amity, Ark., and two years later resigned on account of poor health. During 1910–11 he was professor of English and mathematics at Scarritt-Morrisville College, Morrisville, Mo., and in the following year was fellow in English at the University of Texas, being instructor in English in the same institution in 1912–13. In the latter year he was appointed fellow in English at Yale University but went to Columbia instead. There he was brought in touch with the materials for investigating the life of Walt Whitman, a field wherein he has made his reputation as a writer. He was a graduate scholar at Columbia University in 1913–14, instructor in English at Adelphi College, Brooklyn, in 1914–16, assistant professor there in 1916–19, and has been professor of English in the same institution since 1919. During 1918–19 he was on leave of absence from Adelphi, serving in France, first as social and educational secretary in a hut at St. Nazaire, then traveling in France and Germany as an educational lecturer and later as a member of the faculty of the A. E. F. University at Beaune, Côte d'Or (1918), as a member of the army educational corp. Prof. Holloway is the author of "Whitman, an Interpretation in Narrative" (1926), which was awarded the Pulitzer prize for the best biography published in that year. He is also editor and compiler of: "The Uncollected Poetry and Prose of Walt Whitman," 2 vols. (1921); "Leaves of Grass" (1924); "Leaves of Grass, Abridged with Prose Selections" (1926); "Pictures," a Whitman manuscript (1927), and "Franklin Evans" (1929), and was a contributor to the "Cambridge History of American Literature" in 1918. He is a member of the American Association of University Professors and of the Authors Club. His favorite diversions are tennis, hunting and fishing. He was married, Sept. 7, 1915, to Ella Brooks, daughter of James Malcolm Harris, of Austin, Tex., and has two children, Robert Howard Boone and Rita Harris Holloway.

EAVENSON, Howard Nicholas, mining engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 15, 1873, a son of Alben Taylor and Susan (Bean) Eavenson, of English descent. He was graduated at Swarthmore College with the degrees of B.S. in 1892 and C.E. in 1895. He began his career as field surveyor with the Virginia & Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., the Philadelphia-New York ship canal survey and the U. S. lake survey on the resurvey of the St. Mary's river, Mich. He was in the employ of the H. C. Frick Coke Co. at various periods as draftsman (1896), division engineer (1897–1900) and assistant chief engineer (1902). He was chief engineer of the Continental Coke Co., Uniontown, Pa. during 1900–02 and of the United States Coal & Coke Co., Gary, W. Va. from 1902 to 1920, designing and building a number of its units at Gary, W. Va. and at Lynch, Ky., which cost more than $15,000,000. Since 1920 he has been engaged in private practice as a consulting mining engineer in Pittsburgh, Pa. his firm being Eavenson, Alford & Hicks. Mr. Eavenson has practiced in every coal mining state east of the Mississippi river, as well as in Utah, New Mexico, Mexico and Germany. In 1926 he organized and became president of the Clover Splint Coal Co., in Harlan county, Ky., and built and operated a mine there. He is now president and director of the Comago Smokeless Fuel Company and director of the Pittsburgh Coal Company. While connected with the United States Coal & Coke Co. of Gary, W. Va., Mr. Eavenson served as a member of the McDowell county, W. Va., board of equalization and review during 1908–16 and as president of the county court of McDowell county during 1916–20. Since 1921 he has been a member of the mining advisory board of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., and chairman of its research committee, and he is also a member of the advisory board of the School of Mines & Metallurgy, Pennsylvania State College. The honorary degree of D.Eng. was conferred upon him by the University of Pittsburgh in 1928. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Economic Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Geographical Society. In politics he is a Republican and his religious affiliations are with the Society of Friends. He was married at Allentown, Pa., Sept. 20, 1898, to Ada J., daughter of George Hammond Daugherty.



William H. Goodwin, and Jane Harwood, wife of Samuel King Funkhouser; and he was married (2) Oct. 30, 1903, to Mrs. Sarah Cobb (Johnson) Hagan, daughter of Dr. John M. Johnson of Atlanta, Ga.

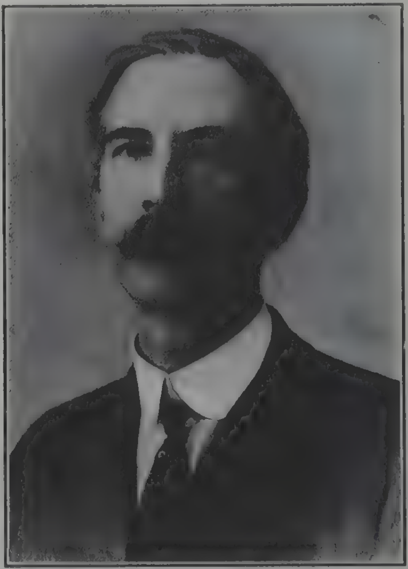
MATHEWS, Edward Bennett, geologist, was born at Portland, Me., Aug. 16, 1869, son of Jonathan Bennett and Sophia Lucinda (Shailer) Mathews, and a descendant of James Mathews, who came presumably from Wales in 1634, located first at Charlestown, and in 1639 settled in Yarmouth, Mass. From James and his wife Sarah the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas; his son John and the latter's wife Hannah Sturgis; their son David and his wife Sarah Hedge; their son Elisha and his wife Mercy Wheldon; their son Jonathan and his wife Abigail Ingraham; their son Elijah Mathews and his wife Ann Bennett, who were the grandparents of Edward Bennett Mathews. Jonathan Mathews served as captain in the war of 1812. On the maternal side he is descended from ancestry prominent in religious, educational and civic life. Jonathan Bennett Mathews, father of the geologist, was a merchant and slate manufacturer of Portland. Edward Bennett Mathews was graduated at Colby University (now college) in 1891 with the degree of A.B., and received from Johns Hopkins University in 1894 the degree of Ph.D. He was field assistant with the U. S. geological survey in the iron regions of Michigan during 1891–92, and in the Cripple Creek (Colo.) gold district during 1893–94, when the region was newly opened. In the latter year he joined the faculty of Johns Hopkins University and served as instructor of minerology and petrography (1894–95), associate (1895–99), associate professor (1899–1904), and professor from the latter year to the present (1924). Since 1917 he has been chairman of the department of geology of the university. In addition to his academic duties he was assistant state geologist of Maryland during 1898–1917, and since the latter year has been state geologist and member and executive officer of the Maryland state board of forestry. During the European war he was a member of the Maryland state council of defense; chairman of a committee on highways and natural resources, and chairman of a committee acting under the national council of defense which prepared an exhaustive report for the chief of engineers covering materials available for the construction of fortifications and highways along the coast from Maine to Texas. More recently Prof. Mathews was chairman of the division of geology and geography of the National Research Council from its organization on a peace basis in 1919, to June, 1922, and has served as chairman of the advisory council of the U. S. board of surveys and maps from its inauguration in 1920 to the present time (1924). He is also director of the Maryland state weather service. His work as scientist is related chiefly to the geology and petrography of the metamorphic rocks of the Piedmont region of Maryland and Pennsylvania, resulting in the interpretation of this complicated and highly metamorphosed terrane. Accounts of his numerous researches have been published in the "Maryland Geological Survey" since 1897. Prof. Mathews is the author of "Bibliography and Cartography of Maryland," "Maps and Map Makers of Maryland," "Building Stones of Maryland," "Limestones of Maryland," "Physical Features of Maryland," "Water Resources of Maryland," "History of the Mason-Dixon Line," and other geological and historical papers. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Geological Society of America (treasurer), and the Washington Academy of Sciences; and a member of the Association of American State Geologists (president, 1921–22), the Society of Economic Geologists, the American Geographical Society, the Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Maryland Historical Society, the Cosmos Club (Washington, D. C.), the University and Johns Hopkins clubs (Baltimore), and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, New York. His chief forms of recreation are travel and reading. He was married Sept. 12, 1900, to Helen Louise, daughter of William Warren Whitman, editor and litterateur, Troy, N. Y., and had four children: William W., John B., Roger H., and Margaret Mathews.

JOHNSON, Edwin S., U. S. senator, was born near Spencer, Owen co., Ind., Feb. 26, 1857, son of Allison C. and Emily J. (Brenton) Johnson. When he was but three months old his parents joined the caravan of immigrants, moving by covered wagon to Osceola, Ia., where his father entered the clothing trade. After finishing his education in 1876, his father took him into the business as a partner. He was one of the pioneer settlers in Wheeler county, Nebr., in 1880, and the county seat of Cedar City, now Harrington, was established upon his claim. Later he disposed of his land in Nebraska and returned to Osceola, Ia., where he was employed as cashier in the Osceola bank for three years. In 1884 he established with his brother, Homer W. Johnson, the Citizens' Bank at Grand View, S. D. The two brothers later organized the firm of Johnson Bros. Co., of which Edwin S. Johnson was president, and in 1886 the headquarters of the company were transferred from Grand View to Armour, S. D., where the Citizens' State Bank was established with a loan and real estate business, Edwin S. Johnson being made the cashier. Later they instituted banks at Geddes, S. D., at Horning, Ia., and in Minnesota but in 1902 they disposed of all their banking interests and since then have devoted their attention to their real estate and loan business which had in the meantime grown to be one of the most important enterprises in the state. Soon after settling in South Dakota Edwin S. Johnson began the study of law and, after being admitted to the bar in 1888, he was chosen state's attorney for Douglas county in 1892 and in 1894 was elected to the state senate on the Republican ticket. Reared in the Republican party, which his father had entered at its organization, he held that political faith until 1896, when amid the political cross-currents and party confusion, he severed his party ties, became an active supporter of William J. Bryan and the Democratic ticket, and has since continued his allegiance to that party. He was chairman of the Democratic state central committee from 1902 to 1904, when he resigned and became a member of the Democratic national committee for his state, a position he held until 1916. At this time he was elected to the U. S. senate for a term of six years, although the Democratic candidates for governor and congress were defeated. During the European war he consistently supported the policies of Pres. Wilson and worked in harmony with his party. He served on the agricultural and forestry, conservation of national resources, Indian affairs, Pacific railroads, pensions, public lands, and woman suffrage committees, and was a vigorous advocate of constitutional prohibition, rural credits and the federal farm loan bureau, war risk insurance and the more liberal treatment of the Indians. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married Oct. 1, 1884, to Anna Thoreau of Osceola, Ia.

McCLURE, James Gore King, college president, was born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1848, son of Archibald and Susan Tracy (Rice) McClure, and grandson of Archibald McClure, a native of Armagh, Ireland, who came to this country and settled at Guilderland, N. Y., in 1801. He was graduated at Albany Academy in 1865 and at Phillips Andover in 1866. He then entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1870. After being graduated at Princeton theological seminary in 1873 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in December, 1874, and became pastor of the New Scotland (New York) Presbyterian Church. He resigned his pastorate in 1879, and for a year traveled in the British Islands, Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land. In 1881 he became pastor of the Lake Forest (Ill.) Presbyterian Church, in which relation he continued until 1905. From April, 1892, to July, 1893, he was president pro tem. of Lake Forest University, and in October, 1897, he became president of this institution, holding the position four years. In 1905 he became president of the McCormick Theological Seminary (Chicago) and has so remained until the present time (1924). Lake Forest University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1888, and he also received the same degree from Yale and Princeton universities in 1906, and that of LL.D. from the College of Illinois in 1904. His publications include: "Possibilities" (1896); "The Man Who Wanted to Help" (1897); "The Great Appeal" (1898); "Environment" (1899); "For Hearts that Hope" (1890); "Intercession Prayer" (1901); "Living for the Best" (1903); "The Growing Pastor" (1904); "Loyalty, the Soul of Religion" (1905); "Supreme Things" (1907). He is a member of the University Club of Chicago, and of the Ontwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill. He was married Nov. 19, 1878, to Annie P., daughter of Hon. Nathan F. Dixon of Westerly, R. I., and their children are: Annie Dixon, wife of Rev. Dumont Clarke; Rev. James G. K., Jr.; Harriet, wife of R. Douglas Stuart; Rev. Archibald; and Nathan Dixon McClure.

PAGE, George True, judge, was born at Spring Bay, Woodford co., Ill., Sept. 22, 1859, son of Thaddeus Constantine Sobieska and Cordelia Ellen (Shope) Page. He attended the public and high schools of Metamora, Ill., and after studying six months at the University of Illinois, taught school near Metamora, and studied law under the direction of the law firm of Page & Ellwood of that place. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1882, and after one year of legal practice in Denver, Colo., he returned to Illinois in 1883 and engaged in legal practice in Peoria. Here he organized the firm of Page, Hunter & Page, and remained in practice until 1919, specializing in corporation law. In that year he was appointed federal judge of the seventh circuit, with his office in Chicago, Ill. Judge Page is a director and vice-president of the Merchants' Bank, and Illinois National Bank of Peoria, Ill., and is an officer in numerous other business institutions. In 1904 he was a delegate to the universal congress of lawyers and jurists, held in connection with the world's fair at St. Louis, Mo. He is a member of the American Bar Association, serving as member of the executive committee in 1917–18 and president in 1918; the Illinois State Bar Association, of which he was president in 1906. He was married in Decatur, Ill., Sept. 7, 1887, to Jessie, daughter of James A. Stephens of Chanute, Kans., and has one son, Gerald H. Page, an attorney.

ABBOT, Charles Greeley, astronomer, was born at Wilton, N. H., May 31, 1872, son of Harris and Caroline Ann (Greeley) Abbot, and a descendant of George Abbot who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1640, and settled in what is now Andover, Mass. From him and his wife Mary (or Hannah) Chandler the line of descent is through their son John and his wife Sarah Farnum; their son Nehemiah and his wife Abigail Lovejoy; their son Benjamin and his wife Abigail Abbot; their son Abiel and his wife Dorcas Abbot, and their son Ezra and his wife Rebekah Hale, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Charles G. Abbot was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and in 1894 was graduated B.S. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, receiving the M.S. degree from that institution a year later. He was appointed an assistant in the Smithsonian Institution Astrophysical Observatory at Washington, D. C., in June, 1895, and has been identified with it ever since, becoming acting director in 1906 and director in 1907. Since December, 1918, he has also been assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Abbot's scientific work has largely been devoted to a study of the sun's radiation, its amount, its variability, and the losses it suffers in the terrestrial atmosphere, the earth's radiation and its losses in passing out through our atmosphere, and the dependence of terrestrial temperature on solar and terrestrial radiation. He conducted total solar-eclipse expeditions to



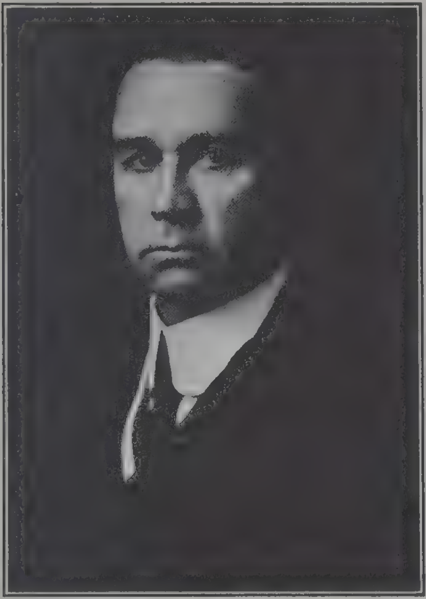
North Carolina in 1900, Sumatra in 1901, Flint Island, S. Pacific, in 1908, and to Bolivia in 1919. With the bolometer, an instrument devised by Langley, he studied the heating effect of the solar corona and in 1903 succeeded in measuring the solar constant of radiation, finding evidence of its variability. By means of measurements in Washington, D. C. (sea level), Mt. Wilson, Calif. (one mile altitude), Mt. Whitney, Calif., (three miles altitude), and in 1911 and 1912 at Bassour, Algeria (three-quarter mile altitude), he fully established the fact that the solar radiation varies irregularly, within periods of a few days, by amounts sometimes reaching five and ten per cent. He also discovered that the sun's radiation varies by about three per cent. during the sun spot cycle, a fact which was of especial interest in its application to agriculture, long-distance weather forecasts and terrestrial magnetism. He founded observatories for solar radiation work at Mt. Wilson, Calif.; Mt. Harqua Hala, Ariz., and Mt. Montezuma, Chile. With his radiometer he has made considerable progress in measuring the heat in the spectrum of the brighter stars. During the war with Germany he worked with the national research council as chairman of a special committee which effected numerous improvements in the use of the searchlight, discovering that the front glass of the telescope absorbs one-fourth of the light and is therefore a detriment rather than an aid. He developed a photometer method for exploring searchlight beams and assisted in developing searchlight comparisons by means of silhouette targets. In 1925 he received a grant of $55,000 from the National Geographic Society to establish and maintain during a period of four years a solar observatory in the eastern hemisphere to coöperate with the existing observatories of the Smithsonian Institution in the United States and Chile in measuring the variability of the sun. He is the joint author of "Annals, Astrophysical Observatory" (Vol. I, 1900, with Langley; Vol. II, 1908, with F. E. Fowle, Vol. III, 1913, and Vol. IV, 1922, with Fowle and L. B. Aldrich), and author of "The Sun" (1911); "Everyday Mysteries" (1923); "The Earth and the Stars" (with S. A. Mitchell, 1925); "Fundamentals of Astronomy" (1927), and "The Sun and the Welfare of Man" (1928). He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the Société Astronomique de France; Washington Academy of Sciences; Washington Phil. Society; American Astronomical and Astrophysical Society; the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and the National Academy of Sciences (secretary, 1918–23). The Draper gold medal of the National Academy of Sciences was awarded in 1910 to Dr. Abbot for his valuable researches in solar radiation and the Rumford gold medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston in 1915. He was married at Washington, D. C., Oct. 13, 1897, to Lillian E., daughter of John L. Moore, of Vienna, Va.

ORDWAY, Thomas, physician, was born in Dorchester, Mass., May 7, 1877, son of George Francis and Julia Maria (Gilbert) Ordway. His earliest paternal American ancestor was James Ordway, who came from England in the 17th century and was of Dover and Newbury, Mass., He received his preliminary education in the Boston Latin School and was graduated A.B. at Harvard college in 1900, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1901. He obtained his medical degree at the Harvard Medical school in 1905. In 1919 the degree of Sc.D. (hon.) was conferred by Union College. He was assistant in zoölogy at Harvard and Radcliffe colleges during 1900–01; student assistant in physiology, Harvard Medical School, 1902–03; assistant in the pathological department of the Boston City Hospital, 1905; house officer of that institution during 1905–07; assistant in pathology to Dr. W. T. Councilman, Harvard Medical School, 1907–08; first assistant in pathology to Dr. F. B. Mallory, Boston City Hospital, 1908–09; director of the Bender hygienic laboratory, of Albany, N. Y., and professor bacteriology and pathology, Albany Medical College during 1909–11. During 1911–15 (resigning in the latter year) he was physician in charge of Huntington Hospital, Harvard medical school, and he has been lecturer in pathology in the graduate department of the Harvard medical school; instructor in medicine, Harvard medical school, and second assistant visiting physician, Boston City Hospital. In 1915 he became dean and professor of medicine at the Albany Medical College, positions he still holds. He is attending physician to the Albany Hospital. He is a member of the Amerian Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Association of American Physicians, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, American Association for Cancer Research, American Association for the Advancement of Clinical Investigation, Boston Society of Medical Sciences, and the University, Fort Orange and Albany Country clubs, of Albany and the Harvard club of Eastern New York and Boston. Dr. Ordway is widely known as a contributor to medical and scientific journals. He was married at Cambridge, Mass., April 6, 1906, to Mary Olive, daughter of Daniel Weld Baker, of Dorchester, Mass., and has one son, Thomas Ordway, Jr.

RIEHLE, Frederick Augustus, manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 28, 1842, son of Henry Jacob and Catherine (Boller) Riehle, of German descent. After receiving a good general education in private schools in his native city, young Riehle began his business career in 1857 as a clerk with Thomas T. Lea & Co., a dry goods commission firm in Philadelphia, and with them he remained eight years. In 1865 he purchased a two-fifths interest in the Philadelphia Scale Works, which owned several valuable patents in platform scales and was known as one of the foremost manufacturers of such equipment in the United States. With his brother, Henry B., Mr. Riehle bought the remaining three-fifths interest in the Philadelphia Scale Works in 1867 and changed the name of the company to Riehle Brothers. In the same year a new field of activity was opened in filling the request of a customer for a machine to test the strength of a specimen of cast iron. At the time testing machines were scarcely known and even the customer demanding a contrivance for this purpose had very indefinite ideas as to what he really did want. Mr. Riehle and his associates began to experiment at once and eventually produced an apparatus, operated by a hydraulic press and registering the strain on a scale beam, which proved highly efficient for determining the tensile and breaking strength of metal. This pioneer apparatus was of 20,000 lbs. capacity. The outcome of this experiment was the opening of a new era in all lines of construction work and orders were soon received for such machines from manufacturers and steel rolling mills in the Pittsburgh region and elsewhere, and from the important railroads operating in Pennsylvania. In 1870 the United States government placed its first order with Riehle Brothers, requesting ten machines capable of testing wrought iron boiler plates, and demanding all-metal construction in place of the wooden framework previously used in the machines. Practical experience with this machine led to enactment of laws in 1877 prescribing rigid tests for all boiler plates on Riehle testing machines. The importance of the results derived from tests on all kinds of materials led to the recognition of the necessity of tests and desirability of the establishment of the Society for Testing of Materials, and also of the inauguration of the United States bureau of standards at Washington, D.C. The Riehle testing machines also influenced the Pennsylvania railroad to establish a physical testing laboratory at Altoona, and to subject all materials in every department of its service to most exacting scrutiny. In 1890 Mr. Riehle's brother died and shortly afterwards the name of the firm was changed to Riehle Brothers' Testing Machine Co., incorporation taking place in 1903. He sold the scale department of the company in 1890. In subsequent years the Riehle works were called upon to build every sort of testing appliance, from tiny laboratory machines registering in ounces to great screw-power machines capable of applying a force of 2,000,000 pounds, and are at the present time designing machines of still greater power. Among the historic usages of the Riehle machines may be mentioned the testing of the cement used in the foundation of the colossal statute of "Liberty" in New York harbor and the testing of the material for the longest suspension bridge in the world, that between New York and Fort Lee, over the Hudson river. The Riehle machines have been awarded medals in all the expositions where they have been shown and have made the name, Riehle Brothers' Testing Machine Co., familiar throughout the world. He has been president of the company since 1867 and although he himself has had no mechanical experience he is credited through the engagement of many skillful mechanical engineers with having introduced some of the most valuable features of the testing machines and test appliances. He is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia and a generous supporter of the Philadelphia Orchestra. He was twice married: (1) in 1867, at Philadelphia, to Miss Emma Koons Blanchard, who died in 1914; (2) in 1916, to Mrs. Emma R. Fuller, of Philadelphia, whose son, Abbott Fuller, he has adopted.

OWEN, Ruth Bryan, congressman, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 2, 1885, daughter of William Jennings (q.v.) and Mary (Baird) Bryan. She was educated at the public schools of Lincoln, Neb., at Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ill., and at the University of Nebraska. She traveled extensively in Europe and for six years in the West Indies and in England. In the World war she was a member of the executive committee of American Women's War Relief Fund, which financed and operated the American Women's War Hospital at Paignton, Devonshire, England, and also served as a war nurse of the volunteer aid detachment in the British army hospitals in the Near East during the Egypt-Palestine campaign. Mrs. Owen was a lecturer under various managements during 1920–28. Since 1925 she has been vice-president of the board of regents and member of the faculty of the University of Miami, Fla. In 1928 she was elected to congress from the fourth congressional district of Florida on the Democratic ticket, defeating her Republican oponent by a majority of 30,842, although the state was carried by Pres. Hoover. She was the first woman elected to congress from the states composing the Old South. In the campaign she had no manager, preferring to direct her own political fight, and rarely referred to her distinguished father, either in conversation with the voters or from the platform, refusing to take any advantage his reputation and career might have given her. Her appeal for support was based, instead, on her own ability to serve the interests of Florida. In congress, Mrs. Owen keeps in close touch with her constituents through a secretary who resides in the geographical centre of her district, and who by attending meetings and conferences keeps her informed on the public attitude of mind. By means of questionnaires, surveys are made on which her actions are based. A tribute to her ability as a legislator was her election in 1930 as a member of the congressional committee on foreign affairs. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on her by Rollins College in 1927. She was married, May 3, 1910, to Maj. Reginald Altham Owen, M.C., Royal Engineers, British army, and son of Sir Theodore Owen who died in 1927. She has four children: Ruth, wife of William Painter Meeker, John Bryan, Reginald Bryan and Helen Rudd Owen.

STURGIS, R[ichard] Clipston, architect, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1860, son of Russell (q.v.) and Susan Codman (Welles) Sturgis. He was prepared for college at St. Paul's School and Noble's School of Boston and was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1881. He immediately took up the study of architecture in a London, England, office and on the continent of Europe. Returning to America Mr. Sturgis began his professional career in Boston, in 1887. A year later he formed a partnership with William R. Cabot, as senior member, under the firm name of Sturgis & Cabot, architects, and this firm continued for five years until 1893. During 1904–09 he was associated with George E. Barton, and thereafter he practiced alone. During the years he has been in business Mr. Sturgis has been the architect of some beautiful public and semi-public buildings in the United States and its territorial possessions, such as the great cathedral in Manila, Philippine Islands, the Federal Reserve Bank building of Boston, for which he received the compliments of the committee; the Franklin Union building, of Boston; the Brookline public library building; the First National Bank building of Boston; Perkins Institute and Massachusetts School for the Blind and the Arlington Town Hall. When the United States declared war on Germany and it became necessary for the government to provide for the needs of the populations of the centres of new war industries Mr. Sturgis was called upon to advise various departments of the government on housing facilities and with others he was instrumental in organizing the U. S. Housing Corporation. Later he was retained by the housing corporation for the housing operation at Bridgeport, Conn., one of the largest enterprises of its kind which was carried through, and by the Emergency Fleet Corporation for a small housing operation at Bath, Me. Mr. Sturgis has had many fields of activity during his career and has gained a national reputation as an architect. He was chairman of the Board of School House Commissioners, of Boston, from 1902 to 1910. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects (president, 1914 and 1915), and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Harvard of New York, Harvard, Tavern, Union Boat and City clubs of Boston. He is an Episcopalian. He was married June 22, 1882, to Esther Mary, daughter of George Parish Ogden of Troy, N. Y., and had three children: R. Clipston, George Ogden and Dorothy Sturgis, wife of Lester W. Harding.



LEWIS, Winford Lee, chemist and inventor, was born in Gridley, Calif., May 29, 1878, son of George Madison and Sarah Adeline (Hopper) Lewis. He was graduated at Leland Stanford University in 1902 and continued his studies at the University of Washington, meanwhile serving as an instructor in chemistry, and received the degree of A.M. from the latter in 1904. He was professor of chemistry at Morningside College during 1904–06, serving at the same time as consulting chemist for Sioux City, Ia. From 1907 to 1909 he was a fellow at the University of Chicago, where he received the degree of Ph.D. and while there was an assistant chemist of the food and inspection department of the U. S. department of agriculture. In 1909 he was appointed instructor in chemistry at Northwestern University, became assistant professor in 1913, and associate professor in 1917. When war with Germany was declared he volunteered his services and was appointed captain in the ordnance department. Later he was transferred to the chemical warfare service as chief of research unit No. 3, stationed at the Catholic University of America, Washington, and there he devoted special attention to a study of war gases that culminated in the invention of "Lewisite." This gas, which made his name famous, is a liquid resembling mustard gas in physical appearance, but

containing arsenic instead of sulphur. It is made by passing acetylene gas into arsenic chloride in the presence of aluminum chloride. Its high potency as a vesicant (being about three times that of mustard gas), and its individual toxicity when inhaled as a vapor or placed on the skin, combined with the ready availability and relative cheapness of its ingredients, commended it to the war department as a weapon of unusual promise. Military authorities said that "Lewisite" was a factor in the collapse of the morale of the central powers. After demobilization Prof. Lewis was commissioned major in the U. S. reserve corps and returned to Northwestern University, where he became full professor and head of the department of chemistry in 1919. Early in 1924 he received another leave of absence from his academic studies to organize and serve as director of a bureau of scientific research in connection with the Institute of American Packers with the object of checking waste and spoilage and devising a better utilization of waste products. Other inventions to his credit in addition to "Lewisite" include a chemical hand grenade for police use, which is about the size of a baseball and filled with chemicals in such a manner that the impact in throwing bursts the case and releases tear-gas. He invented a preparation called "airlox" for sealing punctures in automobile tires, and a device to protect bank vaults. He has also conducted valuable researches on sugars and carbohydrates, as well as on organic arsenic compound of antiseptic and therapeutic value, and obtained patents protecting the latter. He has written much on chemical subjects, in articles and papers to professional publications, the most important relating to the derivatives of arsenated benzophenone; 7-chloro-7, 12-dihydro-gamma-benzo-phenarsazine; arsenated qumopalines; 6-chloro-phenox arsines; arsenated benzanilide; and the chlorination products of formanilide. He also wrote with G. A. Perkins "Recent Developments in the Organic Chemistry of Arsenic" (1923). He is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of University Professors, and the Alpha Chi Sigma, Sigma Chi Xi and Kappa Sigma fraternities. He is an independent in politics and an Episcopalian in creed. He was married Sept. 27, 1906, to Myrtilla Mae, daughter of Walter W. Cook of Medicine Lodge, Kans., and they have two children: Miriam Lewis and Winifred Lee Lewis.

ADAMS, Annette Abbott, lawyer, was born at Prattville, Calif., Mar. 12, 1877, daughter of Hiram Brown and Annette Frances (Stubbs) Abbott. Her father, a native of Ohio, was one of the California pioneers in 1849. The daughter was graduated at the Chico State Normal School in 1897, and after teaching school for three years matriculated at the University of California, where she was graduated B.L. in 1904. She resumed her teaching and during 1907–10 was principal of the Modoc county high school at Alturas, Calif. Her father died early in life, and the widow continued to carry on the mercantile business which he left. Miss Abbott made a study of the California codes in her endeavor to assist her mother to solve some of the legal problems arising in the management of the business, and thus was awakened an interest in the practice of law, which resulted in her substituting the legal for the teaching profession. Returning to her alma mater she received the degree of J.D. in 1912, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. Her practice began in 1913 in association with Miss Marguerite Ogden under the firm name of Adams & Ogden, and she displayed unusual ability from the beginning. She was assistant to the U. S. attorney for the northern district of California during 1914–18. In that period the famous breach of neutrality cases of the United States against Franz Bopp, German consul in San Francisco; Baron Eduard von Schack, the assistant consul, and Wilhelm von Brincken, a minor attaché of the consulate, who had attempted to send an expedition into Canada to blow up Canadian ships, were brought to trial. The sudden illness of her superior, the U. S. attorney, in the very beginning of the prosecution gave her the first opportunity for the application of her peculiar gift for international law. Stepping into the breach, she conducted the case with such keen anticipation of the Teutonic defense that the result was a quick decision against the plotters. Throughout the entire proceeding she held meticulously to the points of the law involved, eliminating even the slightest emotional appeal, although at that time America's immediate entrance into the war was a foregone conclusion. Her closing argument, described as a masterpiece of logic, was an explicit treatment which won the case for the government, according to several of the jurymen. Having in mind woman's alleged emotionalism and lack of logic, she early aimed to master principles and points of law with such precision that an artificial appeal need have no place in her code. During 1918–20 she was U. S. attorney for that district, being the first woman ever appointed to such a position, and from June 26, 1920, to Aug. 15, 1921, she was assistant attorney general in the U. S. department of justice, Washington, D. C., the first woman to hold that office also. In that position she was in charge of a number of important cases before the U. S. supreme court; namely, United States vs. Northern Pacific Railway Co., holding that in certain yard movements of trains the provisions of the safety appliance act of Mar. 2, 1893, require the use of air-brakes; Goldsmith, Jr.–Grant Co. vs. United States, holding that forfeitures of automobiles for the illegal transportation of liquor are absolute, and include the interest of parties who have sold such cars on title-retention contracts; Dillon vs. Gloss, a case instituted in the U. S. district court of the northern district of California when she was U. S. attorney there, and was the first court decision interpreting the Volstead act and sustaining the validity of the eighteenth amendment. In her argument of the case before the U. S. supreme court she established the proposition that the eighteenth amendment became effective on the date of its ratification by the thirty-sixth state, and that it was not invalidated by the provision of the resolution that it must be ratified within seven years. In that office also she wrote important opinions of the attorney general, interpreting the war risk insurance act, which was new legislation; that the Volstead act prohibits the shipment of liquor in bond through the United States for beverage purposes, and that one half of the community income of husband and wife in certain community property states is properly reported as the income of the wife. Upon the expiration of her term she returned to private practice in San Francisco. She is a charter member of the American Law Institute, a member of the American Bar Association (member of its law enforcement committee), the California Bar Association (member of executive committee), the League of American Penwomen, the California State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Delta Delta Delta fraternity. She was married Aug. 13, 1906, to Martin H. Adams of Illinois.

YUST, William Frederick, librarian, was born at Canton, Mo., Nov. 10, 1869, son of Fred and Dorothea (Kreie) Yust, the former a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1855. He was graduated at Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo., in 1893, studied Latin, Greek and modern languages at the University of Chicago during 1894–99 and was graduated at the New York State Library School in 1901 with the degree B.L.S. He taught in public schools in 1893–94, beginning his library career at the University of Chicago in 1896, where, for four years, he was assistant in the reference and circulation departments. During 1901–04 he was assistant state inspector of libraries for the state of New York and during 1905–12 he served as librarian, Public Library of Louisville, Ky., acting also as a member of the Kentucky Library Commission in the latter year. Since then he has been librarian of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library. During the European war he was camp librarian at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., and at Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C. He is a contributor to library periodicals, such as the ''Library Journal'' and ''Public Libraries''; wrote the chapter on legislation in the ''Manual of Library Economy,'' issued by the American Library Association, and is lecturer on library buildings in the New York State Library School. He was a member of the Kentucky Library Association (president, 1907–11); the American Library Association, the New York State Library Association (president, 1917–18), and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce; the Rochester Motoring Association, the Rotary, Ad, Automobile, and Social Workers' Clubs of Rochester. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married Jan. 17, 1906, to Florence Hosmer, daughter of Harlan Page French, president of the Albany (N. Y.) Teachers' Agency. He has four children: Harlan French, William Frederick, Jr., Dorothea and Augusta Bowers Yust.

BLISS, Gilbert Ames, mathematician, was born in Chicago, Ill., May 9, 1876, son of George Harrison and Mary Maria (Gilbert) Bliss. His father, an electrical expert, superintended the installation of one of the first incandescent lighting plants in a theater in Chicago. The son was graduated B.S. at the University of Chicago in 1897, receiving the degree of M.S. the following year and that of Ph.D. in 1900 from the same institution. He was instructor in mathematics at the University of Minnesota in 1900–02, and pursued post-graduate studies at the University of Göttingen, Germany, during 1902–03. Upon his return to America he was an associate in mathematics at the University of Chicago in 1903–04; assistant professor at the University of Missouri in 1904–05; and assistant professor in mathematics at Princeton University during 1905–08. He then returned to the University of Chicago, serving as associate professor during 1908–13, and since the latter year he has been professor in that institution. He was lecturer in mathematics at Princeton University in 1909 and at Harvard University in 1911. In 1918 he was scientific expert in the range finding section of the U.S. army. Prof. Bliss is the author, with Edward Kasner, of "The Princeton Colloquium, Lectures on Mathematics" (1913), while his independent researches in the calculus of variations, differential equations and the theory of implicit functions have been published in various monographs. During 1906–08 he was an associate editor of the "Annals of Mathematics," and for the subsequent eight years held the same position in relation to the "Transactions of the American Mathematical Society." He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Mathematical Society, serving as vice-president in 1917–19, and president in 1921; the National Academy of Science; the Deutsche Mathematiker-Vereinigung; the Circolo Matematico di Palermo; the Sigma Xi society, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. His clubs include the Quadrangle (secretary) and the University, both of Chicago. He is a Republican in politics. He was married: (1) June 15, 1912, to Helen, daughter of Stephen N. Hurd of Chicago, Ill.; she died Dec. 22, 1918, leaving two children, Elizabeth and Ames Bliss; and he was married (2) Oct. 12, 1920, to Olive Hunter, daughter of R. J. O. Hunter of Chicago.

SEAGER, Henry Rogers, economist, was born in Lansing, Mich., July 21, 1870, son of Schuyler Fiske and Alice (Berry) Seager and grandson of the Rev. Schuyler and Eliza G. (Rogers) Seager. His grandfather was principal of Genessee Weslyan Seminary and his father, an attorney, was an officer in the federal forces during the civil war. The son was graduated at the University of Michigan with the degree of Ph.B in 1890 and did post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University during 1890–91. He continued his studies at the universities of Halle and

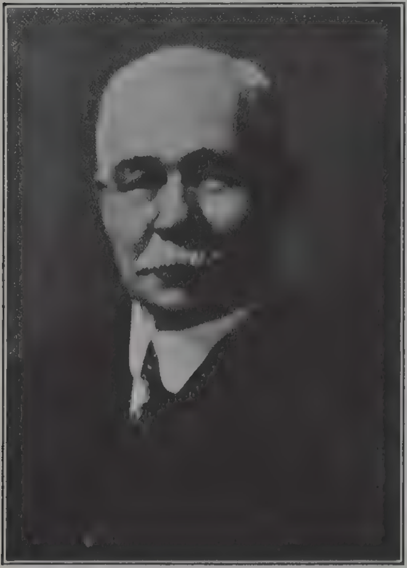
Berlin, Germany, and Vienna, Austria, for two years and at the University of Pennsylvania one year receiving the degree of Ph.D. at the latter in 1894. Immediately thereafter he became instructor in political economy at Pennsylvania and in 1897 was appointed assistant professor. In 1902 he was made adjunct professor of political economy at Columbia University and three years later became full professor. During 1909–10 he was vice-chairman of the New York Commission on Employers' Liability and Unemployment (Wainright Commission), which recommended and secured the enactment of New York's first workmen's compensation law. During 1917–18 he was secretary of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board when he assisted in formulating and urging the adoption of a system of public labor exchanges centering in the federal government. This contributed to the organization of the system of U. S. employment agencies which played so important a part in the distribution of labor during the European war. He was also secretary of Pres. Wilson's Industrial Conference, which met during 1919–20 and a member of the advisory council of the President's (Harding) Unemployment Conference in 1921–22. Prof. Seager has been a continuous contributor to economic literature ever since his university days. He is the author of "Economics at Berlin and Vienna" (1893), "Malloch's Labour and the Popular Welfare" (1895), "The Fallacy of Saving" (1896), "The Consumer's League" (1898), "Devine's Economics" (1899), "Courts on Restrictive Labor Laws" (1904), "Introduction to Economics" (1904), "Attitude of the State toward Trade Unions and Trusts" (1907), "Outline of a Plan of Social Reform" (1907), "Old Age Pensions" (1908), "Economics, Briefer Course" (1908), "Employers' Liability versus Workmen's Compensation" (1909), "Social Insurance: A Program of Social Reform" (1910), "Recent Trust Decisions" (1911), "Government Regulation of Big Business in the Future" (1912), "Principles of Economics" (1913, a revised and enlarged edition of the "Introduction to Economics") "Trade Unions and the Law" (1914), "The Constitution and Social Progress" (1915), "Coördination of Federal, State and Municipal Employment Bureaus" (1918), and the "History of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board," with Willard E. Hotchkiss (1921). Professor Seager is an economist of thorough training who has taken an active interest and part in the reform movements of the day, particularly in the field of labor legislation. His attitude is that of a conservative progressive, alive to the evils in the present economic system, and sympathetic to efforts toward betterment, but convinced that that system is adapted to men as they now are and that betterment must be a gradual process. He has been the editor of "Columbia Studies in History, Economics and Public Law" since 1920 and is a member of the board of editors of the "Political Science Quarterly" and vice-president of Survey Associates, publishers of "The Survey." He is a member of the American Association for Labor Legislation (president, 1916–18), the American Economic Association (president, 1921–22), the British Economic Association, the New York Academy of Political Science and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. His clubs include the Century, the City, the Columbia Officers' and the Michigan University of New York city and the Cosmos Club of Washington. He was married June 5, 1899, to Harriet B., daughter of J. Thomas Henderson of Philadelphia, Pa., and has one son: Schuyler F. Seager.

HASKELL, William Nafew, soldier, was born at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1878, son of William Nafew and Sarah (Churchill) Haskell, and a descendant of William Haskell, who came from England late in the seventeenth century and settled at Stonington, Conn. He was graduated at the West Point military academy in 1901, at the army school of the line in 1904, and at the army staff college in 1905. He was commissioned first lieutenant in 1906, captain in 1916, major in 1917 and lieutenant colonel in 1920. He assisted in the organization of the 29th infantry after the Spanish-American war, and served in the Philippine Islands with the 9th cavalry during 1901–2, and the 4th cavalry during 1906–07 in operations against the Moro tribes. Returning to the United States in 1907, he spent four years at Fort Omaha with the signal corps in charge of the army school of enlisted specialists, and during this period he was in charge of wireless and all aeronautics. In 1911 he was again sent to the Philippines, where he served for three years with the 14th, 8th and 7th (cavalry) regiments, being adjutant of the 7th, celebrated as Custer's old regiment. Loaned to the New York national guard in 1916, he became colonel of the famous Irish regiment, the 69th N. Y., when it was sent to the Mexican border, and within a few months transformed it into one of the most efficient fighting units in the country. A week before the United States entered the European war he was called back to the federal service and upon the creation of the national army he was sent to the headquarters of Camp Upton, Long Island, he becoming adjutant and later chief of staff of the 77th division. Arriving in France, he at-

tended the army staff college at Langres and became assistant operations officer of the 2d American army corps on the British front. Subsequently he was transferred as chief of operations to the 4th corps and participated in the St. Mihiel offensive, and finally became deputy chief of staff and chief of operations of the 2d American army, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Bullard. After the armistice, at the request of Herbert Hoover, director-general of relief operations in Europe, he was detailed as chief of the allied mission to Roumania to alleviate famine conditions. He checked a devastating salt famine, obtained transportation for American food supplies, and arranged an agreement among the Balkan states for the distribution of the food stuffs remaining in that region. Upon his return to Paris, he was selected by the allied supreme council as allied high commissioner to Armenia to administer relief, and coincidently was charged with the coordination of all foreign relief measures. He entered upon these duties in July, 1919, clothed with all the authority which the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy could give him and remained in Armenia more than a year, during which the famine was broken and the country put upon a self-supporting basis. In order to consolidate effort he took over the relief work of the American Relief Association, the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, the American Red Cross and all other American and European relief organizations in Trans-Caucasia. In the neutral zones, where no established authority was recognized, he exercised practically sovereign powers. After the most pressing needs for food, clothing and hospital supplies had been met, he forced thousands of indigent men in the cities to go to work on the farms by issuing an order that those who would not work should not eat. In this way he brought about a great exodus from the cities to the country, the more equal distribution of population, and the resumption of farm work. For months Col. Haskell's commission fed 900,000 Armenian adults and children daily, and in the aggregate distributed 108,000 tons of supplies, at a total cost of $21,012,000. Returning to Washington in September, 1920, he was acting director of sales of surplus army war stocks until August, 1921, when he was called upon to undertake a relief enterprise vastly larger and more important than any he had yet conducted. The Russian government, through Maxim Gorky, had appealed to the world for aid in combating a famine that was spreading over large areas in Russia, causing an appalling loss of life and in some districts driving the inhabitants to cannibalism. The United States responded promptly and Herbert Hoover, as director of the American Relief Administration, selected Col. Haskell, whose services in Roumania, Trans-Caucasia and Armenia had proven so eminently successful, to have charge of all relief work in Russia. Funds amounting to nearly seventy million dollars were provided, of which $24,000,000 was appropriated by the U. S. congress and $12,000,000 by the Soviet government, $10,000,000 by the American Relief Administration, and the remainder by other organizations. With headquarters in Moscow, Col. Haskell organized a Russian relief corps of 120,000 workers and 20,000 feeding stations in the famine districts through which 72,000 carloads of American foodstuffs were distributed to the starving Russians, more than 11,000,000 being fed daily for months in spite of enormous transport difficulties and disorganized conditions generally. Col. Haskell and his aids also waged an effective warfare against disease, in which more than 7,000,000 persons were inoculated or vaccinated, sanitary measures enforced in thousands of towns and villages, and 14,000 hospitals and institutions equipped with supplies. "It was," wrote Sir Phillip Gibbs, the British writer, "the most astounding thing that has ever been done in the story of mankind. The famine on the Volga affected at least twenty-five million folk. Railway transport had broken down hopelessly. When the Volga froze before the winter had fully set in there was only sledge traffic available for getting food to the starving villages, and horses were dying in great numbers for lack of fodder. The Russian temperament, weakened by the effects of war and revolution, was not encouraging. Food supplies which reached the ports of Petrograd and Revel might have lain there forever unless some spirit could get trains on the move and labor into the warehouses. The American Relief Administration worked wonders. Somehow they got trains going which reached their destination. Somehow they got fodder, saved the last of the Russian horses, and when there were not enough for sledge teams they organized the Russian peasants for carrying parties. Away in the white wilderness beyond the Volga where villagers were starving to death, they established kitchens and feeding centers and maintained their supplies. They went into the hospitals, which had no medicines, no blankets, no soap, and stocked them afresh. They taught Russians how to keep themselves clean of vermin, as far as possible in their proverty-stricken and exhausted state, and so checked in some measure the ravages of typhus." In the fall of 1922 Col. Haskell was loaned by the American Relief Administration to the American Red Cross to supervise relief work among the 1,200,000 refugees who had fled from Anatolia and Thrace into Greece to escape from the Turkish army. Within two months after he reached Athens he had so organized and systematized the relief work that his services were no longer needed and he returned to Moscow to resume his duties there. In 1923 he returned to the United States and resumed his army duties. In January, 1926, Col. Haskell resigned from the regular army to accept an appointment as major general, New York national guard, commanding all the military forces of the state of New York. He received the decorations of commander of the Crown of Roumania, commander of Polonia Restituta, commander of the Redeemer of Greece, Queen Marie's medal of Roumania, and officer of the Legion of Honor of France; and he also received the Distinguished Service medal from the United States and the conspicuous service medal of the state of New York. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Racquet, Army and Navy, and Chevy Chase clubs (Washington), the Century Association, India House and Sleepy Hollow Country clubs of New York. He finds his chief recreation in polo, hunting and golf. He was married, July 3, 1901, to Winifred Agnes, daughter of John Henry Farrell, of Albany, N. Y., and has four children: John Henry Farrell, Joseph Farrell, William N., Jr. and Mary Haskell.

CHESTER, Alden, jurist, was born at Westford, Otsego co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1848, son of Alden and Susan G. (Draper) Chester. The founder of the family in America was Samuel

Chester, who came from England to Boston, Mass., about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled at New London, Conn., in 1663. From Samuel and his wife Hannah, the line is through John and Mary (Starr) Chester; John and Abigail Chester, and John and Frances Chester, who were Judge Chester's grandparents. His father died when the son was eight years old, leaving him largely to his own resources, and before reaching his majority he worked as a clerk in a New York commission house and as a railroad telegraph operator. He was educated in the district school of his native place and in the Westford Literary Institute located there. While in the employ of the Aetna Life Insurance Co. in Boston, he began to study law. He was graduated at the law school of Columbia University in 1871, winning a prize of $75 in the department of political science. Admitted to the New York bar, he formed a law partnership with his cousin Andrew S. Draper (q.v.), at Albany, N. Y., which continued until Mr. Draper's retirement in 1887 when he practiced alone until his election to the bench. He was deputy clerk of the New York assembly in 1874 and 1876 and secretary of the Albany County Republican general committee for many years. He was assistant U. S. attorney for the northern district of New York during 1882–85 and assistant corporation counsel for the city of Albany during 1894–95. In the latter year he was appointed by Gov. Morton a member of the commission to prepare a uniform charter for the cities of the second class, but before the year was out he was elected a justice of the state supreme court in the third judicial district for the term of fourteen years and he resigned from the commission. He was the first Republican elected to the supreme bench in that district in more than thirty years, and polled a majority of nearly 5,000 votes. In 1902 he was appointed to the appellate division by Gov. Benjamin B. Odell and was reappointed in 1907 by Gov. Charles E. Hughes. In 1909 he was reelected for a second term on the nomination of both Republican and Democratic parties. Justice Chester presided over the trials arising out of the so-called "Ice Trust," "Coal Trust," and "Beef Trust," and in many other cases which attracted much attention throughout the country. He also tried a large number of murder cases, including that of the three Van Wormer brothers, at Hudson for killing their uncle. He retired upon reaching the constitutional age limit in 1919 after a career of twenty-three years on the bench, and was appointed an official referee of the supreme court for life. He has been president of the board of trustees of the Albany Academy for Girls since 1904 and since that date vice-president of the Albany Medical College; also governor of Union University since 1907. He has been special lecturer on the federal judicial system in the Albany law school since 1897. He is a member of the American Society of International Law and the American, state, and Albany county bar associations, the New York Historical Association and the Society of Mayflower Descendants being a descendant of Elder William Brewster. In religion he is a Presbyterian. He is the author of "Legal and Judicial History of New York" (3 vols. 1911), "Courts and Lawyers of New York" (3 vols. 1925) and published addresses on various topics mostly legal. He was married, Oct. 5, 1871, to Lina, daughter of Ezra R. Thurber, of East Worcester, N. Y. She died Sept. 19, 1921, leaving one daughter, Amy, wife of Charles Van Merrick.



BUTLER, Charles, architect, was born at Scarsdale, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1870, son of Benjamin Franklin and Ellen Grenville (Parker) Butler. His father was in the West India trade and a son of Benjamin Franklin Butler (q.v.), attorney general and secretary of war in the cabinets of Presidents Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. He was also a law partner of the latter and one of the three revisers of the statutes of the state of New York. On his father's side Charles Butler is, therefore, seventh in direct descent from John Butler who was known to have been a resident of New London, Conn., in 1700. His maternal grandfather was Dr. Willard Parker, a well-known and successful New York surgeon. He was educated at Everson's School, New York city, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Columbia University from which he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of A.B. He then went to Paris and studied architecture at the École des Beaux Arts, receiving, in 1897, the diploma of the French Government. Upon his return from Europe in 1898 he became associated as a draughtsman with the architectural firm of Howard and Cauldwell, New York city. In the following year he became a partner in the firm of Morris, Butler and Rodman, New York city, which in 1900 was changed to Butler and Rodman. The association with Cary S. Rodman lasted until the latter's death in 1911, after which he carried on the business under the same firm name, but with new associates, until 1925 when it was again changed to Robert D. Kohn and Charles Butler, Associated. He has designed many important public buildings, especially in connection with hospitals and including the Children's Hospital, Johns Hopkins, Baltimore (1909); camp hospital at Camp Mc-

Clellan, Ala. (1918); American Memorial Hospital, Remis, France (1925); and a permanent military hospital for the French ministry of war at Issy-les-Moulineaux, France. Other important architectural designs of his are the new office building for the department of the interior, Washington, D. C.; Archbold Mausoleum, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Blumstein department store, New York city; Namm department store, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Babcock Memorial Church, Baltimore, Md. In the September 1918 issue of the "Architectural Record" he published an illustrated article describing at length the "Office Building of the Department of the Interior in Washington, D. C." During the World war he was attached to the French ministry of war as expert on hospital construction from October, 1915, to November, 1916, and also was a member of the American relief clearing house in Paris from June 1915 to November 1916. In 1918 he was made a member of the American committee on army hospital plans and was attached to the general staff of the U. S. army. In the same year he became expert for the Housing Corporation, U. S. department of labor. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a member and past president (1921–23) of its New York chapter and a member of the Société des Architectes Diplomé par le Gouvernement Francais. He is also a member of the Century Association and Columbia University Club, New York city; Baltimore Club, Baltimore; Cosmos Club, Washington; and Circle Interallié, Paris. In 1919 he was made an officer of the Serbian order of St. Sava and in 1921 the French government created him a chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. Politically he is a Democrat. His religious affiliation is with the First Congregational Church (Unitarian) of New York city. He was married at New York, Feb. 10, 1917, to Elizabeth Van Nostrand, daughter of the late George H. Marvin, M.D.

PHELPS, William Lyon, educator and author, was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 2, 1865, son of Rev. Sylvanus Dryden and Sophie Emilia (Linsley) Phelps, and a descendant of William Phelps, who settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1638. He was named for Col. William Lyon, a revolutionary soldier and one of his maternal ancestors. From the Hartford (Conn.) high school, he entered Yale College and was graduated in 1887 with special honors in English and philosophy. He was an instructor in the Westminster School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., during the year following his graduation. He took the degree of Ph.D. at Yale and received the A.M. degree from Harvard in 1891. He was instructor in English at Harvard in 1891–92, and in the latter year went to Yale as instructor in English literature, becoming assistant professor in 1896. He was appointed Lampson professor of English literature in 1901, and still holds that chair. Prof. Phelps has attained the position of one of the leading teachers of English literature in America, as well as that of a distinguished literary scholar. In addition to his teaching at Yale he has lectured on literature in almost every section of the Union, has edited a long list of English classics, and is the author of the following: "The Beginnings of the English Romantic Movement" (1893); "The Pure Gold of Nineteenth Century Literature" (1907); "A Dash at the Pole" (1909); "Essays on Modern Novelists" (1910); "Essays on Russian Novelists" (1911); "Teaching in School and College" (1912); "Essays on Books" (1914); "Browning" (1915); "The Advance of the English Novel" (1916); "Essays on Modern Dramatists" (1918); "The Twentieth Century Theater" (1918); "The Advance of English Poetry in the Twentieth Century" (1918); "Archibald Marshall, a Realistic Novelist" (1918); "Reading the Bible" (1919); "Essays on Modern Dramatists" (1921), "Human Nature in the Bible" (1922); "Some Makers of American Literature" (1923); "As I Like It," 2 vols. (1923–24); "Essays on American Authors" (1924); "Human Nature and the Gospel" (1925); "Adventures and Confessions" (1926), and "Happiness" (1926). In addition he has edited "Selections from the Poetry and Prose of Thomas Gray" (1894); "Irving's Tales of a Traveler" (1894); "Irving's Sketch Book" (1895); "The Best Plays of Chapman" (1895); "Shakespeare's 'As You Like It'" (1896); "Thackeray's 'English Humorists'" (1900); "The Novels of Samuel Richardson" (1902–03); "Thackeray's 'Henry Esmond'" (1902); "The Works of Jane Austin" (1906); "Stevenson's Essays" (1906), and "Marlowe's Plays" (1912). He has also contributed largely to periodicals on literary and pedagogical topics. His style is refreshing, stimulating, and informal, marked by lightness of touch, delicacy of humor, and almost Chestertonian in his apt use of the picturesque phrase and the paradox. His judgments on literature show scholarship, acumen and common sense. In his historical surveys of literary periods his summing up of the vital forces of an age makes them of value both from the literary and the bibliographical point of view. His critical work is no less illuminating as a guide to literary students in its comparisons of contemporary classical authors. He is at his best as an interpreter and commentator in his study of Browning and his review of the Russian novelists, the latter work showing also a sympathetic understanding of the Russian character. In his teaching of literature he emphasizes the value of the authorized version of the English Bible in the study of every field of expression, the Bible containing narrative, description, poetry, drama, argument and oratory, a familiarity with which would improve literary style and enrich the mind with the sublimities of the greatest classic in the English tongue. His views on teaching recognize the importance of scientific and systematized methods of imparting instruction, but he regards as of more moment the human side of the calling, the chief factor of success in which is the teacher himself. In religion he belongs to the Baptist church, in which he is a deacon. Politically he is an independent. His principal recreation is music, and he is president of the New Haven symphony orchestra. He is a member of the American Institute of Arts and Letters, the Ends of the Earth Club, and the Anglo-Russian Literary Society. The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by both Brown and Colgate universities in 1921. In 1930 he was elected to the roll of honor of the Town Hall Club of New York city and awarded the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Science. He was married, Dec. 21, 1892, to Annabel, daughter of Langdon Hubbard, of Huron City, Mich. There are no children.

LEJEUNE, John Archer, marine officer, was born in Pointe Coupee parish, Louisiana, Jan. 10, 1867, son of Ovide and Laura Archer (Turpin) Lejeune and a descendant of one of the three

brothers of that name who emigrated from France to Canada early in the eighteenth century, later removing to Illinois, and thence to the Fausse Riviere district in Louisiana. His father, a sugar and cotton planter, was a captain in the 1st La. cavalry, Confederate army, in the civil war. John A. Lejeune was educated at private schools, at Louisiana State University, where he spent three years, and at the U. S. naval academy, where he was graduated in 1888. He spent the following two years at sea and was on the U. S. S. "Vandalia" when it was wrecked in the great hurricane which swept the Samoan Islands Mar. 15 and 16, 1889. From August, 1897, to February, 1899, he was in command of the marine guard on the U. S. S. "Cincinnati," on which he served throughout the Spanish-American war; and from February, 1899, to May, 1900, he commanded the marine guard on the U. S. S. "Massachusetts." Subsequently he served at various posts in the United States, Panama and the Philippines as well as on sea duty. His service in Panama was closely associated with the independence of the republic. As major in command of a battalion of four hundred marines, he landed on Panama, remained in what is now the Isthmian canal zone during the period of separation of the territory from Colombia, until December, 1904, witnessing the raising of the flag of the new republic of Panama. In 1910 he was a student at the army war college, where he exhibited military attainments of a high order, his work being warmly commended by the president of the college, by the acting secretary of war and by the commandant of the marine corps. In the summer of 1912, during the revolution in Cuba, he was in command of the district of Santiago after American troops were landed for the preservation of order. There his ability as soldier, excellent discipline and high standard of conduct made a profound impression upon the Cuban people, as well as upon his superior officers. He was in command of the marines who took part in the capture of Vera Cruz, Mexico, by American forces, Apr. 22, 1914. From Dec. 15, 1914, to Sept. 26, 1917, he was assistant to the major general commandant, marine corps, reaching the grade of brigadier general Aug. 29, 1916. He served also as member of a board which outlined a plan for the reorganization of the corps and for its enlargement in the event of war. From Sept. 15, 1917, to May 22, 1918, he was commander of the marine corps training camp at Quantico, Va. On the latter date he was ordered overseas. After his arrival in France, June 8, 1918, he served for a time with the 35th division in the Vosges and then assumed command of the 64th infantry brigade, 32nd division, near the Swiss border. He was promoted to major general July 1, 1918, and on July 25 was appointed commander of the 4th brigade of marines. Three days later he was appointed commander of the 2nd division, a post which he held until August, 1919. When he took charge of the division it had just completed several days of hard fighting near Soissons and it spent the next month in line at Marbach, near Nancy and training replacements. It was in battle again in the St. Mihiel offensive Sept. 12–15, capturing 3,300 prisoners and 121 cannon. It was then loaned to the French and assisted them in the attack in the Blanc Mont sector where, between Oct. 2 and 9, it broke the Hindenburg line, driving the enemy back through the village of Saint Etienne and rescuing the menaced and battle-scarred city of Rheims, whose ancient cathedral had for four years been a favorite target for German gunners. In this battle the 2nd division captured a complete German regiment. In his report Gen. Pershing made the following statement: "The 2nd division conquered the complicated defense works on their front against a persistent defense worthy of the grimmest period of trench warfare and attacked the strongly held wooded hills of Blanc Mont, which they captured in a second assault, sweeping over it with consummate dash and skill. This division then repulsed strong counter attacks before the village and cemetery of Saint Etienne and took the town, forcing the Germans to fall back from before Rheims and yield positions they had held since September, 1914." After the Champagne operation Gen. Lejeune led his division brilliantly through the third and final phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Relieving the 42nd division just south of Landres-et-Saint George's early on the morning of Nov. 1, it began its final operation of the war. On the first day it gained nine kilometers, leading all other divisions, and almost every day thereafter added some new exploit to its long roll of spectacular victories. On the night of Nov. 3 the 3rd infantry brigade broke through a series of enemy defensive positions and opened a gap in the German lines. Through this gap the 9th and 23rd infantry regiments streamed. They marched all night, straight into German territory and when morning came German detachments found American soldiers in their front and rear and on either side. A party of German officers were surprised and captured as they were seated in a farmhouse ignorant of the approach of the Americans. In the panic which ensued among the Germans, the American troops on each flank of the 2nd division were able to advance and the enemy lines were thus completely broken. Another brilliant exploit was enacted on the night before the signing of the armistice, when the "fighting" 2nd engineers, a unit of the 2nd division, bridged the Meuse river under the murderous fire of innumerable machine guns, operated by the enemy gunners on the eastern bank of the river, and enabled the marines to cross and establish themselves on the other side of the river. Maj. Gen. C. P. Summerall, commanding the 5th army corps, wrote of the attack of Nov. 1 as follows: "The division's brilliant advance of more than nine kilometers, destroying the last stronghold on the Hindenburg line, capturing the Freya Stellung, and going more than nine kilometers against not only the permanent but the relieving troops in the front, may justly be regarded as one of the most remarkable achievements made by any troops in this war." The 2nd division was among those which won the greatest military results in France. Its victories at Belleau Wood, Bouresches, Vaux, Saint Mihiel, Blanc Mont and the Argonne won the undying gratitude of the French people and brought numerous citations for bravery. Gen. Lejeune himself was cited in an order of the army by Marshal Petain, commander of the French forces, and in a general order by Maj. Gen. Summerall, commander of the 5th American army corps. The division captured 12,026 prisoners, about one-fourth the total taken by American forces, while it suffered 24,429 casualties, the greatest number sustained by any American division. While it was under command of Gen. Lejeune it was composed of the 2nd artillery brigade, Brig. Gen. Albert J. Bowley, commanding; the 3rd infantry brigade, Brig. Gen. Hansen E. Ely and later Col. Robert O. Van Horn, commanding; and the 4th (marine) brigade, Brig. Gen. Wendell C. Neville commanding; the 2nd engineers and auxiliary units. After the armistice Gen. Lejeune led the division to the Rhine, as a part of the army of occupation, later returning with it to the United States, where it was demobilized in August, 1919. In June, 1920, he was appointed major general commandant of the U. S. marine corps, succeeding Maj. Gen. George Barnett. For his services in France he was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor, and received the Croix de Guerre. He was awarded the U. S. army and navy distinguished service medals, the citation reading as follows: "He commanded the 2nd division in the successful operations of Thiaucourt, Masif Blanc Mont, Saint Mihiel and on the west bank of the Meuse. In the Argonne-Meuse offensive his division was directed with such sound military judgment and ability that it broke and held, by the vigor and rapidity of execution of its attack, enemy lines which had hitherto been considered impregnable." His extreme regard for the comfort of the soldiers serving under him, his ability as disciplinarian and as administrator, his courage under fire, and his exceptional attainments as a military leader, secured for him justly a place that has seldom fallen to the lot of a commanding officer. Gen. LeJeune, upon the completion of nearly nine years of service as commandant of the marine corps, announced that he did not desire reappointment for another term. Shortly afterwards he accepted the position of superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., which was unanimously tendered him by the board of visitors with the concurrence of Gov. Harry F. Byrd. He assumed his new office on July 1, 1929, and on Nov. 12, 1929, was transferred to the retired list of the marine corps upon his own application, having completed more than forty-five years active service in the marine corps and navy. He was married, Oct. 23, 1895, to Ellie Harrison, daughter of Claudius W. Murdaugh, of Portsmouth, Va. They have three children: Ellie, wife of Comr. James B. Glennon, U. S. N., Laura T. and Eugenia D. Lejeune.

FISHER, Albert Kenrick, ornithologist, was born at Sing Sing, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1856, son of Hiram and Susan E. (Townsend) Fisher, and a descendant of Anthony (or Joshua) Fisher, who came from England in 1637 and settled at Dedham, Mass. His father, a native of Massachusetts, was a wholesale dry goods merchant in New York city. He received his early education at preparatory schools and at Holbrook's Military High School. He was especially interested in science and was graduated in 1879 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. For a time he practiced his profession, but his fondness for natural history led him to accept, in 1885, a call from Dr. C. Hart Merriam, chief of the division of ornithology, to assist in the establishment of a service that has since become the U. S. bureau of biological survey in the department of agriculture. Its purpose is the conservation of wild birds and mammals and the determination of their relations to agriculture. In 1902 he became assistant chief of the biological survey, and since 1906 has been in charge of all of its economic investigations, the most important being the control of predatory animals destructive to live stock and of rodents injuring farm produce and forest trees. He was a member of the Death Valley expedition which the department of agriculture sent to California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah in 1891, to make biological surveys. Later he made similar surveys in nearly all of the western states, and in 1899

was a member of the Harriman Alaska expedition. He represented the U. S. department of agriculture and the National Museum, as naturalist, on the Pinchot South Sea expedition, 1929. He is the author of important monographs on birds, including "Ornithology of the Death Valley Expedition of 1891" (1893); "Hawks and Owls of the United States" (1893), and shorter papers. He was one of the founders in 1883 of the American Ornithologists' Union, of which he was president during 1914–17. He is an honorary member of the American Game Protection Association, and the Cooper Ornithological Club; corresponding member of the Nuttall Ornithologists' Club; member of the International Association of Game and Fish Commissioners, the Washington Biologist's Field Club, the Baird Ornithological Club, the Biological Society of Washington, the Boone and Crockett Club of New York, and the Cosmos Club of Washington. He was married, in 1876, to Alwilda, daughter of Gilbert C. Merritt, of Ossining, N. Y., and they had three children: Walter Kenrick, Alberta Merritt, wife of Russell P. Marble, and Ethel Merriam Fisher, wife of Howard W. White.

MILLER, Alice Duer, author, was born in New York city, July 28, 1874, daughter of James Gore King and Elizabeth (Meads) Duer, granddaughter of Denning and Caroline (King) Duer, great-granddaughter of William Alexander and Maria (Denning) Duer and great-great-granddaughter of William Duer, who emigrated from Devonshire, England, in 1767, and settled in New York city. Her father was a banker, being associated for some time with James G. King's Sons. She was graduated at Barnard College, Columbia University in 1899. Her literary ability was displayed at an early age, and she began contributing to the magazines soon after leaving college. Her first story, ''The Modern Obstacle,'' was published in book form in 1903. It was followed by ''Calderon's Prisoner'' (1904), ''Less Than Kin'' (1909), ''Things'' (1914), ''Come Out of the Kitchen'' (1916), ''Are Women People?'' (1915), ''Blue Arch'' (1916), ''The Happiest Time of Their Lives'' (1918), ''The Charm School'' (1919), ''The Beauty and the Bolshevist'' (1920); ''Manslaughter'' (1921); ''Priceless Pearl'' (1924); ''Are Parents People?'' (1925); ''Reluctant Duchess'' (1925); and ''The Springboard,'' a play (1927). In 1918 a collection of delightful verse, most of which had appeared in ''Harper's,'' ''Scribner's,'' ''McClure's'' and other magazines, was published under the title of ''Wings in the Night.'' These poems are light in touch, fanciful and delicate in their execution. The last verse of the ''Invocation'' furnishes the title of the book:

"O God! The hour has come. Appear!
  I have performed the appointed rite—
The dance, the fire! I long to hear
  Wings in the Night!"

A beautifully tender poem in the same book entitled, ''To an Old Lady on a Train,'' shows the writer's power of depiction and her knowledge of human nature. Others of her poems which stand out are ''Song in Exile,'' ''After a Quarrel'' and ''Brandon.'' Mrs. Miller is a prolific writer. Besides the books mentioned above, she has written many short stories which have appeared in the magazines, some of them in collaboration with her husband. Her stories, ''Blue Arch'' and ''Come Out of the Kitchen'' were published in raised type for the blind. She is trustee of Barnard College and a member of the Women's City Club. She was married Oct. 5, 1899, to Henry Wise Miller of New York city, and has one son: Denning Miller.

BERRESFORD, Arthur William, electrical engineer, was born in New York city, July 9, 1872, son of John Higginbottom and Rebecca Briggs (Leach) Berresford. His father, a native of England, came to the United States in 1865. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute with the degree of B.S. in electricty in 1892 and at Cornell University in the following year with the degree of M.E. in electricity. He began his professional career in the employ of the Brooklyn City Railroad Co. and in 1894 became associated with the Riker Electric Motor Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y. This company was organized by Andrew L. Riker, who later built the Locomobile. While with this firm he was engaged largely in motor design. In 1896 he entered the service of the Ward-Leonard Electric Co. at Bronxville, N. Y., as engineer, and there worked largely on rheostat and control design. He was vice-president and manager of the Iron Clad Resistance Co. of Westfield, N. J., for two years (1898–1900), and then became associated as engineer with the Cutler-Hammer Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of electric controlling devices, electric heating apparatus and wiring specialties. During 1901–05 he was superintendent and during 1905–06, general manager. Since the latter year he has been vice-president and general manager of the corporation, which has works in New York city also. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, (president, 1920–21), member of the Associated Manufacturers of Electrical Supplies, (president, 1918–20), the Electrical Manufacturers' Club (president, 1916–18), the National Industrial Conference Board, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Franklin Institute, the National Electric Light Association, the Zodiac fraternity and the Milwaukee, Town, Country, Athletic and University clubs of Milwaukee; the University Club of Chicago; the Engineers', University, Chemists' and Machinery clubs of New York and the Mohawk Club of Schenectady, N. Y. Politically, he is a Republican and, in religion, a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married Apr. 5, 1898, to Alida Florence, daughter of John King, a merchant of Brooklyn and Red Bank, N. J., and has two children: John King and Arthur Beattys Berresford.

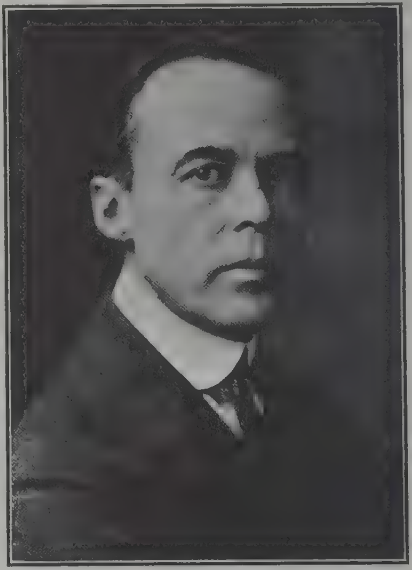
LEGGE, (leg) **Alexander,** industrialist, was born in Dane county, Wis., Jan. 13, 1866, son of Alexander and Christina (Fraser) Legge, both natives of Scotland. He attended public schools in Wisconsin and Nebraska and spent several years in farming, ranching and stock raising in Nebraska and Wyoming. At the age of twenty-five he entered the employ of the McCormick Harvester Co., at Omaha, Neb., as a collector and salesman, being successively promoted to be collection manager at Council Bluff, Ia., in 1894, branch manager in 1898 and manager of the collection department at headquarters in Chicago in 1899. When the International Harvester Co. was organized in 1902 he was made assistant manager of domestic sales. He became assistant general manager in

1906, general manager in 1913, vice-president and general manager in 1919, and president in 1922. He was also elected a member of the newly created executive committee. When the United States declared war against Germany in 1917, his unusual executive ability was known in the business world and was called upon to help organize with Bernard M. Baruch, Robert S. Lovett and Robert S. Brookings, the Allied Purchasing Commission, of which he became general manager. His long experience in purchasing, handling and selling goods, his knowledge of production costs, and his intuitions in understanding human nature were of incalculable value. During his service on the commission, approximately $10,000,000,000 were expended in the purchase of supplies for the allied governments. On May 1, 1918, he was made vice-chairman of the War Industries Board, and in that capacity he supervised all the activities of the board which did not come directly under the personal attention of the chairman, Mr. Baruch. He was also chairman of the requirements section of the War Industry Board. This section was organized in June, 1918, to estimate and correlate future requirements of various war agencies, and to turn over the final estimates to that section of the board which furnished the supplies. Shortly before the armistice was signed, Mr. Legge joined the War Industries Board mission, which went to England to consult with the allied authorities upon coordinating the demand for and centralizing the control over, the acquisition and disposition of various minerals, metals and other war materials. After the armistice he went to the continent to survey the devastated regions and to reorganize industries. He attended the peace conference at Paris as economic and industrial adviser to the American commission to negotiate peace, and assisted in framing the economic section of the treaty.

In July, 1929, Mr. Legge resigned the presidency of the International Harvester Co. to accept the appointment by President Hoover of chairman of the newly created federal farm board established by the agricultural marketing act of 1929 in an endeavor to carry out the Republican party's campaign pledge of effective farm relief. The board was entrusted with various functions designed to protect, control and stabilize the production and distribution of agricultural commodities by minimizing speculation, preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution, encouraging the formation of producer-owned and controlled cooperative marketing organizations and aiding in preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity through orderly production and distribution. In addition to an administrative fund of $1,500,000, for the use of the board in 1929–30, congress authorized a revolving fund of $500,000,000 which was intended to be drawn upon as needed for loans to cooperative associations and stabilization corporations and for furnishing insurance to cooperatives against loss through decline in prices. During the first year of its operation the board centered its activities on helping to organize farmers into cooperative associations and in creating national cooperative sales agencies for the unified marketing of their products. Of such agencies five were established in 1929–30, the first being the Farmers' National Grain Corporation with headquarters in Chicago and with an authorized capital of $10,000,000, representing over 2,000 cooperative elevator units and 250,000 grain producers who handled more than 300,000,000 bushels of the wheat crop of 1929 as well as other grains. To assist in the stabilization of grain prices in 1929, the board established the Grain Stabilization Corporation which made extensive purchases of wheat in both the spot and futures markets. The farm board also assisted the various state, regional and local cooperative associations in the cotton, wool and mohair, live stock and bean growing industries in organizing, respectively, the American Cotton Cooperative Association, a $30,000,000 selling agency, with headquarters at Dallas, Tex.; the National Wool Marketing Association, capitalized at $1,000,000 with headquarters in Boston, Mass.; the National Live Stock Marketing Association, capitalized at $1,000,000, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill.; and the National Bean Marketing Association, capitalized at $1,000,000, with headquarters at Denver, Colo. In addition the board has aided cooperatives in the dairy, tobacco, citrus, raisin-grape, apple, cherry, rice and potato growing industries in organization and cooperative marketing activities and has made direct loans to cooperatives amounting during 1929–30 to $145,000,000, of which $30,000,000 was repaid. Mr. Legge took the chairmanship of the board with the understanding that he would serve only one year but in June, 1930, on the urgent request of President Hoover, he accepted a reappointment. Personally, he is a serious-minded, indefatigable worker, fearless, bold to the point of audacity, and tenacious, and possesses in a marked degree the gifts of leadership and administrative capacity. In his political affiliations he is a Republican. He was married in 1907 to Katherine McMahon of Butler county, Pa.

McNAIR, William Sharp, soldier, was born in Tecumseh, Michigan, Sept. 18, 1868, son of David and Lucinda (Sharp) McNair, and grandson of William McNair, a pioneer in Michigan and a colonel of militia in the Black Hawk war. He was graduated at West Point, in 1890, and commissioned additional second lieutenant of artillery and assigned to the 3rd artillery, serving on garrison duty at Washington barracks, D. C., at Fort McHenry, Md., and at Fort Barrancas, Fla. He was graduated at the U. S. Artillery School in 1896, was promoted first lieutenant, 3rd artillery, Mar. 8, 1898, and for two years he had charge of the mounting of guns in the defense of San Francisco harbor. In 1900 he was with a battalion of his regiment in the China Relief Expedition, in China, after which he accompanied the regiment to Manila, P. I. He was promoted captain May 8, 1901, and assigned to the 25th battery, field artillery, which he organized as the first mountain battery in the U. S. service, and with which he served in Manila and in the campaign against the Moros in the Island of Minduao until 1903. Upon his return to the United States he was stationed for a short time at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and then at Fort Riley, Kans., for ten years, during which he reorganized the 25th battery from a mountain battery to a light battery, and trained it in its new rôle. Upon the reorganization of the artillery in 1907 he was assigned to the 6th field artillery and was appointed regimental quartermaster, and served as recorder of the Field Artillery Board during 1908–13. He was graduated at the army war college in 1914, and appointed inspector general, serving for two years as inspector of field artillery. He was promoted colonel, field artillery, on July 1, 1916, and appointed brigadier general, N. Y. N. G., and commanded the artillery brigade of the 27th division (New York) at McAllen, Tex., in the Brownsville district during the entire time of its mobilization on the Mexican border. After reorganization and training the 6th field artillery at Douglas, Ariz., he took it to France in August, 1917, and returned to take command of the 151st field artillery brigade, then organizing at Camp Devens. The transport ''Antilles,'' on which he embarked, was torpedoed by a submarine and sunk; Gen. McNair and other survivors were picked up by the ''Corsair'' and landed at Brest, France, from which he reached the United States in November, 1917. After organizing and training the 151st field artillery brigade at Camp Devens he took it to France in August, 1918, commanding the Pesac area and Camp de Souge until Sept. 20, 1918. He was commissioned brigadier general, national army, on August 5, 1917, and major general, U. S. army, Aug. 8, 1918. He was present as observer at the taking of the St. Mihiel salient, and participated in the engagement of the first army during the whole of the Argonne-Meuse offensive. On Oct. 28, 1918, he was appointed chief of artillery of the 1st army corps. On Nov. 4 he took over the duties of that position from Brig. Gen. S. Welch, French army, serving as such with the 1st army corps in the advance on Sedan, Nov. 1 to 11, 1918, and a month later became chief of artillery of the 1st army. Upon his return to the United States, April, 1919, he commanded in turn Camps Zachary Taylor, Knox and Bragg. He was honorably discharged as major general on Mar. 15, 1920, and returned to his regular grade of colonel, field artillery. He was appointed a member of the War Department General Staff Aug. 25, 1920, and assigned to the office of the chief of staff. For his services in the war he was awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm by the French government, and made commander of the Legion of Honor, and received the distinguished service medal from the United States. Col. McNair is a member of the Army and Navy Club. He was married Dec. 26, 1894, to Louise Bestor, a daughter of Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U. S. army, and has four children: Mary Louise, wife of Edward A. Sterling, Jr.; Dorothy; William Douglas, U. S. army; and Norma Bestor McNair.

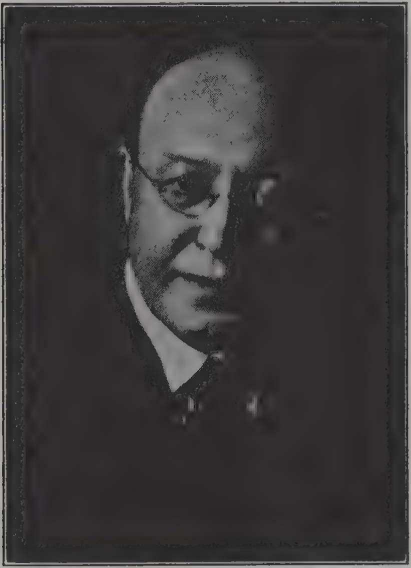
CARPENTER, John Alden, composer, was born at Park Ridge, Ill., Feb. 28, 1876, son of George B. and Elizabeth Curtis (Greene) Carpenter. He received his preparatory education in the University School of Chicago, Ill., and was graduated A.B. at Harvard College, in 1897. In that year he entered his father's firm (George B. Carpenter & Co.), dealing in mill, railway and vessel supplies, and since 1907 he has been vice-president of the business. His mother, who was an accomplished amateur singer, was his first musical instructor on the piano and later he studied under Amy Fay, and W. C. E. Soebeck, and Prof. John K. Paine, at Harvard. He then went to Rome for a special course of training under Edward W. Elgar, and during 1908–12 he studied composition in Chicago under Bernard Ziehn. Regarding his dual interests, commercial and musical he has stated: ''My participation in business began under peculiarly fortunate auspices. I was not obliged to make an irrevocable choice between art and business, such as embitters the lives of young men at the very outset. On the contrary, my home surroundings conduced to foster my artistic inclinations. I grew up in a thoroughly musical atmosphere and found myself puttering with composition at a tender age. Are business and art compatible? They have proved so in my case. Two hours daily suffice for my music. Not that I grudge giving it additional time; it simply needs no more. I have tried to devote eight and nine hours out of the twenty-four to art, but can accomplish no more than in one quarter of that time.'' His musical career has been extremely brilliant and his repertoire contains a long list of orchestral, vocal and piano compositions in which he displays a marked independence of the conventional European theories and forms. This independence and originality of construction have not been more clearly manifested than in his song ''Il pleure dans mon cœur,'' which is one of the most admirable songs in the whole realm of vocal music and distinctively Carpenterian. His melodies are distinguished by beauty and simplicity, his harmonies are rich and varied and always adapted to the spirit of the phrase, all of which is mirrored to the minutest shade of thought and emotion. He has been especially fortunate in his portrayal of child life. In his volumes of children's songs he reveals that insight into child psychology and that happy sense of humor which stamp his productions in this field as unique. No one can hear his more pretentious work ''Adventures in a Perambulator'' without genuine pleasure and a real appreciation of the composer's exceptional gift. His other compositions are: ''Gitanjali'' song cycle (poems by Rabindranath Tagore, 1914); concertino for piano and orchestra (1916); ''Water colors,'' song cycle (1916); Symphony Norfolk Festival, (1917); ''Improving Songs for Anxious Children'' (texts by Rue Carpenter), among



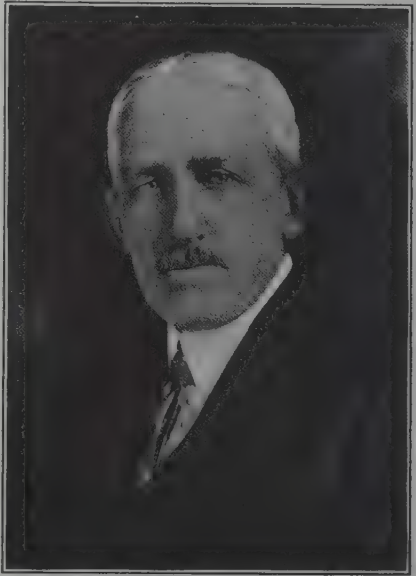
which are the delightful selections "The Cock Shall Crow," "The Green River," "Chanson d'Automne," etc., "Polonaise Americaine" and "The Birthday of the Infanta," ballet and pantomime (produced by the Chicago Opera Co., during the season of 1919–20) "Impromptu," two piano compositions; "Krazy Kat," a ballet pantomime, and numerous published songs. His ballet "Krazy Kat" is considered the best thing he has done and is probably the best ballet score since "Petrushka." Of his "Adventures in a Perambulator" the New York "Times" says "This suite shows a remarkable talent for all that is implied in writing for orchestra on an extended scale. With all its exuberant fancy and ingenuity, there is something else of distinction in this music. It is something truly felt and the composer shows an ability to express cogently what he felt and a facile command of his material. He uses a large orchestra and many unusual and dexterously manipulated instrumental effects, in which are enlisted celesta, xylophone, pianoforte and for a first attempt in writing for orchestra, if it is such, it shows a remarkably sure touch." In politics Mr. Carpenter is a Republican and in religion a Congregationalist. He is a director of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, and he finds his chief diversions in outdoor sports. His clubs are: University, Cliff Dwellers and Saddle and Cycle. He was married Nov. 20, 1900, to Rue, daughter of Joseph Winterbotham of Chicago, Ill., and has one daughter, Genevieve Carpenter.

UNTERMEYER, Louis, author and manufacturer, was born in New York city, Oct. 1, 1885, son of Emanuel and Julia (Michael) Untermeyer and grandson of Meyer Untermeyer who came to this country from Bavaria, Germany, and settled at Waldeborough, Me., at about 1815. Louis Untermeyer received his formal education at the De Witt Clinton High School, New York city, and imediately afterward, at the age of seventeen, entered the service of his father's firm, Untermeyer, Robbins & Co., manufacturers of jewelry, in a clerical capacity. Later he became associated also with Charles Keller & Co., in a similar business which had been founded by an uncle; through successive promotions he became vice-president of both firms as well as manager of the factory they maintained at Newark, N. J. He occupied these positions until 1923 and is now associated with them in an advisory capacity. However, it has been in the fields of poetry and criticism that Mr. Untermeyer has staked his chief claims to recognition. His first volume of verse appeared in 1910 under the name of "The Younger Quire" and then followed "First Love," poems (1911), "Challenge," poems (1914) "——— and Other Poets," parodies (1916), "These Times," poems (1917), "The New Era in American Poetry," criticisms (1919), "The New Adam," poems (1920), and "Heavens, a Book of Burlesques" (1922). He also translated or compiled "Poems of Heinrich Heine" (1917), "Including Horace," translations and parodies (1919), "Modern American Verse," an anthology (1919), a revised and enlarged edition of which was published in 1921 under the title of "Modern American Poetry" and "Masse Mensch," a play (1922). He is the editor of "Modern British Poetry" (1920), and "The Poems of Anna Wickham" (1921), in addition to which he has written analytical prefaces for Alter Brody's "A Family Album," "Poems of the Dance," an anthology; Maxwell Bodenheim's "Minna and Myself" and James Branch Cabell's "Gallantry." He has won widespread recognition, critics of acknowledged standing vying with one another in their praise of his work. Upon the publication of the fourth edition of "Challenge," John Erskine, professor of English at Columbia University, contributed an appreciation to the "Yale Review," in which he said: "Mr. Untermeyer reveals a more lyrical sympathy with the modern world than is to be found in Mr. Masters or Mr. Frost. He is first of all a singer, while constantly deepening and broadening his contact with contemporary problems. He may well become the most truly poetical interpreter of our day." Of "Including Horace," H. L. Mencken wrote in the Baltimore "Sun": "The man's extraordinary technical skill has taken him round the whole field of verse-making. In brief, the book is a tour de force of devastating humor—a truly impressive exhibition of virtuosity." Amy Lowell declared the author of "The New Adam" "the most versatile writer in America" and "one of the small band of young writers who are slowly shaping our literature into a new era." His two chief anthologies have won equally high commendation. Of his "Modern American Poetry," a chronological collection of more than 275 poems of the various authors of the United States who have written under the new influences, the London "Times" wrote: "This anthology is the most intelligible introduction to the poetry of the United States since the civil war," while of his "Modern British Poetry," the "Literary Review" of the New York "Evening Post" asserted: "This survey of British verse from 1870 to 1920 is a brilliant achievement." Mr. Untermeyer is socialistic in his principles and is a contributing editor to the "Liberator" and contributes also to "The New Republic," "The Nation," the New York "Evening Post," the "Yale Review" and other similar periodicals. He has lectured at Yale and Princeton universities and at such similar institutions on such subjects as "New Tendencies in Literature" and "The New Era in American Poetry," the latter being the name also of his leading book of criticism. He was married Jan. 23, 1907, to Jean, daughter of Abram Starr of Zanesville, O. Mrs. Untermeyer is the author of two books of poems, "Growing Pains" (1919), and "Dreams out of Darkness" (1922). They have one son: Richard Starr Untermeyer.

SMITH, Bolton, banker, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., July 25, 1861, son of Francis and Sarah Tittle (Bolton) Smith, and grandson of William and Emma (Kerl) Smith, who came from St. Albans, England, in 1850, and settled at Canandaigua, N. Y. His maternal grandmother was Sarah T. B. Bolton (q.v.), the author of "Paddle Your Own Canoe," and other poems. He received his preliminary education in elementary schools in Dresden, Germany, and was graduated, after a five years' course, at the Collège de Genèva, Geneva, Switzerland, in 1879. He began his business career with his father, who was an investment banker in Indianapolis, and after studying law at the Central Law School, Indianapolis, where he obtained the degree of LL.B. in 1882, he formed a partnership with his father and Albert S. Caldwell in an investment banking business in Vicksburg, Miss. Three years later (1885) he removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he has been a member successively of the firms of Caldwell & Smith and Smith & Perkins. During 1880–81 he was a member of the Indianapolis light infantry, and during the European war was a member of the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace, and is now a member of the executive committee of its successor, the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association. He is also a member of the national executive board of the Boy Scouts of America and vice-president of the national council; a trustee of the University of Tennessee, the George Peabody College for Teachers, and the Okolona (Miss.) Industrial School (colored); member of the Commission on Race Relations, and member also of the Masonic fraternity, the City, Memphis Country, and Rotary clubs of Memphis, having been president of the last in 1923–24, and is now governor of the sixteenth Rotary district; the City Club of New York, and the Cobden Club of London. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. For the welfare of the negro he seeks a common ground on which the white people of the North and the South can stand. He is author of the following pamphlets: "A Philosophy of Race Relations," "An American Question," "Religion and Progress," "The League to Enforce Peace" (with especial reference to the tariff); "Some Mississippi Valley Problems," and of various addresses. He finds his chief recreation in the work of the educational institutions with which he is connected. He was married Jan. 20, 1889, to Grace, daughter of Francis Howard Carlile, and has one son, Carlile Bolton Smith.



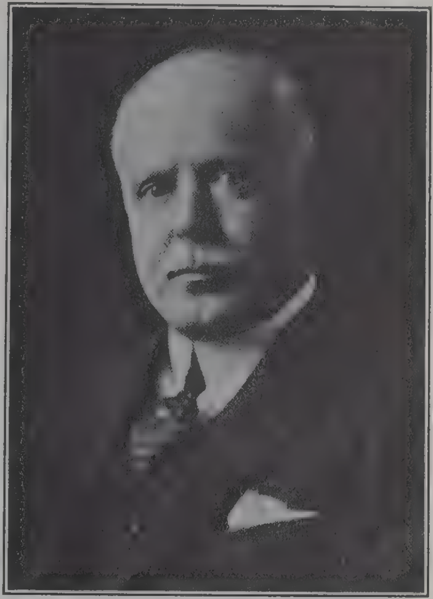
CODMAN, John Sturgis, electrical engineer and publicist, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 25, 1868, son of Charles Russell and Lucy Lyman Paine (Sturgis) Codman and grandson of Charles Russell and Anne (Macmaster) Codman. His father, a lawyer, was colonel of the 45th Mass. volunteer militia in the civil war. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1890 and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as an electrical engineer in 1893. He then served a short period with the U. S. government's coast survey and in February, 1894, entered the service of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in Boston as an engineer, remaining until 1897. After a year spent abroad, studying singing, he returned to Boston and formed a partnership with Robert S. Hale as a manufacturer's agent, under the name of Hale & Codman. During 1907–10 he was Boston manager of the Holophane Co. and in 1910–11 was consulting engineer for the Holophane Co. and the National Electric Lamp Association. In 1911 he became associated, as vice-president and sales manager, with S. R. Bailey & Co., Inc., manufacturers of electric automobiles, of Amesbury, Mass. He is now treasurer of the Fabreeka Belting Co. of Boston, manufacturers of power belting. He was active in the movement toward better lighting conditions, which resulted in the formation of the Illuminating Engineering Society and was its vice-president for two years and chairman of the finance committee for one year. He contributed regularly to the technical press in the field of illuminating engineering, particularly to the "Transactions" of the Illuminating Engineering Society, the "Illuminating Engineer" and the "Electrical World." The mathematics of illumination was the chief subject of his contributions to these journals. An advocate of the single tax, he has urged that reform in articles for newspapers and magazines as well as in public addresses, and is vice-president and a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Single Tax League. Besides various contributions on taxation and industrial questions printed at various times in the "Single Tax Review," the Boston "Traveler," the "Dial"



and elsewhere, he wrote a series of seven articles entitled "Unemployment and Our Revenue Problem" for the "Freeman" of New York, which has since been published as a book. He is interested also in the free trade and anti-vivisection movements and has added to the literature of the latter, "Vivisection and the Public Conscience" (1922), and "Vivisection and the American Medical Association" (1923). During the European war he was manager of the New England Belgian Relief Fund (1915–18), and treasurer of the Children's Tin Box Fund and the Children of America's Fund. As a member of the national committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, he takes a keen interest in the attempt to preserve the guarantees of free speech, free press and free assembly in the constitution. He is a member of the council of the National Economic League and a member of its special committee on taxation. Despite his business and other interests, Mr. Codman has perfected himself as a baritone singer, and has appeared in public since 1899. He has been a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the National Electric Light Association, the Electric Vehicle Association, the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston (treasurer) and is now a director of the Free Trade League, and the New England Anti-Vivisection Society (vice-president). He is a member of the Tavern Club of Boston, the Harvard clubs of Boston and New York, the Boston City Club, and is a former member of the Tennis and Racquet and Somerset clubs of Boston, and the Boston Athletic Association. He was married in Boston, Mass., Apr. 25, 1901, to Susan Sargent, daughter of Richard Codman, and they have one daughter: Rachel Sturgis Codman.

SQUIER, George Owen, soldier and scientist, was born at Dryden, Mich., Mar. 21, 1865, son of Almon Justice and Emily (Gardner) Squier, grandson of Ethan and Lovina (Huntley) Squier, and great-grandson of Nathaniel Squier, a Connecticut soldier in the revolutionary war, and his wife Mino (Delano) Squier. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1887, and entered the artillery branch of the service. During 1887–91, while stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., he studied physics at Johns Hopkins University under the eminent physicists Rowland, Remsen and Newcomb, and gained their lasting friendship. During 1902–04 he again studied at Johns Hopkins as fellow in physics, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1903. He attended the U. S. artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., during 1894–95, making a number of experiments in the development of electrical devices, and during 1895–98 he was instructor in the department of electricity and mining in the school. Upon the outbreak of the war with Spain he was transferred to the signal corps and has been connected with it continuously since that time. He commanded the U. S. cableship "Burnside" during the laying of the Philippine cable-telegraph system in 1900–02. In 1907, when the war department became interested in the efforts of the Wright brothers to produce a heavier-than-air flying machine, Maj. Squier, as chief of staff to Gen. Allen, chief signal officer, was selected to study the requisites of an airplane for military purposes and to draw up specifications for such a machine, and the next year he was the first passenger to fly in the first Wright airplane. He went to London in 1912 as delegate to the International Radio Telegraphic Conference, remaining there four years as military attaché to the American embassy, and in this capacity he was closely associated with the development of military aeronautics in Great Britain and France during the first two years of the European war. In 1916 he was recalled to the United States to organize the aviation section of the army; in February, 1917, he was appointed chief signal officer with the rank of brigadier general and later in the same year was promoted to major general. When the United States entered the war the signal corps embraced three divisions: administration, aeronautics and engineering, with a total strength of fifty-five officers and 1,570 men. Thirteen months later Gen. Squier was in charge of 17,892 officers, 179,802 enlisted men and 9,760 civilians, a force more than twice the size of the regular army on Apr. 6, 1917. In May, 1918, when the signal corps was fully organized, its activities were conducted through the seven departments of administration, aeronautics, engineering, civilian personnel, supply, science and research. The development of aviation in the signal corps was the most important of its activities. Due to the long neglect of aeronautics since the Wright brothers brought out their original flying machine, the outbreak of the war found the United States with but few flyers, with almost no machines and practically without an aviation industry. Mobilizing the best aeronautical engineers in the United States, and securing the assistance of experts from the allied countries, he projected an extensive program of development for which congress appropriated $640,000,000, and 22,500 machines were set as the goal of production. Aviation schools were established at a number of colleges and universities, and flying fields were constructed at various points. The aviation service grew with such rapidity that after a year of war it was deemed advisable to create separate governmental agencies to conduct all air activities, and accordingly on May 20, 1918, the president established the bureau of aircraft production and the department of military aeronautics. Thereafter Gen. Squier's duties were confined to communication service, the normal work of the signal corps. From the beginning of the war this work had proceeded along diversified lines. It embraced land, sea and air telegraphy, telephony, photography and meteorology. The signal corps service for the American expeditionary forces, organized largely after the model of the chief signal office in the United States, was under the direction of Gen. Edgar Russel, who reported to Gen. Squier. In order to provide the men needed for the construction, maintenance and operation of the lines of communication both in this country and in Europe, schools were established by the training division at several colleges and universities, to supplement the work of sixteen signal corps training camps, while courses in radio communication were given at forty-five engineering schools. The commercial telegraph and telephone companies coöperated patriotically and generously in supplying men and equipment. The science and research division, created in October, 1917, was composed of many of the foremost physicists and engineers of America, and their work contributed largely to the success of the signal corps in supplying scientific apparatus for various branches of the military service. As a result of its activities many new and important devices and methods were introduced. The contributions of Gen. Squier to scientific progress have been numerous and notable. While studying the problem of the velocity of projectiles in the artillery school at Fort Monroe in 1894–95, he invented the polarizing photo-chronograph, an instrument of remarkable recording power. It consists of a highly sensitive photographic plate, carried in a metal, light-proof holder which revolves in a motor-driven wheel. A powerful beam of arc light is passed through a polarizer, a Nicol prism, thence through a glass tube containing carbon bisulphide and surrounded by a coil of wire, thence through an analyzer, a second Nicol prism, and then focused upon a slit in front of the moving photographic plate. In operation the coil upon the tube is in circuit with a line from the transmitter and the closing of the circuit at the transmitter thus sends a current around the tube and light immediately appears upon the camera slit. Upon breaking the circuit the light immediately disappears, the record of the length of exposure being thus written upon the plate. In measuring the velocity of projectiles the chronographic record is taken by sending the projectile through screens which alternately open and break the current. The time of exposure of the plate is estimated at .000063 of a second, and the rapidity with which the instrument operates is illustrated by the fact that as many as seven observations were made in the first twenty-two inches of travel upon a projectile in a 3.2 inch rifle. In 1896 he invented the synchronograph, a device for increasing the capacity of land telegraph wires, and in the following year, in the laboratory of the late Sir William Preece at the British general post office, he made tests of this instrument on the telegraph lines of the British government. During 1899 he perfected a dynamo that sends an unbroken alternating current over ocean cables, thus permitting uninterrupted use of undersea telegraph lines and almost doubling their capacity. It was the first practical application of the sine wave system to ocean telegraphy. He made extensive experiments with the dynamo on the cable between Waterville, Ireland, and Nova Scotia, and described the results attained in a paper presented to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1900, entitled "A Practical Transmitter Using the Sine Wave for Cable Telegraphy and Measurements with Alternating Currents upon an Atlantic Cable." During recent years he has given considerable study to the development of wireless telegraphy and to the originality of his technical inquiry and research science is indebted for "wired-wireless," his best known invention, which has revolutionized both land telephony and land telegraphy. As a result of extensive experiments in 1910 with funds allowed him by congress for that purpose, he demonstrated that electromagnetic impulses of the wave lengths used in wireless could be set up alongside one end of a wire and that they would follow the wire to its more distant end and not through it, the wire acting simply as a guide to the direction of their travel. By varying the wave lengths many messages may be sent along the same wire at the same time without interfering with one another. For instance, as a result of his invention, one telephone wire between New York and Chicago can carry at the same time and with perfect privacy for each, five telephone conversations, and in addition to these certain sections of the line can carry forty telegraph messages each way, thus giving the wire a total capacity of five telephone conversations and eighty telegraph messages simultaneously. His discovery thus enormously increased the capacity of the present wire systems and simplified many serious financial problems. It also gave rise to an unusual suit in patent law. In 1911 Gen. Squier took out four patents subscribing to an old law giving a government officer or employee the right to patent an invention free of all fees if he "shall state that the invention described therein may be used by the government or by any other person in the United States in the prosecution of work for the government." It was also stated that the invention was for the free use of the public and that no monopoly could be built upon it. The first commercial use of the invention was made in 1918 by the American Telegraph and Telephone Co., which installed the multiplex system on its long distance lines, and in March, 1922, Gen. Squier entered suit against the company charging infringement of the patents. Another discovery by Gen. Squier, applied during the European war, was the "tree wireless," a method of transmitting and receiving wireless messages by the use of growing trees as antennae. In studying the absorption of electromagnetic waves by living vegetable organisms he found that a metallic electrode rigidly driven into a tree is intimately connected with the earth and is subject to changes of electrical tension representing the innumerable frequencies required by modern radio-telephony and telegraphy as well as other electrical disturbances. Applying this principle, American signal corps officers at the front in France, by the simple device of driving a nail into a tree trunk to which to connect the audion set, which wireless operators use to magnify the dot and dash, found it possible to "listen in" on wireless communications between German airplanes in the air and instruments on the ground. Messages were thus intercepted in localities into which it would have been impossible to transport field wireless outfits. Gen. Squier is also a prominent pioneer in the development of wireless telephony. He served as representative of the war department and technical adviser to the American delegation at the international conference on electrical communications, Washington, 1920; represented the department of state at the sessions of the provisional technical committee of the international conference on electrical communications, Paris, 1921, and he was designated as expert assistant to the American commissioners representing the government of the United States at the conference on limitation of armament, Washington, 1921. In 1896 the Franklin Institute conferred upon him the John Scott medal and premium for the polarizing photo-chronograph; in 1912, the Elliott Cresson gold medal for his work in multiplex telegraphy, and in 1919, the Franklin medal in recognition of his valuable contributions to physical science and his success in directing the air service during the greater part of the European war and the signal corps throughout the war. He was decorated Knight Commander of Saint Michael and Saint George by Great Britain in 1919; Commander, Legion of Honor, by France in 1921; Commander of the Order of the Crown by the King of Italy in 1922, and the United States awarded him the distinguished service medal, with the following citation: "As chief signal officer he has demonstrated scientific attainments of the highest order. His researches and contributions to the scientific equipment of the signal corps are noteworthy. The signal corps under him has been an extremely progressive and efficient organization." He is the author of the following books and papers: "Electro-Chemical Effects Due to Magnetization" (1893); "An Alternating Current Range and Position" (1896); "Experimental Determination of the Motion of nograph," with Crehore (1897); "An American Projectiles Inside the Bore of a Gun," with Albert C. Crehore (1896); "The Polarizing Photo-Chro- Pacific Cable" (1900); "On the Absorption of Electro-Magnetic Waves by Living Vegetable Organisms" (1904); "The Present Status of Military Aeronautics" (1908); "Multiplex Telegraphy and Telephony by Means of Electric Waves Guided by Wires" (1911); "Tree Telephony and Telegraphy" (1919); "Multiplex Telephony and Telegraphy over Open Circuit Bare Wires Laid in the Earth or Sea" (1920). He is a fellow of the Physical Society of London, the American Physical Society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Institute of Radio Engineers; and member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the Franklin Institute, the Philosophical Society of Washington, and various clubs. He is unmarried.

ALWARD, Vaughn Lee, business executive, was born in New Brunswick, Can., Nov. 10, 1873, son of Fred H. and Sarah (Mullin) Alward, and descended from English ancestors who settled in Virginia in the 17th century. His great-grandfather, Oswald Allwood, fought with the king's troops in 1776, and subsequently was one of the loyalists who went to Eastern Canada, in 1783. His father was a lumberman. He received his education in the schools of New Brunswick; began teaching at eighteen, and at twenty was principal of schools at St. John, N. B. In 1897 he came to the United States, and entered the employ of the Simmons Co., Kenosha, Wis., manufacturers of furniture, of which he was vice-president, in charge of sales, during 1917–23. He settled in Chicago, Ill., in 1924 and was elected President of the American Furniture Mart Building Corporation, then recently opened. The building of this corporation, notable as the world's largest commercial structure, maintains a permanent national exhibition of American-made furniture, where buyers may examine the stock of numerous manufacturers, before placing their orders. It contains about forty-two acres of floor space with five miles of display windows in the halls. The original building of sixteen stories was enlarged in 1926 by an addition twenty stories high and a tower of thirty-four stories; the whole structure representing an investment of $15,000,000. More than 700 manufacturers rent space and maintain permanent exhibits in the building, which is open throughout the year and is visited every month by an average of 2,500 merchants from all parts of North America and several foreign countries. On the seventeenth floor the Furniture Club of America maintains spacious and elegantly appointed quarters. The influence of the American Furniture Mart upon the furniture industry of the United States and Canada has been far-reaching and beneficial. Not only has it established Chicago as the principal center for the trade, but has served to promote harmonious co-operation among manufacturers, creating a demand for the best products of the furniture-makers' art, encouraging high standards in manufacturing and establishing fair practices in merchandising. Mr. Alward is a director and vice-president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, a director of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, and a member of the Furniture Club of America, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Lake Geneva (Wis.) Country Club, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he holds the 32d degree. His favorite recreations are hunting, fishing and golf. He is a Baptist in his religious affiliation. He was married, June 5, 1905, to Winifred, daughter of Dr. Augustus F. Nightingale, a prominent educator, of Chicago, Ill. They have three children: Winifred Lee, Vincent, and Betsy Jane Alward.



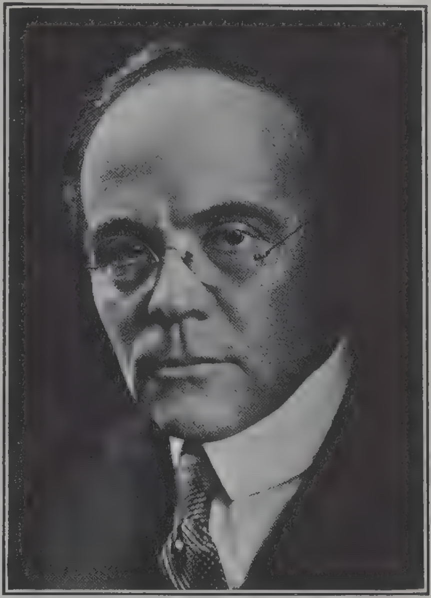
LAY, Julius Gareche, diplomat, was born in Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1872, son of Richard Gregory and Caroline Young (Kimball) Lay. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Robert Lay, who came from Lancashire, England, in 1702, and settled in Connecticut and the line of descent is through Robert, Robert, Asa, Richard, Richard and Richard Gregory Lay. Richard Gregory Lay was an officer in the U. S. army in the civil war and U. S. consul-general to Ottawa, Canada, four years. Julius G. Lay received his education in New York public schools, under the preceptorship of private tutors, and at Columbia Grammar School, New York city. He entered the American consular service under his father at Ottawa in 1889; was vice consul-general in that city during 1891–96; consul at Windsor, Ont., during 1896–99; consul-general at Barcelona, Spain, 1899–1904; at Canton, China, 1904–06; Cape Town, South Africa, 1906–10; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1910–14, and Berlin, Germany, 1914–17. In 1917 he was temporarily assigned to the department of state, Washington and two years later was appointed to the position of foreign trade adviser of the department of state. In 1905 he was representative of the American government to investigate the massacre of missionaries in Southern China. He represented the department of state in a number of trade and financial conferences in the United States during the years 1917, 1918 and 1919, and in 1929 he was appointed U. S. minister to Honduras by President Hoover. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, and the American Economic Association. He is a communicant of the Catholic church. He finds his chief recreation in golf and tennis. He was married in New York city, Dec. 10, 1904, to Anne, daughter of Sidney Howard, of Barnesville, O.

BURRUS, John T., surgeon, was born at Rockford, Surry co., N. C., July 13, 1877, son of John G. and Bettie (Reese) Burrus. He attended Davidson (N. C.) College, and was graduated with the degree of M.D. at the Baltimore (Md.) Medical College in 1900 and the college of medicine of Grant University in 1901. He engaged in the general practice of medicine at Jonesville, N. C., during 1900–04, and High Point, N. C., during 1904–10; and in the latter year was in New York city, where he assisted Dr. William S. Bainbridge and studied at the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital and the Post-Graduate Medical School and Polyclinic Hospital. In 1914 he pursued advanced studies abroad. He returned to High Point, where he devoted special attention to surgery from 1912 to 1917. In the period of the World war he served at the base hospital of Camp Beauregard, as chief of surgical service (1917–18) and commanding officer (1918–19), under rank of lieutenant-colonel. Dr. Burrus is owner and general manager of the High Point Hospital, High Point, N. C., an institution with a capacity of sixty beds. He is surgeon to the Thomasville Baptist Orphanage; surgeon to Davidson Hospital, Lexington, N. C.; visiting surgeon to Western North Carolina Hospital; chief surgeon to the High Point, Thomasville & Denton railway and the North Carolina Public Service Co.; consulting surgeon to the Norfolk & Western railway and the Southern railway. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member of the American Medical Association, Southern Medical Association, Tri-State Medical Association and Guilford County Medical Association. He is also a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the High Point Chamber of Commerce (director), the Commercial Club (vice-president) and the Rotary Club. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the First Baptist Church. He was married Apr. 2, 1899, to Mary B., daughter of T. A. Atkins of Jonesville, N. C., and they have one child, Iris Burrus.

WEBSTER, Henry Kitchell, author, was born at Evanston, Ill., Sept. 7, 1875, son of Towner Keeney and Emma Josephine (Kitchell) Webster, and a descendant of John Webster of Warwickshire, England, who came to this country in 1630 and was governor of Hartford, Conn., in 1656, the line of descent being traced through John Webster's son Robert and his wife Susannah Treat; their son Jonathan and his wife Dorcas Hopkins; their son Jonathan and his wife Esther Judd; their son Ashbel and his wife Rachel Price; their son Abel and his wife Lydia Keeney, and their son Henry Keeney and his wife Sarah (Haviland) Webster, grandparents of the author. Henry Kitchell Webster was graduated at Hamilton College with the degree of Ph.B. in 1897, and received the degree of Ph.M. in 1900. After teaching for one year at Union College, he returned to Evanston, and in collaboration with Samuel Merwin wrote ''The Short Line War'' (1899), a story dealing with a contest for the possession of a railroad, and the ruthless methods of modern business. The success of his initial venture led to a second, ''The Banker and the Bear; the Story of a Corner in Lard'' (1900). ''Calumet K,'' another romance of business, written in collaboration with Mr. Merwin, appeared as a serial in the Philadelphia ''Saturday Evening Post,'' and was published in book form in 1901. It was followed by ''The Copper King'' in the ''Saturday Evening Post,'' which appeared in book form as ''Roger Drake, Captain of Industry'' (1903); ''The Duke of Cameron Avenue'' (1904); ''Traitor and Loyalist'' (1904); ''Comrade John'' (1907); ''The Whispering Man'' (1908), a detective story; ''A King in Khaki'' (1909); ''The Sky Man'' (1910); ''The Girl in the Other Seat'' (1911); ''June Madness,'' a play produced by Winthrop Ames in New York in September, 1912; ''The Ghost Girl'' (1913); ''The Butterfly'' (1914); ''The Real Adventure'' (1916); ''The American Family,'' published in England as ''Hugh Corbet's Wife'' (1918); ''Mary Wollaston'' (1920); "Real Life" (1921); "Joseph Greer and His Daughter" (1922); "The Innocents" (1924); "The Corbin Necklace" (1926); "Philopena" (1927); and "The Beginners" (1927).

Mr. Webster draws upon a broad field of material, chiefly that of modern business technique. He has the power of vivid description and narration, and his style is fluent, entertaining and graphic, lending itself especially to exciting episodes and situations, such as the Vanderbilt cup race, adventures in the far north and detective exploits. His penetrating understanding and clear presentation of many phases of human nature give to some of his works the character of analytical studies. Hamilton College gave him L.H.D. degree in 1925. He is a member of Players' Club of New York, and the Cliff Dwellers' Club of Chicago. He is much interested in problems of industry, and his favorite diversion is travel in the less frequented places of the world. He was married at Evanston, Ill., Sept. 7, 1901, to Mary Ward, daughter of Christopher Orth of Hiawatha, Kans., and has three children: Henry Kitchell, Jr.; Stokely, and Roderick Sheldon Webster.

MASTERS, Edgar Lee, author, was born at Garnett, Kans., Aug. 23, 1869, son of Hardin Wallace and Emma J. (Dexter) Masters. The founder of the family in America was Knotley Masters, who came from Wales in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in Virginia. His son, Hilary Masters, joined the revolutionary army from what became Wythe county about 1790, and afterwards lived and died in Overton county, Tenn. Edgar Lee Masters attended the public schools of Petersburg, where he was brought from Kansas when a year old; also schools at Lewiston, and Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. He was taught Greek, Latin, Italian, French and German, read voluminously in the Galesburg library and studied law in his father's office. Admitted to the bar in 1891, he practiced in Lewiston in partnership with his father, who was a distinguished advocate; and the next year removed to Chicago. There he followed his profession until 1923, taking part in many notable trials and in appeals heard before the Illinois and United States supreme courts. His first work as a poet, "A Book of Verses," was published in 1898. Questions of statesmanship raised by American expansion following the war with Spain in that year led him to study history and economics, and he contributed to the Chicago "Chronicle" on current political issues. In 1902 he published a drama in blank verse, "Maximilian," dealing with the tragedy of the emperor of Mexico of that name, and in 1904 "The New Star Chamber," a volume of essays relating to political and economic subjects. He then ceased writing on government and politics and returned to poetry and the drama. He published "Blood of the Prophets" in 1905 under the pseudonym of Dexter Wallace. Between 1907 and 1915 he wrote and had printed seven prose plays, not included in his authorized bibliography. Meantime he had projected a novel, describing life in all its aspects in a small community, but which finally took another form in a series of free verse satires of small-town life. They were published serially in "Reedy's Mirror" in 1914 under the pseudonym of Webster Ford, and then gathered and published collectively in 1915 as "The Spoon River Anthology," a work characterized as a novel of American life in verse. It contains 220 "anthologies," each an analysis or synthesis of a man's or a woman's life, related one to the other, so that the book records the interwoven history of a whole community. In the following year appeared "The Great Valley," containing vivid presentations of Chicago and the Illinois region. Masters' other works comprise "Songs and Satires" (1916), more varied in theme and manner than the "Anthology" and not inaptly described by its title; "Towards the Gulf" (1918), so called by its author as importing a continuation of the "Anthology" and "The Great Valley"; "Starved Rock" (1919); "Domesday Book" (1920); "Mitch Miller" (1920); "The Open Sea" (1921); "Children of the Market Place" (1922), a fictional presentation of the life of Stephen A. Douglas; "Skeeters Kirby" (1923); "The Nuptial Flight" (1923); "The New Spoon River" (1924); "Mirage" (1924); "Selected Poems" (1925); "Lee, a Dramatic Poem" (1926); "Kit O'Brien" (1927); "Jack Kelso" (1928); "The Fate of the Jury" (1929); and "Gettysburg, Manila, Acoma" (1930). "The Spoon River Anthology," in many respects Mr. Masters' most individual contribution to contemporary literature, was startling in its bold evaluation of life in a mid-western community. It had the audacity to unearth a village cemetery and to let the dead tell truths about themselves and about others, that they had never spoken while alive. The book's chief originality lay in that device, but if beyond that originality it contributed little to American poetry, it had the deep virtue of stripping Americans of their self-delusion. They saw themselves, in its verisimilar pages, "not as a community of helpful democrats, devoted to the loftiest ideals, but as a heterogeneous clan of weaklings, fakers, egoists, lovers, haters, hypocrites, little men and women," as one critic has estimated it. Strangely enough, considering the bitterness of the tonic, the book enjoyed a wide popularity. Mr. Masters is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He was married twice (1) June 21, 1898, to Helen Mary, daughter of Robert Edwin Jenkins, of Chicago. The marriage was dissolved in 1923 and he was married (2) Nov. 5, 1926, to Ellen F. Coyne.



HUNT, Franklin Livingston, physicist, was born at Manchester, N. H., Sept. 3, 1883, son of Charles Franklin and Flora Nancy (Webber) Hunt. He was graduated S.B. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1909, and remained with his alma mater as research assistant in physical chemistry (1909–10), assistant in physics (1910–11), and instructor in physics (1911–13, 1915–17). He received from Harvard University the degree of A.M. in 1913, and served as assistant in physics at that university during 1914–15. He pursued post-graduate studies in the Universities of Berlin, Paris and Cambridge, and received from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the degree of Ph.D. in 1919. Dr. Hunt has been associated with the national bureau of standards, Washington, D. C., since 1917, first as assistant physicist, then associate physicist in 1918–19, and as physicist since 1920. He represented the bureau in Europe in 1919–20, was chief of the aeronautic instruments section during 1920–23, assistant chief of the engineering physics division in 1923, and has since been in charge of X-ray research. He served as member of the sub-committee on aero-dynamics of the national advisory committee for aeronautics. He has conducted researches in the electric conduction of aqueous solutions, in X-rays, and in the recording and reproduction of cardiac and respiratory sounds, and has patents on various aeronautic instruments. He was lecturer on physics at George Washington University during 1925–27, and in the two years following was assistant manager of engineering and research at the Victor Talking Machine Works. Since 1929 he has been a member of the technical staff of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, where, in an executive capacity, he is working with certain problems relating to sound picture development. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society and the Acoustical Society of America, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Optical Society of America, The Society of Motion Picture Engineers and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. He was married, Jan. 18, 1926, to Dorothy, daughter of Edwin W. Allen, and has two children, Barbara Standish and Edwin Allen Hunt.

MENCKEN, Henry Louis, author and editor, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 12, 1880, the son of August and Anna Margaret (Abhau) Mencken, and grandson of Burkhardt Ludwig Mencken, a native of Saxony, who came to the United States in 1848 and settled in Baltimore. He received his education at F. Knapp's Institute, Baltimore, and at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute. In 1899 he became a reporter on the staff of the Baltimore "Morning Herald," of which he was Sunday editor in 1904, and editor in chief of the evening edition in 1905. Upon the suspension of the "Herald," in 1906, he joined the staff of the Baltimore "Sun," and has been connected with that newspaper ever since. During 1910–16 he wrote for it an editorial column called "The Free Lance," which made him rather widely known as an iconoclast. During the World war (1916) he went to Germany for the "Sun," joining the German army in Russia. He was in Berlin when relations between Germany and the United States were severed. In 1908 he began contributing a monthly book review to "The Smart Set," a New York monthly magazine, the editorial control of which he and George Jean Nathan acquired in 1914. In 1923 he left "The Smart Set" and, with Mr. Nathan and A. A. Knopf, established "The American Mercury," of which he has been sole editor since 1925. In 1905–06 he edited the players' edition of Ibsen's plays, and in 1910 he edited the "Free Lance Series" of books, including volumes by Nietzsche, Pio Baroja, E. W. Howe and the editor himself. He has edited or written introductions for books by Brieux, Oscar Wilde, James Branch Cabell, James Huneker and Nietzsche. He is author of "Ventures into Verse" (1901); "George Bernard Shaw; His Play" (1905); "The Philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche" (Boston and London, 1908); "Men vs. The Man" (with R. R. La Monte, 1910); "The Artis" (1912); "Europe After 8:15" (with George Jean Nathan and W. H. Wright, 1914); "A Book of Burlesques" (1916); "A Little Book in C Major" (1916); "A Book of Prefaces" (1917); "In Defense of Women" (1917); "Damn: A Book of Calumny" (1917); "The American Language" (1918); "Prejudices: First Series" (1919); "The American Credo" (with George Jean Nathan, 1919); "Heliogabalus" (with George Jean Nathan, 1919); "Prejudices: Second Series" (1920); "Prejudices, Third Series" (1922); "Prejudices, Fourth Series" (1924); "Prejudices, Fifth Series" (1926); "Notes on Democracy" (1926); "Prejudices, Sixth Series" (1927); and "Treatise on the Gods" (1930), an attack on the creeds. The bulk of Mencken's critical work is contained in his "Book of Prefaces" and the series of "Prejudices." These volumes chiefly contain republished editorial comments on the contemporary scene in its many aspects, of which he is a robust and exuberant critic. To his scathing scrutiny of the times he brings a vigorous and trained intellect, and exhibits sensitive literary and artistic perceptions while disclaiming any attachment to idealism or scholarship. Through the aggressive and forthright columns of the "Mercury," the success of which wrought an overturn in the policies of other magazines, its editor has shown his force more than ever as a pamphleteer of modern life and letters without espousing any creed or pursuing any mission, nor advocating any panacea for remedying the conditions he assails. Hence he has no doctrines to spread, believing that all the larger human problems are insoluble and that life is quite meaningless, a spectacle without purpose or moral. His ideas at base have been described as "in antagonism to the limited outlook, the corrosive commercialism, the puritanical bias and the stultifying correctness of American life." As a thoroughgoing skeptic, alike hostile to patriotism, democracy and socialism, he is, in his own words, against all "theologians, professors, editorial writers, right thinkers, and reformers," and has been specially unsparing in his strictures on the academic manner and academic ways of thought. The Mencken philosophy has been defined as an older order of sentimental individualism, with its suspicion of government and its faith in personal effort. This spirit has waned in America under the pressure of modern industrialism with its regimentation and routine, and against the consequent dominance of mob thinking, mob prejudices and emotions, he incessantly girds himself, denouncing such influences for their adulteration and vitiation of the country's whole intellectual life. Edmund Wilson has characterized Mencken as voicing: "The civilized consciousness of modern America, its learning, its intelligence and its tastes, realizing the grossness of the American manners and mind, and crying out in horror and chagrin." His mission, as differently viewed through the romantic lens of Joseph Conrad, is "not to edify, to console, to improve or encourage, but simply to set down on paper some shadow of his own eager sense of the wonder and prodigality of life as men lead it in the world, and of its unfathomable romance and mystery." To the academic world the "Mercury's" editor is a heretic and iconoclast and the Nietzsche of American literature, for whom criticism means merely the exploitation of his own dogmas, preconceptions and aversions. The latter critics pillory him as too autocratically dogmetic in his generalizations, obsessed by contemporaneity and too close to the here and now to be considered seriously as a critic of life. They see in him a preeminent journalist with a journalist's contracted perspective and point of view, ever in search of arresting and exceptional, if not sensational, conditions upon which to center the attention of the unwary. By contrast they cite true criticism as demanding for its judgment the full view, the whole truth and substance of things, without dependence on superlatives, loud trumpeting and extremity of language. His individual manner of writing, enlivened by a rich and varied vocabulary, grotesque exaggerations, relentless ridicule and denunciation, and with his coinage of words and avoidance of cliches, has produced many imitators. "It is the style of a satirist and humorist of a high order," according to Burton Rascoe. Mr. Mencken was married in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 28, 1930, to Sarah Powell Haardt.

SEMPLE, Ellen Churchill, anthropo-geographer, was born in Louisville, Ky.,———1863, daughter of Alexander Bonner and Emerine (Price) Semple. She was graduated at Vassar College in 1882, and for several years thereafter led the life of a normal society girl, at the same time preparing a number of private pupils for college. She also read much in economics, social science and history, and took her A.M. degree in the first two of these subjects at Vassar in 1891. Her studies had aroused an interest in the subject of geographic environment as a factor in human development, a subject on which nothing much had been written at that time, except the pseudo-scientific writings of Henry Buckle, and in 1891 she went to Germany for instruction. In 1891–92 and again in 1895 she attended the University of Leipzig, where she studied geography under Friedrich Ratzel, economics under Roscher and von Miaskowski, and statistics under Haase. In 1896 she wrote reviews of two German scientific works on geography which attracted favorable attention and brought many requests for aricles on anthropo-geography; her writings on this subject have since been in great demand. In 1903 appeared her first book, ''American History—Its Geographic Conditions,'' which was adopted as a text-book by the universities, colleges and by teachers' reading courses and by the educational department of many of the states. It was followed in 1911 by ''The Influence of Geographic Environment, Based upon Ratzel's System of Anthropo-Geography.'' Miss Semple's style has been compared to that of John Fiske in charm and simplicity, to that of Tyndall for clearness and force and to Macaulay's in effective construction of paragraphs. ''The Nation,'' said: ''It is a model of logical arrangement and clear statement, and from first to last she displays unfailing control over her subject. She has so coördinated her stores of knowledge that facts take on new significance. She draws from four great sources: geography, anthropology, history and economics, and it is a pleasure to see her lay bare the causal relations between one and another of these. It is a work that Buckle dreamed of, only he limited his vision and lacked the great body of evidence and possibly the dispassionate temperament that Miss Semple commands. . . . But the final distinction of Miss Semple's work is its style. She not only thinks clearly, but writes clearly, and though it might be hard to mention a scientific book which contains more facts on a page than hers, she puts the facts so agreeably and with so much variety that one does not feel the weariness which comes from the mere accumulation of facts. One feels, on the contrary, that she is perpetually vitalized by ideas, to which her facts serve as markers. Possessing imagination of high order she visualizes principles as well as things and processes, with the result that her style is often enriched by remarkable phrases.'' For a term each year Miss Semple lectures on anthropo-geography to graduate students at the University of Chicago, and since 1922 has been professor of that subject at graduate school of geography, Clark University. She also lectured at Oxford University, where she conducted a seminar for research students three times a week, and before the British Geographical Society and the Royal Scottish Geographical Society. Her travels have led her to Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, Java, Ceylon, India and rarely-visited parts of Europe. She is a member of the Association of American

Geographers, of which she was president in 1921, and she is also a member of the Lyceum Club of London. She received the Cullum gold medal from the American Geographical Society in 1913 and the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Kentucky in 1923.

HOLDEN, Hale, president, Southern Pacific Railway, was born in Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 11, 1869, son of Howard Malcolm and Mary F. (Oburn) Holden. His family was established in America by Richard Holden who emigrated from Lindsay, Suffolk, England, in 1634, to Groton, Mass., and married Martha Fosdick. From them the line of descent runs through Samuel and Anna (Lawrence) Holden; Samuel and Elizabeth (Dix) Holden; John and Mary (Knight) Holden; Ezra and Phebe (Nichols) Holden, and Eli and Phebe (Shute) Holden, the grandparents of Hale Holden. His father, a native of Malden, Mass., was a Kansas City banker. The son was graduated at Williams College with an A.B. degree in 1890, and for two years studied law at the Harvard law school. Admitted to the Missouri bar in 1892, he commenced the practice of law in Kansas City with the firm of Warner, Dean and Hagerman, and three years later he was made a partner. The new firm of Warner, Dean, McLeod & Holden were the local attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and in 1907 Mr. Holden was appointed general attorney of that system, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill. He held this position three years and represented the Burlington in a number of consequential cases heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission, including the Missouri river rate case, the Pacific coast lumber rate case and the Minnesota rate case, one of the most important railroad litigations ever passed upon by the U. S. supreme court, involving both the question of railroad valuation and the authority of the U. S. government to nullify a state regulation that interfered with interstate commerce. As the legal representative of the Hill lines in this case Mr. Halden's ability deeply impressed James J. Hill (q.v.) and led to his appointment as assistant to the president of the Burlington in 1910. He became vice-president and a director in 1912 and was elected president in 1914, at the same time becoming president of the Colorado & Southern railway. He rose rapidly to prominence among the railway executives of the country. When the railroads were threatened with a nation-wide strike over the basic eight-hour day in 1916, he was selected to preside over the conference held by railway presidents in Washington, and to serve as chairman of the committee of executives who presented the side of the railroads to President Wilson. Mr. Holden was one of the five members of the railroad war board during the World war and served for two months as a member of the advisory board of railroad men created to assist the director general of railroads, William G. McAdoo. He resigned as president of the Burlington in June, 1918, and soon afterward was appointed regional director of the central western region of the U. S. railroad administration, his authority extending over 55,000 miles of railroad in twenty-one states. He resumed the presidency of the Burlington and the Colorado & Southern railroads, Feb. 15, 1920, shortly before the return of the railroads to private operation, and served in that capacity until Jan. 1, 1929, when he became chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Company, succeeding Henry W. de Forest (q.v.), with headquarters in New York city. Mr. Holden's administration as president of the Burlington was highly successful. Prior to the World war that railroad under his management steadily improved both in operating efficiency and financial condition, notwithstanding the handicap of restrictive legislation under which railroads generally were laboring. After the war, in spite of various adverse factors in the western trunk line territory, such as decreasing passenger business, stationary freight traffic and lower than average freight rates, the Burlington made an excellent financial showing, its annual net operating revenue being on the average higher than before the period of government control. As chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Co., and of the largest of its related corporations, Mr. Holden is chief executive officer of the largest railroad system under a single management in the West and with its steamship lines and other properties, one of the greatest transportation systems in the world. The Southern Pacific Company is both a holding company and an operating company; it owns certain railroads and steamship lines and operates them in its own name; it controls certain other railroads and water lines by stock ownership of the owning corporations, and by lease of the physical properties, and operates these properties in its own name; it controls by stock ownership certain other corporations, each of which is operated independently by its own officers. The more important of these properties constitute a group known as the "Southern Pacific lines." In addition, there are two other groups of properties influenced by the Southern Pacific Co., namely: Solely controlled affiliated companies, consisting of interurban electric railroads, in California, and steam railroads in Mexico, each operated by its own officers, and not included as a part of the transportation system; and jointly controlled affiliated companies, consisting of sundry steam railroads, each operated by its own officers, in which the Southern Pacific Co. possesses a stock ownership not equivalent to sole control. The Southern Pacific lines consist of: Two water lines, directly owned and operated by the Southern Pacific Co., one a freight and passenger service between New York and New Orleans, La., and the other a freight line between New York and Galveston and Houston, Tex., with a total of twenty-two ocean-going steamships; the Southern Pacific rail lines in Texas and Louisiana, operated by the Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., and including both owned and leased properties; and the Pacific lines, being rail and water lines west of Tucumcari, N. M., El Paso, Tex., and Ogden, Utah, and extending to Portland, Ore., on the north and into Mexico on the south, which are operated by the Southern Pacific Co., and are made up of both owned and leased properties. The entire system, including the properties of the solely controlled and jointly controlled affiliated companies, has a total (rail and water) mileage of 20,727, with more than 103,000 employees. During 1919–24 Mr. Holden was vice-president and a member of the board of the American Railway Association and during 1922–24 was chairman of the executive committee of the Association of Railway Executives. He is a director of the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Co. and the First National Bank, of

Chicago, and during 1919–24 was a trustee of Williams College, which awarded him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1925. He was married, Sept. 18, 1895, to Ellen M., daughter of Byron Weston, of Dalton, Mass., and they have three children: Hale, Philip Dana and Eleanor Weston Holden.

STRONGHEART, Nipo (Nee-Hah-Pouw), ethnologist and lecturer, was born on the Yakima Indian reservation, Washington, May 15, 1891, son of George and Leonora (Williams) Mitchell, and grandson of Robert Mitchell, a Canadian factor for the Hudson Bay Company trading on the Pacific coast. He was given the name Strongheart by his fellow tribesmen on the Yakima reservation. He attended the reservation school and later a public school in the Yakima Valley. At an early age he developed unusual histronic powers for one of his race, and he made his debut as an actor in 1902 in juvenile Indian roles in "The Flaming Arrow," and "The Mail Dispatcher," later appearing in "The Heart of We-to-Na." He first acted for motion pictures with the Lubin Motion Picture Co., Philadelphia, Pa., in 1905, in "The White Chief." It was followed by "The Bandit King" and "The Great Train Robbery," and since then he has portrayed the leading Indian roles in many film productions, including "My Lady's Slipper," "The Boston Tea Party," "The Bohemian Girl," "Less Than The Dust," "Panthea," "Carmen," "Under the Great Bear," "The Lone Trail," "The Secret Hand," "The Iron Hand" and "Brave heart." The last is an authentic account of the history of the Yakima Indians in their treaties and wars with the U. S. government and the actual life career of Nipo Strongheart in his legal fight for the rights of his tribe. On screen and stage he has interpreted the romance and poetry of the Red Men with skill and fidelity. He has lectured extensively before lyceums and the chautaqua bureaus on ethnoligical subjects and Indian life and has been field representative of the Society of American Indians since 1916. While lecturing, he carried on a vigorous campaign for the enfranchisement of the American Indian and personally procured petitions to congress of more than 2,500,000 constitutents throughout the United States, which were presented to their respective congressmen and resulted in a law approved, June 4, 1924, declaring Indians to be citizens of the United States. His studies as ethnologist have resulted in his identifying the old mill at Newport, R. I., long thought to be of Norse origin, as a sun temple of Indian construction, and his explanation that the famous serpent mound near Portsmouth, O., was built by Indians as neutral ground of assembly of the Ohio tribes, and not an Indian burial ground as claimed by many historians and archaeologists. During the World war Strongheart delivered hundreds of patriotic addresses for both military and naval recruits and later for the Liberty loans and the Red Cross. He is a member of the National Society of American Indians, the American Indian Progressive Association; The Pocohontas Literary Society; the Kiwanis Internation Society (honorary life); National Geographic Society; the Kansas, Nebraska and Wisconsin Historical Societies; the Archaeological and Historical Society, and the American Legion. He is unmarried.

SHERBURNE, John Henry, lawyer and soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 29, 1877, son of John Henry and Elizabeth Thayer (Nye) Sherburne. His father was a midshipman in the Federal navy during the civil war, later lieutenant of the U. S. marines, and a lawyer and state senator in Massachusetts. The son was graduated at Harvard University in 1899 and obtained his degree of LL.B. at the Harvard Law School in 1901. In the latter year he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and began the practice of his profession in Boston as assistant to I. R. Clark, subsequently becoming associated with his father until 1909. He then served six years (1911–17) as member of the Massachusetts house of representatives. During the trouble with Mexico in 1916 he served as colonel of the 1st Mass. field artillery regiment on the Rio Grande border at El Paso. When the United States entered the European war, he continued as colonel of his regiment, which then became the 101st field artillery, a unit of the 26th division, A.E.F., one of the first complete regiments to be sent to France. He served on the Chemin des Dames and participated in the engagements of Apremont and Seichprey, the battles of the Champagne-Marne defensive, and the Aisne-Marne offensive at Château-Thierry. In July, 1918, he was promoted brigadier general on the field and assigned to the 167th field artillery brigade (Negro), which he commanded in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and subsequently was transferred to the 51st field artillery brigade, 26th division. He was discharged with the rank of brigadier general on Apr. 28, 1919, having received two citations: one by Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the 26th division, "for gallant conduct and devotion to duty in the second battle of the Marne"; and the second by Gen. Pershing, "for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services." He was also accorded the decoration of the Commandeur de L'Ordre de l'Etoile Noire, Legion d'Honneur, by France on Sept. 24, 1919. During 1919–

20 he was federal food administrator for Massachusetts and chairman of the commission of necessaries of life for Massachusetts. Since 1919 he has been head of the Boston law firm of Sherburne, Powers & Needham, his partners being Walter Powers and Daniel Needham, and the special field of their practice includes corporate organization and corporation law. Mr. Sherburne was retained as counsel of the special congressional committee on the Bergdoll case. He has devoted much time to the advancement of education and the improvement of conditions of the Negro, and is president of the board of trustees of Howard University. He is a member of the American Bar Association. Boston Bar Association, the St. Botolph and Brookline Country clubs (Boston), and the Harvard Club (New York). He finds his chief recreation in riding and golf. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married Nov. 26, 1901, to Mary Patterson, daughter of William Hall Harris (q.v.) of Baltimore, Md. They have four children: John Henry, Jr., Alice, Elizabeth and Sidney Hall Sherburne.

ABEL, John Jacob, pharmacologist and physiological chemist, was born in Cleveland, O., May 19, 1857, son of George M. and Mary (Becker) Abel. His father came to America from Württemburg, Germany, in 1855. The son attended the University of Michigan from 1876 to 1879, and was principal of the La Porte (Ind.) high school, teaching Latin, elementary physics and chemistry for one year (1879–80). During 1880–82 he was superintendent of the public schools of that city, and returning to the University of Michigan he continued his studies in chemistry, physics and physiology, and was graduated Ph.B. in 1883. The following year was spent as a graduate student at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He then pursued medical and chemical studies for six years (1884–90) in the universities of Leipzig, Strassburg, Heidelberg, Vienna, Berne, Würzburg and Berlin, and received the degree of M.D. at the University of Strassburg in 1888. Returning to America, he became a member of the faculty of the University of Michigan, serving as lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics in 1891, and as professor in that department in 1892–93. His appointment to the professorship in the University of Michigan was a significant step in the history of science in this country, as he was the first incumbent of a chair in pharmacology to devote his entire time to teaching and research. Many of the leading pharmacologists of the United States have been trained in his laboratory. Since 1893 he has been professor of pharmacology in the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, and from 1893 to 1910, the department of physiological chemistry was under his charge. In 1905 he established, with Dr. C. A. Herter, the "Journal of Biological Chemistry," of which he was editor until 1909, when he founded the "Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics." He was sole editor of this journal until September, 1912, when he was joined by Prof. A. R. Cushny, as co-editor. His published work relates chiefly to the following subjects: composition of animal tissues and fluids, function and isolation of special chemical principles of the animal organism; ethyl sulphid; carbamic acid; pigment of negro's skin; isolation of the blood-pressure-raising constituent of the suprarenal capsules in form of a benzoyl derivative; pharmacological action of alcohol; action of phthaleins and derivatives; the poisons of Amanita Phalloides; action of antimonials in experimental trypanosomiasis; action of convulsant dyes; researches on the lymph hearts of frogs; researches on vividiffusion and plasmaphaeresis; crystalline poisons of Bufo Agua; albumoses in the tissues; nature of the active principles of the pituitary gland; occurrence of histamine and histamine-like substance in animal tissues and among the hydrolytic products of proteids. Since October, 1924, Dr. Abel has been engaged mainly in researches in respect to the essential nature of insulin which he has shown to be an extremely unstable sulphur compound of protein nature. In 1926 he succeeded in isolating this hormone as a beautiful crystalline compound belonging to the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system, the molecular composition of which is now being intensively studied in his laboratory as also in those of European countries. The first annual Kober lectureship, which was endowed by Dr. George M. Kober of Georgetown University, was awarded to Dr. Abel in 1925, as was also the first annual award of the Research Corporation of New York, for his contributions to chemical science relating to reactions within living bodies. On May 27, 1927, he was awarded the Willard Gibbs gold medal by the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, and the court of assistants of the Society of Apothecaries of London awarded him the gold medal in 1928 for valuable services rendered to the science of therapeutics. He received the honorary degrees of M.A. in 1903 and Sc.D. from the University of Michigan in 1912 and Harvard University in 1925; the M.D. degree from the University of Llow, Poland in 1927, and Sc.D. from Yale University in 1927. He received the hon-

orary Sc.D. from the University of Pittsburgh in 1915. In 1920 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge, England. Prof. Abel was instrumental in founding the American Society of Biological Chemists in 1906 and the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics in 1908. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences; the American Philosophical Society; Association of American Physicians; Society of Pharmacologists (president); Society of Experimental Biology; Society of Biological Chemists (president); American Physiological Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow); Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (councillor); American Chemical Society; Philadelphia College of Pharmacy (honorary); Vienna Imperial Medical Society (corresponding member); associate member of the Royal Society of the Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, and Society of Biological Chemistry of France, foreign member Dutch Society of Scientists; honorary member Society for Biology of Buenos Aires. He was married July 10, 1883, to Mary White, daughter of Dr. George T. Hinman of Montour Falls, N. Y., and has two children: George Hinman and Robert Abel.

THOMSON, Edward Herrmann, agriculturist and banker, was born at Delhi, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1887, son of William James and Isabelle (Mable) Thomson, and grandson of James Thompson, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, who came to the United States about 1830, and settled at New Kingston, Delaware co., N. Y. He was graduated at Cornell University in 1909 with the degree of B.S.A., receiving the degree of M.S.A. from that institution in 1911. From 1909 to 1915 he was scientific assistant and from 1915 to 1919 assistant chief in the bureau of farm management of the U. S. department of agriculture. In the latter year he resigned from the government position to manage the old home farm at Delhi. In the same year he was made president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., an office which he continues to hold. He is the author of "Farm Diary" (1918), and several bulletins on farm economics and farm management published by the U. S. department of agriculture. His research work has related chiefly to agricultural economics, land ownership and land values. He is a member of the American Economic Association, American Farm Economic Association, Sigma Xi Society, Sigma Phi Sigma fraternity, the Megantic Fish and Game Corporation, the University Club of Washington and the Rotary Club of Springfield. Politically he is a Republican and he is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married Nov. 3, 1915, to Ethel Marion, daughter of Elber Reuben Cutts of Milford, N. H.; they have three children: Norman Edward, Marion Cutts and William James Thomson.

YORK, Alvin C., soldier, was born at Pall Mall, Fentress co., Tenn., Dec. 13, 1887, son of William and Mary (Brooks) York. He was raised on his father's farm amid the mountains of Tennessee, and after leaving school engaged in his father's trade of blacksmith. When the United States entered the European war he enlisted despite an active membership in the Church of Christ and Christian Union, a strict religious sect which is opposed to war. After a period of training at Camp Gordon, Ga., where he displayed unusual skill in marksmanship acquired by long practice among his native hills, he went to France with company G, 328th infantry regiment, in the 82nd division, and was made a corporal. On Oct. 8, 1918, during the battle of the Argonne, he was one of sixteen men ordered to charge and silence a nest of German machine guns on the other side of a slope. It was hazardous work, but the detachment climbed the hill without loss. The descent on the other side was a series of surprises. They came suddenly upon two Germans, one of whom surrendered and the other disappeared. Anticipating a fight, the detachment went into skirmish order while continuing to advance. At a small stream they surprised twenty or thirty Germans, whom they captured. The little party of Americans were now exposed to the enemy, and soon dozens of machine guns, hidden on the slope of the hill, opened fire on them and their German prisoners. All dropped to the ground, but not before six of the Americans had been killed and several wounded, including three noncommissioned officers. One had taken refuge behind a tree, raked on both sides by enemy fire; the others were guarding the German prisoners, and Corporal York was left to fight the entire machine-gun battalion alone. Unperturbed by the heavy odds against him and with no thought of surrender, he lay on the ground on the outer edge of the huddle of German prisoners just below the firing line, and with his rifle picked off the Germans in the machine-gun nests one at a time. After disposing of some twenty of the enemy in this way, he saw a German lieutenant and seven men rise only twenty yards away and charge at him. He killed them all with his automatic, and then resumed his sharpshooting work. Finally a German major among the prisoners called out to York in English: ''Don't shoot any more and I will make them surrender.'' He was as good as his word, and a little later York and his seven privates marched into the American lines with 132 prisoners, including four German officers. This remarkable display of American valor was soon afterwards reported in the press, and upon Corporal York's return to America with his regiment a rousing reception was given him in many quarters. At a dinner and reception in New York city by the Tennessee Society, his division commander, Maj.-Gen. Duncan, said: "It is a unique distinction for me to have on one side of me the admiral who safely conducted all of our troops overseas, and on the other side one of the most distinguished soldiers the world has ever produced." For the intrepidity and gallantry displayed on this occasion he was awarded the congressional medal of honor and was offered a colonelcy by the governor of Tennessee, but preferred to return to his native village. Public appreciation of his bravery found practical expression in the presentation to him of a $50,000 farm, well stocked, near his home. He was married June 7, 1919, to Grace, daughter of S. A. Williams, a farmer of Pall Mall, Tenn.

DAWSON, Coningsby William, author, was born at High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, England, Feb. 26, 1883, son of Dr. William James and Jane (Powell) Dawson. He was graduated with second class honors in modern history, at Merton College, Oxford University, Eng., in 1905, and in that year came to America and traveled extensively in the Hudson Bay territory and the Canadian northwest as correspondent for English newspapers. During 1906–10 he lived at Taunton, Mass., and was a free-lance contributor to magazines and periodicals. During the subsequent three years he acted as literary adviser to the George H. Doran Co., publishers. In 1916 Mr. Dawson went to Ottawa, Canada, and obtained from Sir Samuel Hughes a commission as lieutenant in the field artillery 1st Canadian Division, for service in the European war. In 1917, after he had been wounded, he was transferred to the 4th Division and served until the close of hostilities. While in active service he wrote a number of books concerning the war. In 1918, while recovering from wounds, he visited the American expeditionary forces in France for the British ministry of information and lectured in the United States for the British Mission. He returned to the occupied territories in 1919 and that same year lectured in every state of the American union on the social results of the war and on Anglo-American relations. In 1920–21 he undertook an extended trip through central and eastern Europe in the interests of American relief for starving children. Mr. Dawson's published volumes include: "The Worker, and Other Poems" (1906); "The House of the Weeping Woman" (1908); "Murder Point" (1910); "The Road to Avalon" (1911); "The Garden Without Walls" (1913); "The Raft" (1914); "Florence on a Certain Night" (1914); "Slaves of Freedom" (1916); "Carry On" (1917); "The Seventh Christmas" (1917); "The Glory of the Trenches" (1918); "Out to Win" (1918); "Living Bayonets" (1919); "The Test of Scarlet" (1919); "The Little House" (1920); "It Might Have Happened to You" (1921); "The Kingdom Round the Corner" (1921) and "The Vanishing Point" (1922). Mr. Dawson has been associated with his father as editor of "The Readers Library" since 1908. He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England. He was married Dec. 28, 1918, to Helen, daughter of Peter Campbell of Newark, N. J., and has one child: MacGregor Coningsby Dawson.

WAYLAND, John Walter, educator, author and lecturer, was born near Mt. Jackson, Shenandoah co., Va., Dec. 8, 1872, son of John Wesley and Anna M. (Kagey) Wayland. His father, a teacher, served under Stonewall Jackson in the Confederate army during the early part of the civil war. The son was graduated at Bridgewater College, Va., in 1899, and received from the University of Virginia the degree of Ph.D. in 1907. He taught in the public schools of his native county during 1890–93; was instructor in history in Bridgewater College during 1896–99, professor there during 1899–1900, 1901–03, and 1905–06, instructor in history at the University of Virginia during 1906–09, and has been professor of history and social science in the State Teachers' College (formerly State Normal School), Harrisonburg, Va., from 1909 to the present time. For ten years he was secretary of the faculty. He has lectured before teachers' institutes and summer schools in Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Indiana, and other states, on the following subjects: "Personality as Power," "The Progress of Democracy," "The Making of Citizens," "What History Teaches," "Edgar Allan Poe at the University of Virginia," "Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign," "The Lincolns in Virginia," and "An Unfamiliar Chapter in the Life of Sidney Lanier." He is the author of "Paul, the Herald of the Cross" (1901); "The Twelve Apostles" (1905); "The German Element of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia" (1907); "The Political Opinions of Thomas Jefferson" (1907); "Sidney Lanier at Rockingham Springs" (1912); "History of Rockingham County, Va." (1912); "How to Teach

American History" (1914); "History Stories for Primary Grades" (1919); "Christ as a Teacher" (1919); "A History of Virginia for Boys and Girls" (1920), adopted as the official state text; "Ethics and Citizenship" (1924); and "Historic Landmarks of the Shenandoah Valley" (1924). He composed the words of the song "Old Virginia." He is a member of the National Education Association, Virginia State Teachers' Association, American Historical Association, Virginia Historical Society, National Geographic Society, National Institution for Moral Instruction (director), national council (for Virginia) of the National Economic League, Phi Beta Kappa society, Delta Sigma Rho fraternity, Raven Society, the Colonnade Club (University of Virginia), and the Kiwanis Club, international. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Baptist church. Agriculture and fruit growing are his recreational hobbies. He was married June 8, 1898, to Mattie V., daughter of James A. Fry of Bridgewater, Va., and they have two children: Francis and Walter Wayland.

GREGORY, Herbert Ernest, geologist and educator, was born at Middleville, Barry co., Mich., Oct. 15, 1869, son of George Anthony and Jane Ann (Bross) Gregory, and grandson of James and Margaret (Brewer) Gregory of Scotch descent. He was graduated at Gates Academy, Neligh, Neb., in 1890; studied at Amherst College and was graduated at Yale University with the degree of A.B. in 1896. There he received a philosophical oration appointment and election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. For three years he pursued graduate work at Yale and Harvard, receiving from the former the degree of Ph.D. in 1899. He remained at Yale as assistant in biology, 1896–98; instructor in physical geography, 1899–1901; assistant professor of physiography, 1901–04; and Silliman professor of geology since 1904. In addition to his teaching at Yale University, he served as member of the library committee (1903) and of the committees on improvement of instruction and biological instruction; he was lecturer at the University of the South, Knoxville, Tenn., during the summer sessions of 1903 and 1904; principal of the New Haven evening schools during the winters of 1902–06, and chairman of the committee on schools, New Haven, 1910–15. As geological explorer abroad, Prof. Gregory made a special study of glacial geology of the Alps in 1902; was geologist of the Yale expedition to Peru in 1912, and carried on extensive explorations in New Zealand and Australia in 1915–16. His service to the government in the European war began in 1917 when, as member of the National Research Council he prepared military maps of the Long Island shore. During the war period he was a member of the committee on education and special training under the war department, planning and superintending the work of the Students' Army Training Corps Camp in colleges, with special reference to the geology of water supplies. Since 1919 Prof. Gregory has been director of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, and chairman of the committee on Pacific exploration of the National Research Council. Prof. Gregory is author of "Physical and Commercial Geography," with A. C. Keller and A. L. Bishop (1910); "Military Geology and Topography" (1918); and of the following monographs: "Manual of Connecticut Geology," with W. N. Rice (Conn. Geol. Surv. Bull., No. 6); "The Navajo Country" (Bull., Am. Geol. Soc., No. 47); "Lonely Australia: The Unique Continent" (Nat. Geog. Mag., 1916); "A Century of Geology" (Am. Jour. Sci., 1918); "History of Geology" (Scientific Monthly, 1921); "History of Hawaii" (1926); "Geography of the Pacific" (Problems of the Pacific, 1928); "Types of Pacific Islands" (Proceed, Pacific Sci. Cong., 1929). Prof. Gregory is associate editor of the "American Journal of Science." He is fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, honorary fellow of the Société d'Etudes Oceaniennes (Tahiti), and member of the Association of American Geographers (president), National Geographic Society, Geological Society of America, American Philosophical Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference (chairman), National Research Council, Explorers' Club, the Graduates' Club (New Haven), and Cosmos Club (Washington, D. C.). Prof. Gregory was married, June 30, 1908, to Edna Earle, daughter of Arthur H. Hope, of Charleston, S. C.

PHILLIPS, William Fowke Ravenel, physician and educator, was born near Liberty, Bedford co., Va., July 13, 1863, son of Dinwiddie Brazier and Nannie Frances (Walden) Phillips. His earliest paternal American ancestor was James Phillips, who came from Wales early in the eighteenth century and settled in Stafford county, Va. James married Sarah Griffin, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife, Elizabeth Fowke; their son William Fowke and his wife, Edith Ashmore Cannon Phillips, the grandparents of William Fowke Ravenel Phillips. William Phillips of the second generation was a colonel in the Continental army during the revolution. William Fowke Phillips of the third generation and Dinwiddie Brazier Phillips, his son, served with the Confederate forces during the civil war. The latter, a surgeon in the U. S. navy, later in the Confederate navy, served on the ''Virginia'' (''Merrimac'') and contributed to the Virginia Historical Society the history of this ship. William Fowke Ravenel Phillips, the physician, was graduated in medicine at Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D. C., in 1890, with the degree of M.D. and became a member of the faculty, serving as professor of hygiene, 1891–92 and 1895–1909; professor of practical anatomy, 1905–09, and dean of the department of medicine, 1904–09. From 1911 to 1915 he was professor of anatomy in the school of medicine of the University of Alabama, Mobile, and since 1915 he has been professor of anatomy in the medical college of the state of South Carolina, Charleston. In addition to his collegiate work he was medical climatologist of the U. S. weather bureau during 1895–1904, and had charge of the library of the bureau during 1898–1904. Prof. Phillips is author of a number of articles on anatomy, medical education and medical climatology, and was editor of ''Climate and Health'' (1896–97), a periodical publication issued for a time by the U. S. weather bureau. Prof. Phillips is fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and member of the American Climatological Association (vice-president and president); American Medical Association; Association of American Medical Colleges; Federation of State Medical

Boards; South Carolina State Medical Association; Medical Society of South Carolina; Mobile County (Ala.) Medical Society (honorary) and the Philosophical Society and Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C.

ANDREWS, Launcelot Winchester, scientist, was born in London, Ont., Can., June 13, 1856, son of Alfred Augustus and Louisa (Jones) Andrews. He was a student at Cornell University for a time and was graduated Ph.B. at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1875. He was science instructor at the Springfield, Mass., high school in 1876–77, and practiced as an analytical chemist in the same city for a year. He spent the next four years in travel and in post-graduate study at the universities of Bonn and Goettingen, Germany, receiving the degrees M.A. and Ph.D. magna cum laude, at the latter institution in 1882. He was professor of chemistry at the Iowa Agricultural College for one semester and was at the University of Iowa as head of the chemical department from 1885 to 1904. After a period of six years as research and consulting chemist to the Mallinckrodt Chemical Co. in St. Louis, he organized the Andrews Chemical Works in Davenport, Ia., to manufacture oxalic acid from corn cobs by a process which Dr. Andrews invented in 1909 and patented June 24, 1913. The process consisted of heating a mixture of ground corn cobs and caustic potash in an atmosphere of superheated steam. Although the oxalic acid produced by this method was highly satisfactory the company lacked the necessary capital and was forced to suspend in 1913. Dr. Andrews was special investigator in canning for the U. S. department of agriculture for one year and in 1914 became research chemist to the Victor Chemical Works of Chicago, Ill. While associated with this company he was successful in putting into operation for the first time in the United States a modification of the German processes for the manufacture of oxalic and formic acids. Previously, he had invented a telautograph device in 1898, but obtained no patent on it. In 1913 he invented and in 1918 had patented (U. S. P. 1,283,617) an improvement in the processes of manufacturing nitro compounds. He obtained several other patents (1,065,577, 1,018,092, 1,280,622, 1,281,117) for improvements in the manufacture of formates and oxalates. He also, jointly with two collaborators patented, in 1920, a fireproofing composition for fabrics, consisting of certain mixtures of phosphates and borates which in use do not stiffen the fabric but leave it soft and pliable. He has engaged in a number of toxicological investigations and is the author of "An Introduction to the Study of Qualitative Analysis" (1891), together with many scientific papers, among which are "On a Volumetric Method of General Applicability for the Determination of Combined Sulphuric Acid" (1889); "The Nascent State" (1895); "Volumetric Determination of Silver" (1900); "Contributions to the Study of Starch Iodide" (1902); "A New Method for the Determination of Very Small Vapour Tensions" (1902); "Titrations with Potassium Iodate" (1903); "On the Direct Quantitative Separation of Chlorides and Bromides" (1906), and "Volumetric Determination of Traces of Arsenic" (1909). In addition to his interest in volumetric methods of chemical analysis, as indicated in the titles of his papers, he has made exhaustive studies of the relation between densities and optical properties of aqueous solution and their molecular composition and the synthesis of formic and oxalic acids. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society (president, St. Louis section, 1908–10); the Iowa Academy of Sciences (president, 1893–94), the St. Louis Academy of Sciences (vice-president, 1909), the Iowa Engineering Society, the London Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the National Institute of Social Sciences. He was married in the American consulate at Bonn, Germany, July 5, 1883, to Anna Lane, daughter of Thomas Ritter of Brooklyn, N. Y.

PATTERSON, Roscoe Conklin, senator, was born at Springfield, Mo., Sept. 15, 1876, son of John A. and Mildred Lou (Bridwell) Patterson. He was educated at Drury College, at Springfield, the University of Missouri and the St. Louis Law School of Washington University, taking his LL.B. degree at the latter in 1897. Admitted to the bar in the same year, he began the practice of his profession at Springfield. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Greene county in November, 1902, and reelected in November, 1904, as a Republican. At the close of his second term he resumed the practice of law at Springfield. In 1912 the Republicans of the 7th district chose Mr. Patterson to represent them in the state central Republican committee and he was reelected to this position consecutively until 1920. He was chosen permanent chairman of the state Republican convention in St. Louis in September, 1918, temporary and permanent chairman of the Republican state convention at Kansas City, May 5, 1920. In November, 1920, he defeated Sam C. Major, a Democrat, in the elections for congress. In the house he was appointed a member of the committee on post offices and post roads and played an active part in securing legislation for the great road-building program. He was defeated for reelection in 1922 and again retired to his private practice at Springfield. President Coolidge appointed him district attorney for the western Federal district of Missouri in December, 1925, for the four-year term. In November, 1928, he was elected to the U. S. senate on a platform warning against entangling alliances with European powers and advocating legislation for the relief of the agricultural interests of the country. In the senate he was given place on four important committees, commerce, military affairs, mines and mining and pensions. He favored the retirement act for government employees with compensation for life after seventy years of age; the farm relief measures of the extra session of congress; the Spanish war veterans' pension bill; and the protective tariff duties. He made a special plea for a proper duty on plate glass, favored restriction of immigration, and voted for and advocated pensions for disabled veterans of the World war and for improvements of the soldier's homes and hospitals for the sick and disabled. On Apr. 18, 1930, he reported favorably from the military affairs committee a bill to commemorate the termination of the civil war at Appomattox court house, Virginia, granting an appropriation of $100,000 to carry out the terms of the acts recommended by the secretary of war, Patrick Jay Hurley. He is a Mason and a member of the Phi Delta Phi and Sigma Nu fraternities. He was married, Mar.

4, 1901, to Ada Hollman, of Springfield, and they have one son, Hadley Patterson.

PEARSALL, Benjamin Simon, manufacturer, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., July 29, 1866, son of Edwin R. and Helen M. (Smith) Pearsall, a descendant on both sides from Connecticut colonial stock. He began a business career at Elgin, Ill., in 1893, with the D. E. Wood Butter Co., and was the secretary and treasurer of that company until 1918. In 1907 he organized the B. S. Pearsall Butter Co. and has been since president and treasurer. Besides conducting a wholesale milk business mostly in Chicago, it manufactures and markets the Hillside brand of creamery butter, Elgin, a nut margarine, Algood, an oleomargarine, the Elgin brands of mayonnaise, Thousand Island dressing, sandwich spread and relish. Beginning with a capital stock of $35,000 the business has increased until now it has a capital and surplus of more than $700,000 and does an annual business of approximately $2,350,000. He is also a director in the First National Bank, Kienzle Bros. Co. (woodworkers) and Elgin Finance Corporation and president of the Illinois Manufacturers Mutual Casualty Association, Inc., of Chicago. He is president of the Institute of Margarine Manufacturers, Washington, D. C., Elgin Junior College and Academy, and president and treasurer of the Old People's Home, Elgin. He served for six years as a member of the Elgin city council when a complete clean-up of city affairs was effected and the first city audit provided. He was president (1916–19) of the Elgin Chamber of Commerce and a member of the National Chamber of Commerce, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic fraternity, the Hamilton and Michigan North Woods clubs of Chicago and the Kiwanis and the Union League clubs of Elgin. He is superintendent of the Sunday-school of the First Baptist Church and, until 1924, was a director in the World's Sunday School Association. Politically he is a Republican and golfing and hunting are his chief recreations. He was married, Dec. 20, 1893, to Leah, daughter of W. C. Calkins of Galesburg, Ill., and they have five children: Richard Dana and Raymond Marvin, with the B. S. Pearsall Butter Co.; Alice Manville, wife of John H. Heindel; Mary Harriett, and Claire Lucille Pearsall.

COCHRAN, Herbert G., lawyer, was born at Farmington, Del., Apr. 15, 1885, son of Rev. Frederick John and Dora Bell (Hoffecker) Cochran and grandson of Richard Cochran, who came to America from Louth, Lincolnshire, England, in 1848 and settled at Philadelphia, Pa. He was graduated at Dickinson College in 1908, obtained a Rhodes scholarship in that year and finished his studies at Oxford University, where he read law for the B.C.L. degree. Since 1913 he has practiced his profession at Norfolk, Va., except during a period of one and a half years spent overseas in the Y.M.C.A. service and the French recreational service during the European war. He served for one year as associate justice of the juvenile and domestic relations court of Norfolk and for one year as special assistant city attorney of Norfolk. On July 1, 1916, he became public defender of the city of Norfolk, by appointment of the judge of the corporation court. Mr. Cochran is the first person in the Eastern states to hold the position of public defender, Norfolk being the first city in Virginia to take advantage of an act passed by the legislature of that state, Mar. 16, 1916, authorizing cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants to have such officials. The California legislature enacted the first law creating the position of public defender. In Virginia the person holding the office is appointed by the judge of the corporation court, which tries felony cases and appeals from the police court in misdemeanor cases. The law provides that defendants in the corporation and police courts may request the judge to assign the public defender to represent them and that the judge shall do so if satisfied that the defendant is unable to employ counsel; but in actual practice in Norfolk the public defender ascertains, before the court begins the cases he will defend during such term. The public defender is appointed for a term of two years and serves without compensation, unless the council of the city in which he holds office, provides remuneration. The council in Norfolk has always, however, provided a salary. Many of the cases to which he is assigned are settled by the public defender through conference with the prosecuting commonwealth's attorney, without the formality of a trial. By consulting with the prosecutor, his witnesses and the police officers, it is often found that a sentence can be agreed upon, and thus much time is saved through the elimination of trial routine and the court expenses reduced. If the prisoner is guilty and admits his guilt, and it is found that there were mitigating circumstances, the defender endeavors to obtain the minimum sentence or even a suspension of sentence. Mr. Cochran is the author of the Norfolk city code of 1920. He is a director of the National Probation Association and participated, at President Hoover's invitation, in the national conference on child welfare in 1929. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Virginia state committee for the selection of Rhodes scholars, the Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, the Raven Society of the University of Virginia, Lions Club of Norfolk and the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is unmarried.

YOUNG, Benjamin Loring, lawyer, was born at Weston, Mass., Nov. 7, 1885, son of Benjamin Loring and Charlotte Wright (Hubbard) Young. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1907 with the degree of A.B. and at the Harvard law school in 1911, and was engaged in the practice of his profession as an associate in the Boston law firm of Ropes, Gray and Gorham. He has been a member of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins since 1925 and U. S. referee in bankruptcy as well. Much of his time has been devoted to public affairs. During 1913–15 he was a member of the Massachusetts state board of parole and advisory board of pardons. In 1916 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, where he served as chairman of the committee on ways and means in 1919, Republican floor leader in 1920, and speaker of the house in 1921–24. In 1917 he was a member of the special recess committee on state finance which drafted the present state budget law of Massachusetts, and in 1920 a member of the special recess committee on consolidation of the statutes of Massachusetts. He was also a member of the special committee of the general court which prepared for printing the revision of the general laws of Massachusetts of 1921. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1928.

He has been a member of the board of overseers of Harvard University, the Harvard graduate committee on the regulation of athletic sports, and a trustee of the state library of Massachusetts. In business he is a director of the Second National Bank of Boston, Hamilton Woolen Co., Incorporated Investors, Weston Water Co., and Sierra Pacific Electric Co.; also a trustee of the Suffolk Savings Bank of Boston, Massachusetts Utilities Associates and of several charitable and educational institutions. He is a member of the American, Massachusetts and Boston bar associations, the Somerset, Harvard and Tavern clubs of Boston and the Harvard Club of New York. His religion is Episcopalian; he is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the B.P.O.E. and Weston Grange. He was married in Boston, Mass., Mar. 3, 1908, to Mary Coolidge, daughter of Dr. Richard John Hall, of New York city, and has four children: Barbara, Charlotte Hubbard, Lorraine and Benjamin Loring Young, Jr.

FRANK, Waldo David, author, was born in Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 25, 1889, son of Julius J. and Helene (Rosenberg) Frank, and grandson of Joseph and Emilie Frank, who emigrated from Germany in 1844 and settled in New York city. His father, a lawyer, was prominent in political reform movements in New York city and in national affairs as a reform Democrat. After studying a year at Lausanne, Switzerland, Waldo Frank entered Yale University and received both the A.B. and A.M. degrees in 1911. While an undergraduate he contributed a column of dramatic criticism to the New Haven "Courier-Journal." He spent two years working for the New York "Evening Post" and "Times" and writing plays, and another year abroad in Germany and Paris. Since 1914 he has been engaged in authorship. He is a fictionist of themes relating to the unconscious self and the social and psychological discords of temperaments in conflict with environment. Like D. H. Lawrence and Jules Romains, he has taken the normal substance of the novel into the field of abstraction, thereby projecting the subconscious mind to the foreground. One of his chief works, "Our America" (1919), aimed to create a concept of the United States founded on realities, not myths, and to crystallize the widespread but rather inarticulate emotion of revolt against existing American political and cultural conditions. His outstanding novels are "The Dark Mother" (1920) and "Rahab" (1922), in which he portrays a series of states of mind in his preoccupation with the unity of all life, seeing physical things in spiritual terms, a radical departure from established forms in American narrative writing; "City Block" (1922), consisting of connected short stories centered round polyglot types of metropolitan community life; and "Holiday" (1923), which depicts the psychological and emotional genesis of a Negro lynching in a small Southern town. Of lesser significance are "The Unwelcome Man" (1917), "Salvos" (1924), and "Chalk Face" (1924). In other fields, Waldo Frank has written "The Art of the Vieux Colombier" (1918), the story of Jacques Copeau that also embodies a survey of the modern French theatre; "Virgin Spain" (1926), an exhaustive study of Spanish culture, an edition of which in that language brought the author's name into wide note in Latin America and Spain; "Time Exposures" (1926), pen portraits of twenty men and women of prominence, first contributed to the "New Yorker"; and "The Rediscovery of America" (1929), in which he returns to the theme of "Our America." He is also co-author of "The Novel of Tomorrow" (1922), translator of Romains' "Lucienne" (1925), and has written a play, "New Year's Eve" (1929). He is ranked among the modern innovators of English prose. He has talent for "verbal orchestration," which is reflected in his sensitiveness to words that convey violence, insight and detonation, and in his forcible and resounding descriptions of scenes, explosive emotional effects, states of depression, and lyrical exaltations. His style, whose movement attains rhythm through a simple sentence structure, despite the burden of method and meaning imposed upon it, has been explained by Gorham B. Munson in "Waldo Frank—A Study" (1923) as an expression of his mobile temperament. "It (his temperament)," according to this biographer, "is attracted by fluxes rather than by static or architectural situations. It binds and grates when poured into an esthetic of geometrical fixations. Only by the discovery of an esthetic of mobility can it manifest satisfyingly its relation to the dynamic reality, to the objective world, to its eternal stimuli. Mobility is accomplished first of all by the abundant use of very active verbs. And in this Waldo Frank is in concord with the philological genius of the English language, with its steady push away from the passive and the reflexive." His works have attained an international vogue and have been translated into several European languages including Russian. "The Re-Discovery of America" appeared serially in French in "Europe," a Paris periodical, in Spanish in "La Revista de Occidente" of Madrid and in the "New Republic" of New York city. Mr. Frank was one of the founders and editors of "The Seven Arts" (1916–17); he is a contributing editor to the "New Republic," and "The Menorah Journal"; is American correspondent of "La Nouvelle Francaise" and "Europe" of Paris, and contributes as well to the leading journals of Latin America. He has lectured on modern art and literature at the New School for Social Research in New York city and at universities and forums throughout the United States. In 1929 he made an extended tour of Latin America, delivering some forty lectures in Spanish on the cultural life and spirit of the United States and on the problem of the relations between the two Americas. His addresses created a profound impression and were credited with influencing public opinion of the United States for the better. The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by the Peruvian National University of San Marcos. Mr. Frank is a Jew, but is not connected with any Jewish organization or synagogue. Swimming, boating and mountain climbing are his principal recreations, and a decided appreciation of music is expressed by his creditable playing of the 'cello. He was twice married (1), Dec. 20, 1916, to Margaret Naumburg, founder of the Walden School of New York city, by whom he had one child, Thomas Frank, and (2), Mar. 31, 1927, to Alma, daughter of Carl Magoon, of Manchester, N. H. By the second marriage he has a daughter, Michal Frank.

BROWN, Lawrason, physician, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 29, 1871, son of William Judson and Mary Louise (Lawrason) Brown, grandson of Charles and Anne Marie (Kelly) Brown, and a descendant of John Brown, who came from North Wales prior to 1730 and settled in Essex county, Va., near Fredericksburg. He was educated at Baltimore City College and John Hopkins University, being graduated A.B. at the latter in 1895, and M.D. in 1900. He began his professional career as assistant resident physician at the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, Saranac Lake, N. Y., under the preceptorship of Dr. Edward L. Trudeau (q.v.). The following year he was made resident physician of the institution, known now as the Trudeau Sanitarium; was visiting physician during 1912–14; chairman of the medical board during 1916–29, and is now consulting physician. He was also visiting physician of Reception Hospital, Saranac Lake, from 1901 to 1919. Dr. Brown made pulmonary diseases his special study and is the author of about one hundred articles in this field, and of the book, "Rules for Recovery from Pulmonary Tuberculosis" (1910). He was contract surgeon, U. S. A., during a part of the World war. He is a member of the Association of American Physicians, the American Climatological Association (president), National Tuberculosis Association (president), American Medical Association, American Sanitorium Association (president), American Public Health Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Beta Kappa societies, the Grolier Club, and Century Association of New York city. His hobby is collecting first editions of the American classics and of Robert L. Stevenson. He was married at Springhill, Va., Oct. 8, 1914, to Martha Lewis, daughter of Thomas C. Harris, of Raleigh, N. C.

FOWLER, Clarence Clisby, lawyer, was born at Lair, Harrison co., Ky., Apr. 23, 1883, son of William Anderson and Polly Ann (Righter) Fowler and grandson of William R. and Lucindy Watson (Anderson) Fowler. His father served throughout the civil war as a non-commissioned officer in Co. C, 19th Ky. volunteer infantry, Federal army, serving under Gen. George Morgan in the campaigns in eastern Kentucky and later under Gen. John A. McClernand at Vicksburg, in Louisiana, and in the Red River Valley in Arkansas. He was a large landowner in Harrison county. The son was graduated at the Jefferson Law School, Louisville, Ky., in 1906 with the degree LL.B., and at the New York University Law School in 1911 with the degree LL.M. After practicing in Kentucky for four years he removed to New York city. Since 1918 he has been special deputy superintendent of insurance of the state of New York and special attorney-general. He has conducted many cases for the insurance department of national and even international interest. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the New York Law Institute, the Kentucky Society of New York, the Bankers' Club, and the National Republican Club. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion a Methodist. His favorite recreations are hunting and golf. Mr. Fowler was married, Apr. 29, 1914, to Lila Marie, daughter of John Osborne Hall, financier and underwriter, of Hartford, Conn., and they have three children: Elizabeth Darlington, Harding Hall and William Anderson Fowler.

HARDMAN, Lamartine Griffin, 49th governor of Georgia (1927–..), was born in Harmony Grove township, Ga., Apr. 14, 1856, son of William Benjamin Johnson and Susan Elizabeth (Colquitt) Hardman. His father was a Baptist minister. He was graduated at the University of Georgia and received his medical degree at Georgia Medical College in 1877. After further training at the Bellevue and Polytechnic hospitals in New York city, the University of Pennsylvania Hospital and Guy's Hospital, London, he established a practice in Commerce, Ga., his home. With his brother, Dr. William B. Hardman, he built and conducted a hospital of modern equipment. From thriving practice extending throughout northeast Georgia, Dr. Hardman acquired sufficient capital to embark in a variety of business enterprises, becoming a manufacturer of cotton goods, a miller, a banker, a drug merchant and a scientific farmer on a large scale. He organized and operates the Harmony Grove Cotton Mills of Commerce, a prosperous concern which now has a capital approaching $1,000,000; a cottonseed oil plant to provide further manufacturing facilities for the raw products of this section; the Hardman Roller Mills, which mills wheat and other grains; the Nora Mills on the Chattahoochee river; the Northeastern Banking Co. of Commerce, operating on a capital of $100,000, of which he is president, and the Hardman Drug Co., a successful merchandizing undertaking. He also owns farm lands in a high state of cultivation in seven Georgia counties. As an agriculturist he has been specially successful in applying modern methods to the management of his farms. He installed tile drainage and makes a specialty of the culture of English walnuts; he also raises blooded livestock, swine and poultry on his farm near Valdosta, and on another maintains a dairy and one of the finest herds in the south. In 1900 Dr. Hardman was elected to the Georgia general assembly, and in 1907 to the state senate. He sponsored legislation relating to agricultural development, including bills requiring the state public schools to teach elementary agriculture and a request that the national congress send a commission to survey state lands needing drainage; and to public health benefits, providing for the free distribution of diphtheric anti-toxin, for free public treatment of hydrophobia by the Pasteur method, and for the creation of a state board of health. He was also joint author with W. A. Covington and W. J. Neel of the measure, adopted in 1908, which made Georgia a prohibition state. In 1926 he entered the Democratic contest for governor in face of Ku Klux Klan opposition, and was elected without Republican opposition, receiving a vote of 47,267. One of his first acts upon assuming office in June, 1927, was to sign a measure, then inoperative for lack of an appropriation, aiming to preserve racial integrity in Georgia. It required the registration of all inhabitants of Georgia, including records of race and descent, and made the issue of marriage licenses subject to an examination of such data of origin. Gov. Hardman is a leading layman of the Baptist denomination in Georgia and a trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky. He is chairman of the trustees of the State College of Agriculture, to which he donated a building, Hardman hall. He is also a director of the Georgia experiment station at Griffin, and a trustee of Shorter College at Rome, Ga. When in medical practice he was a prominent member of the Medical Association of Georgia, the Jackson County and Ninth District medical societies, and the Association of Surgeons of the Southern Railway. He was married, Mar. 26, 1907, to Emma Wiley, daughter of Jasper Newton Griffin, of Valdosta, and had four children, Lamartine Griffin, Josephine Staten, Sue Colquitt and Emma Griffin Hardman.

LEAHY, John William, lawyer, was born near Abbeyfeale, county Limerick, Ireland, Jan. 15, 1851, son of Thomas and Ellen (Hartnett) Leahy. His father, a native of county Kerry, Ireland, brought his family to the U. S. in 1863 and the son was reared on the family farm at Tiffin, O. He attended a select school in Tiffin, O., and spent two years at Heidelberg College, Tiffin. While teaching school for six years he studied law and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1881; later he was also admitted to practice in the U. S. district court. Opening a law office in Tiffin, he practiced alone until 1890; was associated with Thomas L. Majors, for five years and then practiced alone until 1903. During 1905–08 he had charge of the legal department of a business firm in Toledo, O., Detroit and Bay City, Mich., Fort Wayne, Ind., Mobile, Ala., and Havana, Cuba. Since 1909 he has practiced his profession in Cleveland, O. Mr. Leahy is a member of the American Bar Association, the International Bar Association, the United States Federation of Justice and the Academy of Political Science of New York City. He was a member of the League to Enforce Peace during its existence, and in 1919 a member of the platform committee of the Great Lakes congress for the League of Nations. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; has contributed to its publications and frequently delivers memorial addresses before its lodges. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion a Catholic. He possesses an analytical and logical mind, great patience, firmness and tact, and his dominating personal traits are stability, perseverance, broad mindedness, and love of truth and justice. He is a lover of nature and of all that is useful and beautiful in life, including literature, art and science. Mr. Leahy was twice married: (1) in 1882, to Anna Mueller, of Tiffin, who died in 1883, and (2) in 1893, to Marie, daughter of Michael Lawler. He has two daughters: Ellen M., wife of William J. Harshaw, of Cleveland, O., and Emma Louise Leahy.

GREGG, Donald, physician, was born in Hartford, Conn., June 4, 1880, son of James Bartlett and Mary (Needham) Gregg. His earliest paternal American ancestor was James Gregg, who came from Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1718, and settled at Londonderry, N. H., serving as captain of militia. His wife was Janet Cargill, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Janet Rankin; their son Hugh and his wife Sarah Lesley; their son Samuel and his wife Lydia Bartlett; their son James Bartlett Gregg and his wife Mary Bartlett Bailey, who were the grandparents of Donald Gregg. His father was pastor of the Windsor Avenue (Congregational) Church, Hartford, the First Church, Colorado Springs, Colo., and acting pastor of various churches in Massachusetts; secretary and trustee of Colorado College, which conferred upon him the degree of D.D.; and a director of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Donald Gregg received his preliminary education at Cutler Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1902, with the degree of A.B., and at Harvard Medical School in 1907, with the degree of M.D. In the latter year he began the practice of his profession in Boston, Mass. He was teaching fellow, Harvard Medical School, in 1909, assistant professor of tropical medicine, University of the Philippines, Manila, in 1911, and since 1921 he has been superintendent of the Channing Sanitarium, Wellesley, Mass. Dr. Gregg is a specialist in psychiatry and mental hygiene and has contributed numerous articles to medical journals. He is a member of the American Neurological Association, the American Psychiatrical Society; the New England Society of Psychiatry; the Massachusetts Society of Mental Hygiene (member of executive committee); the Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology (secretary); the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases; the Association for the Study of Internal Secretions; the American Medical Association; and the Massachusetts State Medical Society. He is also a member of the Harvard, St. Botolph and Union Boat clubs (Boston) and the Harvard Club (New York). His chief forms of recreation are golf and tramping. He was an oarsman for four years at Harvard College. He is a liberal Republican and a member of the Congregational church. He was married at Sherborn, Mass., Oct. 12, 1912, to Barbara, daughter of Dr. Walter Channing (q.v.) of Brookline, Mass.

HARPER, Robert Almer, botanist, was born in Le Claire, Scott co., Ia., Jan. 21, 1862, son of Rev. Almer and Eunice (Thomson) Harper. His father was a Congregational minister who was in charge of a church at Port Byron, Ill., for thirty years. The son was graduated at Oberlin College in 1886, and received the degree of A.M. from the same institution five years later. He took post-graduate courses at Johns Hopkins University in 1888–89, and at the University of Bonn during 1894–96, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the latter in 1896. He was professor of Greek and Latin at Gates College during 1886–88; instructor in science at Lake Forest Academy, 1889–91, and professor of botany and geology in Lake Forest University during 1891–98. In the latter year he became professor of botany in the University of Wisconsin, and since 1911 has held the chair of botany at Columbia University, New York city. Prof. Harper's special botanical researches have been in the physiology of lower plants, cytology of the fungi, fertilization in mildews, cell and nuclear division in slime molds and morphogenesis in the algæ. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Botanical Society of America, of which he was president during 1904–06 and again in 1916, the Phytopathological Society, and the Deutsche Botanisches Gesellschaft. He was twice married (1) June 25, 1899, to Alice Jean, daughter of John Alexander McQueen of McQueen, Ill., who died in 1908 and (2) Jan. 2, 1918, to Helen, daughter of Lewis Sherman of Milwaukee, Wis. He has one son by his second marriage: Robert Sherman Harper.

LEFFINGWELL, Ernest de Koven, geologist, explorer and horticulturist, was born at Knoxville, Ill., Jan. 13, 1875, son of Charles Wesley and Elizabeth (Francis) Leffingwell and a descendant of Lieut. Thomas Leffingwell, who came from England about 1636, and was leader of the colony which settled at Norwich, Conn. His father was an Episcopal minister and the founder and principal of several private schools in the

South prior to the opening of the civil war, and during that conflict was vice-president of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Military Institute. He was later ordained to the Protestant Episcopal ministry, and after serving as assistant at St. James' Church, Chicago, founded St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill., and continued as its rector for more than half a century. He was also rector and founder of St. Alban's School for Boys. From 1879 to 1900 he was editor of "The Living Church" (Chicago), a weekly religious newspaper; since 1908 he has been a resident of Pasadena, Calif. Ernest de Koven Leffingwell received his preliminary education at the Racine (Wis.) grammar school. He was graduated at Trinity College in 1895, with the degree of A.B., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1898, and he took post-graduate work at the University of Chicago. In 1897 he became teacher in St. Alban's School, Knoxville, Ill., continuing two years in that relation. He was geologist of the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition, 1901–02, and joint leader (with Ejnar Mikkelsen) of the Anglo-American polar expedition of 1906–07. During 1906–14 he was engaged in explorations on the north shore of Alaska. He is the author of "Canning River Region, Alaska" (professional paper No. 109, United States Geological Survey). His chief researches have been in connection with the geology of arctic Alaska, and are given chiefly in the above paper. He has been engaged in horticultural pursuits at Whittier, Calif., since 1916, specializing in walnuts, citrus fruit and pears. During the Spanish-American war he served as able seaman on the U. S. S. "Oregon." He is an honorary member of the Chicago Yacht Club and a patron of the Chicago Geographical Society. He has been awarded the Patron's gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society (1922) and the Daly gold medal of the American Geographical Society (January, 1923). He is honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society and corresponding member of the Explorers' Club. He holds membership in the Midwick Country Club (Los Angeles), and finds his chief recreation in golf and amateur radio. He was married at Evanston, Ill., Jan. 12, 1916, to Anna, daughter of Joseph C. Meany of the International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill. He has one child, Ann Leffingwell.

BRUNER, James Dowden, educator, was born near Leitchfield, Ky., May 19, 1864, son of Isaac Willis and Maggie Ellen (Rogers) Bruner, and grandson of Peter Bruner, who was a native of Danville, Ky., and a soldier in the Mexican war. His father was a Baptist minister, college president and superintendent of an orphan's home. The son attended Georgetown College in Kentucky; was graduated at Franklin (Ind.) College in 1888 with the degree of A.B.; studied in Paris and Florence during 1892–93, and received from Johns Hopkins University the degree of Ph.D. in 1894. He began his professional career in 1885 as instructor in Latin in Georgetown College; was instructor in French and German in Franklin College in 1887–89, and in the Cary's Boys' School, Baltimore, Md., in 1890–91; assistant professor and professor of romance languages at the University of Illinois in 1893–95; assistant professor of romance language and literature at the University of Chicago in 1895–99, serving as acting head in 1895–97. In 1901 he joined the faculty of the University of North Carolina, serving as associate professor of romance language and literature during 1901–05, and professor during 1905–09. He was for five years president of Chowan College, Murfreesboro, N. C., and president of Daughters' College, Harrodsburg, Ky., from 1915 to 1917. During the ensuing five years he was head of the department of English and teacher of French in the Kentucky State Normal School at Richmond. He was professor of romance languages in Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill., in 1921–22, and since the latter year has been professor of romance languages at Carson and Newman College, Jefferson City, Tenn. In addition to his professional duties he is a director in the Transylvania Insurance Co. of Louisville, Ky. In 1913 he was vice-president of the North Carolina Baptist convention. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America and Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He is the author of "The Pistoiese Dialect" (1894); "Studies in Victor Hugo's Dramatic Characters" (1908); "Racine's Greek Masterpieces—Iphigénie, Andromaque, and Phèdre" (1922); "The Tragic Drama of Racine" (1923); "Racine's Biblical Masterpieces, Esther and Athalie" (1923), and numerous contributions on literary and philological subjects to magazines. He also edited Chateaubriand's "Le Dernier Abencerage" (1903); Feuillet's "Le Jeune Homme Pauvre" (1904); Victor Hugo's "Hernani" (1906), and Corneille's "Le Cid" (1908). He has pursued advanced work during three periods of study abroad, and in 1917 the degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by Georgetown (Ky.) College. He was married Dec. 19, 1894, to Elizabeth Cutting, daughter of Dr. D. H. Cooley, a Baptist preacher of Morgan Park, Chicago, Ill. They have had three children: James Willis, Arthur Cutting, and Lee Moulton Bruner.

MUSSEY, Ellen Spencer, lawyer, was born at Geneva, Ashtabula co., O., May 13, 1850, daughter of Platt R. and Persis (Duty) Spencer. Her father was the author of the Spencerian system of penmanship and a notable philanthropist. She attended Lake Erie Seminary, Painesville, O., Rockford (Ill.), Seminary, and at the age of twenty years went to Washington, D. C., to become principal of the ladies' department of the Spencerian Business College. She was married June 14, 1871, to Gen. Reuben Delavan Mussey, an eminent lawyer and a man of broad sympathies and literary attainments. The marriage was one of singular happiness, and under her husband's direction she studied law. During his protracted illness, she conducted his office work with ability, and upon his recovery she assisted him until his death in May, 1892. Mrs. Mussey was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in the year 1893 and to the U. S. supreme court in the year 1896, and she has appeared before the supreme court and the court of appeals of the District of Columbia and the U. S. supreme court and the U. S. court of claims. Her practice is extremely varied and relates chiefly to real estate and business, private and public international law. She has rendered able service to widows with estates for investment, foreign clients with financial interests in America and foreign legations, notably as attorney for the legations of Sweden and Norway for twenty-five years. After the death of Gen. Mussey, the first attorney of the American Red Cross, Mrs. Mussey was requested by Clara Barton to succeed him, and during the period of the Spanish-American war her services were especially valuable. She was acting chairman of the American Red Cross committee for the District of Columbia which cared for the sick at Camp Alger, Fort Myer and Fortress Monroe, bringing about a number of reforms and establishing diet kitchens, where specially prescribed food was prepared for various classes of patients. Mrs. Mussey is an active club woman, serving for a time as president of the Legion of Loyal Women; state chairman of correspondence for the District of Columbia of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; national counsellor for the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Union Veteran Legion, and chairman of the committee on the legal status of women, National Council of Women. Her chief purposes have been to secure for women the broadest educational opportunities, especially in professional schools and the same domestic and property rights as men. She secured the appropriation for public kindergartens in the District of Columbia, and served six years on the board of education of the District of Columbia. She was largely responsible for the erection of a building in Washington for the First Colored Society of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), and for the courses in industrial, kindergarten and religious instruction given at that mission. The chief rôle of Mrs. Mussey is that of founder and dean of a school of law. As women were not admitted to the law schools of Washington, D. C., she opened a women's law class in 1896, with lecture courses by the foremost authorities on law. The success of this undertaking led to the incorporation in the spring of 1898 of the Washington College of Law, at first primarily for women, with a corps of notable instructors and Mrs. Mussey as dean. Under her administration the institution attained a high rank with excellent standards of instruction. In 1913 she retired from the deanship and was succeeded by Miss Emma M. Gillett, who had assisted in founding the college. Mrs. Mussey is a member of the American Bar Association and the Daughters of the American Revolution (vice-president general). She was chairman of the women citizen's committee for the 36th national G.A.R. encampment, Washington, D. C., in 1902, and delegate to the International Council of Women, Stockholm, Sweden, in September, 1911. The degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon her by the Washington College of Law. She has had two sons: Spencer, deceased, and William H. Mussey, electrical and mechanical engineer, who is an officer in the Pullman Co., Chicago.

McGLACHLIN, Edward Fenton, Jr., soldier, was born at Fond du Lac, Wis., June 9, 1868, son of Edward Fenton and Mary Eliza (Lawrence) McGlachlin. His father served in the 1st Wis. infantry during the civil war, and was taken prisoner at Chickamauga. The son was appointed to the U. S. military academy and was graduated in 1889, and commissioned additional second lieutenant, 3rd artillery. He was stationed at Washington barracks, D. C., and with the 5th artillery at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Ft. Canby, Wash., and Alcatraz Island, Calif., until 1892. In 1893 he was graduated at the Engineer School, Willetts Point, N. Y., where he took the course in submarine mining, and was cited as "competent to take full charge of the submarine defense of a harbor." He served for a year at Alcatraz Island and Ft. Mason, and in 1896 was graduated at the artillery school, Ft. Monroe, Va. During 1896–99 he was on duty in New York harbor at Fts. Hamilton, Hancock and Wadsworth, for about two years of this time as regimental adjutant or quartermaster. On June 1, 1897, he was promoted first lieutenant, 1st artillery, but was transferred back to the 5th artillery on July 9. In 1898 he was with the siege artillery at Tampa, Fla., preparing for service in Cuba, in charge of ammunition supply. He then served at Fort Sheridan, Ill., during 1899–1901, and on Feb. 2, 1901, was promoted captain, artillery corps. During 1904–07 he commanded the 28th battery in the Philippine Islands, participating in the third Sulu campaign. For his services at Bud Dajo, Jolo Island, he was specially mentioned in orders. Promoted major, 4th field artillery, Aug. 12, 1907, he commanded a battalion of that regiment at Vancouver barracks, Wash., until July, 1909. He commanded the recruit depot at Ft. McDowell, Angel Island, Calif., during 1909–11, and the 2nd field artillery at Vancouver barracks, Wash., to 1913. On Dec. 27, 1912, he was promoted lieutenant colonel, and in 1913–14 again served in the Philippines, being chief of artillery in the Bataan peninsula maneuvers against Corregidor Island and having charge of the transportation of troops between Manila and Bataan peninsula. During 1914–16 he was on duty with the 5th field artillery at Ft. Sill, Okla., serving at the same time on the field artillery board and as commandant of the School of Fire for Field Artillery. During the Mexican border troubles (1914–15) he commanded a field artillery battalion at Naco, Ariz. He took the field officers' training course at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., in 1916. In the summer of 1916 he commanded a battalion of the 5th field artillery at Brownsville, Tex., and organized and commanded the 8th field artillery at Ft. Bliss, Tex., being promoted colonel, field artillery, July 1, 1916. After he graduated at the army war college in 1917, he organized and commanded the 10th field artillery regiment at Douglas, Ariz. Commissioned brigadier general Aug. 5, 1917, he organized the 165th brigade, field artillery, 90th division, at Camp Travis, Tex., and commanded it until December. He then commanded the 57th field artillery brigade, 32nd division, at Camp MacArthur, Tex., until February, 1918, when he was ordered to the A.E.F. in France, becoming chief of artillery, 1st army corps, commanding 66th field artillery brigade. On Apr. 12, 1918, he was commissioned major general, national army. He was soon thereafter assigned as chief of artillery, first army, in command of the entire first army artillery, which later comprised about 9,000 officers, 65,000 men and 3,800 cannon. He held this command until after the armistice, participating in the Aisne-Marne, the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives. After the armistice he commanded the 1st division, A.E.F., in the army of occupation in Luxemburg and Germany, and in the United States at Camp Meade, Md., until Sept. 30, 1919, when he was placed in command of the 7th division at Camp Funston, Kans. For two short periods he commanded the army of occupation. On Jan. 13, 1920, he was commissioned brigadier general U. S. army, and on July 6, 1921, was assigned as commandant of the army war college, Washington, D. C. He was awarded the distinguished service medal, was decorated with the order of Commander of the Legion of Honor and was awarded the Croix de Guerre and the victory medal. He was also cited by French general headquarters for his remarkable command of the artillery of the first army. His name was placed on the initial list of eligibles for the general staff, and he was a member of the selecting board for the appointment of emergency officers in the regular army. On April 1, 1922, he was appointed major general, U. S. army, and on Nov. 2, 1923, was retired from active service at his own request. Gen. McGlachlin is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington and the Masonic fraternity. He was married at Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1892, to Louisa Harrison, daughter of Comr. Richard Chew, U. S. N., and had three children: Fenton Harrison; Helen Olcott, wife of Maj. John E. Hatch, U. S. A., and Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. Joseph C. Odell, U. S. A.

SANBORN, Cyrus Ashton Rollins, archaeologist, was born in Rochester, N. H., Mar. 13, 1882, son of George Hobbs and Lillian Knight (Hodgdon) Sanborn. The founder of the family in America was William Sanborn, or Samborne, who migrated from Hampshire, England, in 1630, settling in Hampton, N. H. He took part in King Philip's war and King William's war. From William Sanborn and his wife Mary Moulton, the line is through their son Josiah, who married Anna Moulton; their son William who married Elizabeth Dearborn; their son Ezekiel who married Elizabeth Melcher; their son Ezekiel who married Abigail Burleigh; their son Ezekiel, who married Abigail Chamberlain; and their son Cyrus King Sanborn who married Sarah Hilton Hobbs, and was the grandfather of Cyrus Sanborn. He received his preliminary education at the Latin School of Somerville, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard University in 1905. He afterwards studied at the American School of Classical Studies, Greece, and at the University of Munich, Germany. From Harvard University he received the degree of M.A. in 1908. He began his professional career in Greece, where he made archaeological studies and researches with Mr. B. H. Hill. From 1909 to 1911 he was Norton Fellow; Sheldon Traveling Fellow (both from Harvard University); Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies, at Athens; and Fellow, Archaeological Institute of America. During these years he was engaged in study and excavation in Greece. He was acting secretary of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens in 1911–12, and assistant to the classical department of the Boston museum of fine arts in 1913. He was scientific secretary to Mr. James Loeb in Munich, Germany, in 1913–14, and in a portion of the latter year assisted Mr. B. H. Hill in making excavations at Corinth, Greece. During 1914–15 he was for six months assistant in the classical department of the Boston museum of fine arts, and from 1915 to 1920 was assistant curator of the Egyptian section of the University museum of Philadelphia. These years were spent chiefly in archaeological work in Egypt at Gizeh, Memphis and Dendera, as a member of the Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., Egyptian expedition of the University museum. For a portion of that period, in 1918–19, he acted also as executive secretary of the American Red Cross commission, Palestine, with Dr. John H. Finley. In 1920–21 he assisted in explorations and excavations in Egypt and Ethiopia, with Dr. George A. Reisner. In the latter year he was appointed librarian of the Boston museum of fine arts. From 1920 to 1923 he was also publication secretary of the Harvard University-Boston museum of fine arts Egyptian expedition. In April, 1925, he was appointed secretary of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass. Mr. Sanborn has delivered a great many lectures on excavating in Egypt and other subjects before the students and faculties of colleges and universities. He is a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, the Andiron Club of New York city, and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was married Dec. 24, 1924, to Agnes Goldman, of New York city, and they have a daughter, Sarah Judith Sanborn.

SMITH, Alfred Emanuel, 45th and 47th governor of New York (1919–20, 1923–28), was born in New York city, Dec. 30, 1873, son of Alfred Emanuel and Catherine (Mulvehill) Smith. His father, a truck driver, died when the boy was twelve years old and his childhood was fraught with hardship and struggle. He attended the St. James' parochial school, winning in his eleventh year a medal for elocution, sold newspapers and worked in a fish market and as shipping clerk for a Brooklyn steam pump firm. Early in his career he became interested in local politics, joined a Democratic club, and before he was twenty-one made campaign speeches. Possessed of a magnetic personality, friendly disposition and genial humor, he made friends easily and soon became a factor to be reckoned with in political contests. At twenty-two he became a clerk in the office of the commissioner of jurors and in 1903 his affiliation with Tammany Hall led to his nomination for the state assembly. In his twelve years in the legislature he acquired a profound knowledge of the government of New York state and laid the foundation for his subsequent political success. He was majority leader and chairman of the ways and means committee of the assembly in 1911, and minority leader subsequently. As vice-chairman of a legislative commission which investigated factory conditions following a fire in New York, he introduced remedial measures and secured a recodification of the state's labor laws, which was used as a model elsewhere. The child welfare act adopted in 1914 was largely the result of his efforts. As a member of the constitutional convention of 1915, he introduced an amendment repealing section 4 of article IX, prohibiting the state from using its credit or money for schools under the control of a religious denomination. His work in the convention greatly enhanced his reputation and standing in the state and drew from its chairman, Elihu Root, the tribute that "Of all men in the convention Mr. Smith is the best informed on the business of the state of New York." He was elected sheriff of New York county in 1915 and was the last incumbent to receive a salary of $12,000 per year and one-half of the fees collected; during his two years as sheriff his income from fees alone was $105,000. He was president of the board of aldermen of New York city in 1918, resigning that office upon his nomination as Democratic candidate for governor. In the election he defeated Governor Whitman by 14,919 votes. While governor he had to contend with the hostility of a Republican assembly. Following so closely the World war, his administration was occupied with problems of unusual magnitude and complexity, including the disorganization of industry, wide-spread unemployment, strikes, the reabsorption in industry of 400,000 returned soldiers, and inadequate housing facilities. To assist in the solution of these problems Governor Smith appointed a non-partisan reconstruction commission, headed by Abram I. Elkus (q.v.), which proposed a comprehensive program of legislation including the imposition of a state income tax to offset the revenue loss due to the adoption of prohibition and a complete reorganization of the state government. He called a special session of the legislature in 1919 to ratify the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal constitution and another extra session in 1920 to pass laws to prevent rent profiteering and to encourage building. He vetoed the so-called Lusk committee laws fixing a loyalty test for public school teachers, requiring private schools to obtain licenses, and empowering the appellate division of the supreme court to order stricken from election ballots the names of nominees of parties whose platforms did not harmonize with the constitution. He sought re-election in 1920 but was defeated by Nathan L. Miller by 74,919 votes, although he ran 1,000,000 votes ahead of the Democratic national ticket. Governor Miller also appointed him a member of the Port of New York Authority and President Wilson made him a member of the U. S. board of Indian commissioners. An attempt by William Randolph Hearst, one of Smith's severest critics, to win the gubernational nomination in 1922 drew the former governor again into the political arena and he was elected governor over Governor Miller by nearly 386,000 majority. Again he was in conflict with a Republican assembly, but his own party controlled the senate. The outstanding features of his second term were a bond issued of $45,000,000 for a bonus to each World war soldier, sailor and marine; a bond issue of $50,000,000 to improve state hospitals; repeal of the Mullen-Gage state prohibition enforcement act and an appeal to congress to modify the Volstead act. In 1924 he ran for governor of New York again, defeating Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican nominee, by 108,000 votes and was re-elected in 1926. During his third and fourth terms Governor Smith continued his fight with a hostile legislature for social reforms. He took a firm stand against the leasing or sale of the water power resources of the state to private interests, advocating instead the creation of a state power authority to develop these resources and sell the power to private companies for distribution. In 1925, in spite of strong Republican opposition, he secured legislative approval of four proposed constitutional amendments, later ratified by the voters, providing (1) for an expenditure of $100,000,000 over ten years for the construction of and improvements to state institutions; (2) making detailed changes in the judicial system; (3) reorganization of the state government; and (4) for a bond issue of $300,000,000 for the elimination of railroad grade crossings, the state to bear one-fourth of the cost. He also called a special session of the state legislature in 1925 to reconsider the public park program of the state, and secured in 1926 a distribution of a $10,000,000 bond issue for state parks in accordance with his own program. In 1925, in accordance with the constitutional amendment already passed, the legislature approved measures he had urged, providing for a thorough reorganization of the state government along lines recommended by an unofficial commission headed by Charles Evans Hughes. The reforms, which became effective Jan. 1, 1927, reduced the number of elective state officers to four (governor, lieutenant-governor, comptroller and attorney-general) and the number of departments and independent commissions and boards from 180 to 18. Following this reorganization he created a governor's cabinet, consisting of the department heads, to assist him in the business of state. Noteworthy political events of his third and fourth terms were a referendum on the modification of the national prohibition law which resulted in a majority of nearly 1,200,000 votes for modification, the adoption of modern business methods

in administering the affairs of state, by the inauguration of many social welfare, education and judicial reforms, and by largely increased expenditures for public schools, prisons, hospitals and charitable institutions. Throughout his eight years as governor, he extended "executive clemency" (pardons, commutations of sentence, restorations to citizenship and respites in capital cases) to some 2,000 cases. The chief elements of Gov. Smith's success were his unrivaled mastery of the state's business, his policy of making direct appeal to the voters to mobilize public sentiment in support of measures he deemed essential to the best interests of the state, and his ability to inspire confidence in the soundness of his judgment on public questions. He was the Democratic candidate for the presidential nomination in 1928, but opposition to his selection was offered on three grounds—that he favored modification of the national prohibition act, that he was a Roman Catholic and that he was a member of Tammany Hall. On the religious issue Governor Smith had made clear his view of the proper relation between church and state in 1927 in his reply to an open letter from Charles Clinton Marshall (q.v.), in which the latter called attention to points of conflict between the policy of the Roman Catholic Church and the constitutional order of the United States and invited Governor Smith, in view of his prospective selection as the Democratic standard bearer in 1928 to express his attitude on this question. The governor answered with a masterly statement of his creed as a Roman Catholic, prepared with the aid of Father Duffy, denying that there was any conflict between loyalty to the church and loyalty to the state and asserting in effect, that he recognized no authority in his church to interfere with the affairs of state. At the national convention in Houston, Tex., he was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 847⅔ votes out of a total of 1,100, with a platform which pledged the party and its nominees to "an honest effort to enforce the eighteenth amendment and all other provisions of the federal constitution and all laws enacted pursuant thereto," but Governor Smith expressed his belief that the national prohibition law should be modified. The result was 87 electoral votes for Smith and 444 for Mr. Hoover; he lost his own state by over 100,000 plurality. On the expiration of his gubernatorial term he wrote his autobiography "Up to Now" and engaged in business pursuits in New York city, as president of a building corporation and director of the County Trust Co. In 1929 he served with President Coolidge and Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, as trustees of a $6,000,000 trust fund left by Conrad Hubert. Governor Smith holds the honorary degree of LL.D. from Manhattan College (1919), and from Fordham (1918) and Columbia universities (1926) and he was awarded the Laetare medal by the University of Notre Dame in 1929. He was married, May 6, 1900, to Catherine A. Dunn, of New York city. They have five children: Alfred Emanuel, Emily, wife of Maj. John Adams Warner, Catherine, wife of Francis Quillinan, Arthur and Walter Smith.

BARTLETT, G[eorge Frederic] Hunter, business executive, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 24, 1856, only son of Dr. Frederic William and Adelia (Hunter) Bartlett, and a descendant of Robert Bartlett, who came over from England, to the Plymouth Colony in the ship "Anne" in 1623. His wife was Mary Warren and from them the descent is through Benjamin and Sarah (Brewster) Bartlett, Ichabod and Elizabeth (Waterman) Bartlett, Joseph and Dorothy (Wadsworth) Bartlett, Uriah and Susanna (Cook) Bartlett and Uriah and Olive (Holmes) Bartlett, who were G. Hunter Bartlett's grandparents. He was prepared for college at the Heathcote School in Buffalo and was graduated Ph.B. at Yale University in 1879. After a year of architectural study and practice, he entered the medical school of the University of Buffalo when he received the medical degree in 1883. Instead of practicing medicine, he took a course in a business college and became assistant to his father-in-law, Charles W. Evans, who was administrator of the William Peacock estate. Upon the death of Mr. Evans in 1889, Dr. Bartlett was made agent and attorney-in-fact for the heirs and was also manager of the Evans (grain) elevators and a director of the Western (grain) Elevating Association. He has been particularly successful in the purchase and development of real estate in the business section of Buffalo. He has invented various mechanical devices, one of which, patented in 1878, was a link of fusible metal as a fire protection device in a generator for producing ozone by the oxidation of phosphorus, used by his father for disinfecting and deodorizing sick rooms. It was one of the first patents in which fusible metal, indispensable in the sprinkler systems of today, was used for fire protection. He also invented an improved router plane sold to the Stanley Rule & Level Co. His hobbies are photography and wood and metal working. He is a joint author with his wife and father-in-law of a "History of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo" (1903), and author of "Andrew and Joseph Ellicott: The Plans of Washington City and The Village of Buffalo" (1922), "York Hall at Yale" (1927) and several historical papers. He is a member of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo Historical Society (board of managers), Buffalo Public Library (life member), Associated Industries of New York State, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, York Hall (Yale chapter of Chi Phi fraternity) and the Saturn and University clubs. In religion he is an Episcopalian and in politics a Republican. He was married, April 18, 1883, to Alice Mary, daughter of Charles Worthington Evans, of Buffalo, and has two children: Virginia, wife of G. Raynolds Stearns, Jr., and Evans Ellicott Bartlett.

MEIKLEJOHN (mēk′-ĕl-jŏn), **Alexander**, eighth president of Amherst College (1912–23), exponent of a liberalized educational system, was born at Rochdale, England, February 3, 1872, son of James and Elizabeth (France) Meiklejohn, of Scotch descent. He came to America with his parents in 1880, prepared for college at the high school of Pawtucket, R. I., and was graduated at Brown University in 1893, receiving the degrees of A.M. from Brown in 1895, and Ph.D. from Cornell in 1897. He became instructor in philosophy at Brown University in 1897, assistant professor in 1899, associate professor in 1903, and professor of logic and metaphysics in 1906. At Brown the course he gave in logic was one of the most popular at the university. He was dean of the university from 1901 until he was elected president of Amherst College. His tenure of that office occasioned a controversy as to methods of teaching that was echoed throughout the entire American educational world. At the time of his inauguration in 1912 he was described as the "youngest college head with the oldest ideas in the country." In accepting the presidency he told the Amherst board of trustees that he believed in experiment in education and that he was out of sympathy with certain traditions that prevailed at Amherst and other American colleges. His policies, which departed from the beaten track of established educational practice, were apparently accepted by the trustees and faculty. He sought to reform the old classroom curriculum, which he regarded as mistakenly based on the belief that the acquisition by a student of certain required subjects constituted an adequate education without regard to whether such studies stimulated a student's independent thinking, by establishing methods of teaching designed to promote critical thought among the students. He defined a "liberal college," which he sought to make Amherst, as a place for intellectual training, with instruction intended to be radically different from that given in a technical or professional school. He maintained firmly that it should endow the student with a stock of ideas and scientific principles, be a creator of culture, awaken curiosity and inquiry by experiment and investigation, gratify instinctive cravings of the mind, and direct the mental activities thus energized into channels valuable to human experience. Though president, he conducted classes himself, following the Socratic method in classroom exercises. His administration extended latitude to the students in the control of their activities and conduct by the creation of a student council responsible for student behavior affecting the college name. One of the conspicuous features of his policies was the emphasis placed on the social science group of studies established by him. Studies in this field, as well as in the field of philosophy related to it, which formerly had been restricted to advanced classes, were made part of a freshman's course. It was objected that this change led to the neglect of other studies, both of a disciplinary and an informative character that were needed to establish a solid basis for a liberal education in the old conception of the phrase. From this viewpoint the new courses failed to supply the discipline provided under the old system. Differences developed between Pres. Meiklejohn and the trustees and the faculty. Older teachers were at cross purposes with young instructors of progressive ideas who were enthusiastic adherents of his policies. Despite these differences Amherst under his direction became in a decade the most distinctive of all the smaller New England colleges and developed a remarkable student body. In the summer of 1923 the conflict culminated in a demand for his resignation, due to the unbending hostility of the entire board of trustees and a majority of the faculty to his policies. Administrative as well as educational and personal problems were involved. His system was an experiment in education entailing an integration of new courses, new men and new relationships with the best of the older practice, and the two had failed to unify. Eight of the professors resigned with him and twelve seniors and one post-graduate student refused to accept their diplomas at the commencement exercises as a protest against his forced resignation. Dr. Meiklejohn removed to New York on leaving Amherst and entered the literary field as a contributor to the periodical press. Since February 1926 he has been Brithingham professor of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin, and jointly with that position has also been chairman of the university's experimental college since September, 1927. The latter was established in 1926 to develop better methods for study and teaching in the freshman and sophomore years, and has so far functioned as a temporary segregation of a number of students, to whom the utmost latitude in methods is accorded to achieve its aim. The experiment has had three main objects, the first being greater integration of the materials to be studied by freshmen and sophomores, the second, more informality in the teaching procedure, and the third, greater socialization of the student. The first, involving the problem of the curriculum, was sought in a course of study that departed widely from the separate subjects of the regular syllabus, and the second in placing the teaching on the basis of a free and informal contact between immature and mature minds. The teaching is individual rather than collective and is directed towards stimulating the student to develop his own powers of initiative and self-guidance in study. He is free to do his own work and develop his own intelligence, with the close personal guidance and criticism of a mentor who knows what his pupil is doing. The third object relates to living conditions and surroundings that make the student a conscious participant in the intellectual and social life of a group rather than an isolated individual attending classes. To achieve this relation students are required to live in one dormitory in which the advisers have their offices. A feature of the program which has developed since the course was formulated are the regional studies, in which a student selects some community, usually his home district, for special investigation. The experimental college under Dr. Meiklejohn has been credited with making definite progress towards creating a scheme of instruction that may serve as a foundation for a new procedure in teaching the liberal arts. His views on education are elaborated in two books, "The Liberal College" (1920), and "Freedom of the College" (1923). The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Amherst in 1913, and LL.D. by Williams in 1912, Mt. Holyoke in 1912, Brown in 1913, Allegheny in 1915, and the University of Vermont in 1916. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society (president, 1923), American Psychological Association, and the Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Theta Delta Chi fraternities. Dr. Meiklejohn was married, June 14, 1902, to Nannine A. La Villa.

THOMSEN-VON COLDITZ, Grambow, surgeon, was born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21, 1877, son of Julius and Ida (Schloesser) Thomsen-von Colditz. His father was a native of Mecklenburg who went to Mexico City, in 1872 and to Chicago in 1874. The son received his preparatory education at the Dresden Gymnasium, Germany, the Lewis Institute in Chicago, and at Rush Medical College. He was graduated M.D. at Loyola University in 1902, and engaged in post-graduate study at New York University. He specialized in eye, ear, nose, and throat work at the University of Heidelberg where he was assistant at the university eye clinic under Prof. Th. Leber. He also attended clinics at Vienna, Munich, and Strassburg universities. He began the practice of medicine at Mt. Clemens, Mich., in 1902. He taught at New York University in 1903, at Loyola University in 1906, and at the University of Illinois, Chicago Polyclinic and Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College in 1907. He began the special practice of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in Chicago in 1907, and has won an extensive reputation in that field. He is attending otologist and rhino-laryngologist at the Evang. Deaconess Hospital and the Chicago Home for Young Girls, and attending ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist at Olivet Dispensary. Aside from his medical activities Dr. Thomsen-von Colditz finds his chief recreations in golf, tennis, riding and fencing and is very fond of foreign travel. In the World war period he was chief surgeon for the surgical hospital No. 48, in the medical reserve corps, U. S. army, with the rank of major. In 1925 he was graduated as flight surgeon at the U. S. army school of aviation medicine, and since 1930 he has served as lieutenant colonel in the medical reserve corps and commanding officer of the eleventh general hospital, U. S. army. Colonel Thomsen-von Colditz is a trustee of the Olivet Institute, director of the Cook County (Ill.) Reserve Officers Association, fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, and member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Ophthalmological Society, Chicago Laryngological and Otological Society, Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, Army and Navy Intelligence Association, Chicago Athletic Association, and the Physicians, Sojourners, Army and Navy, Lincoln Park Trapshooting, and Evanston Golf clubs. He is a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago and the Field Museum of Natural History. He is a Shriner and member of the Medinah Temple in the Masonic Order. Politically he is a Republican and in religion a Lutheran. He was married, Dec. 3, 1912, to Ruth, daughter of J. H. Ware, of Chicago, and has three children: Elizabeth Louise, Herbert and Paul Thomsen-von Colditz.

PACK, Charles Lathrop, forester and economist, was born at Lexington, Mich., May 7, 1857, son of George Willis and Frances (Farman) Pack. His first paternal American ancestor was George Pack (1634–1704) who emigrated from England and settled near Elizabeth, N. J., being one of the original founders of Elizabeth Town. From him and his wife, Elizabeth, the line is traced through their son Job and his wife Elizabeth Marsh; their son Job; his son George and his wife Philotte Greene; and their son George Pack and his wife Maria Lathrop, who were the grandparents of Charles Lathrop Pack. He was educated in the public schools and in Brooke School, Cleveland, O., and then went abroad to study forestry in the Black Forest of Germany. Upon his return he spent several years in explorations throughout Canada, northwest Louisiana and Mississippi and was among the first to discover that the yellow pine forests of the South were immune from injury by forest fires. At about this time Jay Gould paid him what was then considered an unusually large fee for expert forestry advice, this being the first recorded fee of such a character. An owner of standing pine since his boyhood, and interested also in forest and water conservation, Mr. Pack was among the first to assume leadership in the conservation of America's natural resources. When the first governors' conference took place at the White House in May 1907, Pres. Roosevelt invited him to attend as a conservation expert. Later, the president made him one of the national conservation commissioners and he has since attended nearly every important conference on conservation. With Gifford Pinchot, Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University and some others, he organized the National Conservation Association. In 1913 he was elected president of the National Conservation Congress and was reëlected the following year. From 1916 to 1922 (voluntarily retired) he was president of the American Forestry Association and was a director of that organization for a longer period. Through his study and perception of conservation problems, he was prompted to organize the national war garden commission (president, 1916–19) before the United States entered the World war, and he thus contributed enormously to the success of the allies. His purpose was to stimulate the planting of a million home-gardens in 1917. The commission's figures, based on a nation-wide survey, indicated that the actual number of war gardens thus directly or indirectly inspired, was in excess of 3,000,000 with an output valued at \$350,000,000. In 1918, the products of these gardens were worth \$525,000,000. In order to place the home-gardening movement on a more permanent basis, the national bureau of education, in the later year, organized the United States school garden army, in which 1,500,000 boys and girls were inlisted and 20,000 acres of unproductive home and vacant lots converted into productive land. President Wilson appropriated \$250,000 from the national security and defense appropriation that this work might be carried on without difficulty. From its inception until 1919, when it ended its war work, Mr. Pack headed the national war garden commission. He devised a plan for replanting the forest areas of Great Britain, France and Belgium devastated by warfare and cut for war needs, and in 1920 led a movement for contributing American tree seeds for this purpose. These seeds being successfully grown and more being needed, he in 1921 and 1922 personally donated hundreds of millions of American tree seeds to these countries with additional donations to Italy. As a result Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy will be largely reforested with American trees. He is widely known as an authority not only on forestry conservation and food production, but also on economic and fiscal subjects. He took an active part in the "sound money" movement and was the youngest member of the Indianapolis National Monetary Commission and is a fellow of the National Institute of Social Sciences of New York city. He was formerly president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, a founder of the Cleveland Trust Company and is a director of the Seaboard National Bank of New York city. Among his writings are "The War Garden Victorious," (1919); "Memorial Trees," (1921); "Roads of Remembrance," (1921); "Trees as Good Citizens," (1922); and "The School Book of Forestry," (1922). Trinity College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1918 and the Société Nationale d'Acclimatation de France awarded him its grand medal of honor in 1919. In 1919, the war garden commission bestowed the great medal upon him while the National Institute of Social Sciences gave him its liberty service medal and France the decoration of La Mérite Agricole. He is chairman of the French agricultural committee, of the American committee for devastated France and in 1915–18 was president of the World Court League of New York city, the aim of which was the creation of a court of justice of nations to adjudicate international controversies and make war impossible. He is a trustee of Western Reserve University and for seven years was an active member of the Cleveland city troop, later called troop A, of Ohio. Evidence of his practical benevolence appears in his unique gift to a college for the purpose of providing an annual sum for the improvement of the quality of the milk, butter and bread consumed by students. He is a life member of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and was a member of the New Jersey Conservation and Development Commission. He is a member also of the Union, the Country and the Mayfield Heights Clubs of Cleveland; the Ohio Society, the Union League, the Lotos and the National Arts Club of New York city; the Country Club of Lakewood, N. J., (president 1913–17) the Society of Colonial Wars, the order of Descendents of Colonial Governors, the University Club of Washington; the Royal Geographic Society (fellow); the Royal Philatelic Society and the Royal Arboricultural Society of England. Mr. Pack is a widely recognized philatelic student, in particular an authority on stamps of Canadian issue. He has published monographs both on Canadian stamps and on the early issues of Victoria, Australia—for which he received the award of merit of the Collectors' Club. In politics he is a Republican. He was married Apr. 28, 1886, to Alice Gertrude, daughter of Henry Reynolds Hatch of Cleveland, O., and has three children: Randolph Green, Arthur Newton, and Beulah Frances Pack.

BARRETT, Lillian Foster, author and playwright, was born in Newport, R. I., June 13, 1884, daughter of Joseph and Bruanna Barrett. She is of English lineage, her ancestors having come from Wakefield, in Yorkshire. She was educated at Smith College, from which she graduated in 1906 with the degree of A.B. In 1915 she took up authorship and engaged in the writing of fiction for the magazines, contributing to "The Smart Set" (1915–17) among other periodicals. Later she published two novels, "The Sinister Revel" (1918), and "Gibbeted Gods" (1921). The first-named book treats of social problems in a vivid and forceful style and was viewed by the critics as a novel of ideas that presented a penetrating version of significant facts. "Gibbeted Gods," with virtually no plot, commands interest by the intensity of its psychological studies, its analysis of will power, and the sweep of its narrative. It is a realistic romance that unfolds a problem for the student of sociology. The author adapted the story for the stage in a play, first called "Paddy," and later "The Dice of the Gods," which was produced by H. H. Frazee in November, 1922, with Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske in the leading role, and ran for four months. Miss Barrett was one of the organizers and is executive director of the Newport (R. I.) Casino Theatre, which operates during the summer season. Miss Barrett is a member of Smith College Club and the National Arts Club of New York city.

WATSON, James Eli, U. S. senator, was born in Winchester, Ind., Nov. 2, 1864, son of Enos L. and Margaret (Judd) Watson, of Scotch-Irish extraction. He was educated in the Winchester high school and was graduated at De Pauw University in 1886. Deciding to pursue the profession of his father, who was a lawyer, he read law in the office of Watson & Engle, was admitted to the bar in 1887 and practised in partnership with his father. He rose rapidly in the profession and also became active in politics as a Republican. In 1892 he was the presidential elector on the Republican ticket in his district. In 1893 he removed to Rushville, Ind., where he became head of the firm of Watson, Martin & Magee, which enjoyed extensive and lucrative practice. His political ability was soon recognized by his party and in the new district in which he settled he became manager of the Lincoln league. Shortly thereafter he launched his candidacy for secretary of state, and ran second among a number of prominent aspirants, losing the nomination by only a few votes. In 1894 he presided at the convention to nominate a Republican congressman from the fourth Indiana district, for years a Democratic stronghold, and his speech so captivated the audience that he was nominated without his consent. He conducted a strenuous campaign in which knowledge of German helped him in sections largely populated by inhabitants of Teutonic extraction, and was elected by the narrow margin of 432. At the end of his term he sought reëlection but his county having been transferred from the fourth to the sixth district he was defeated by a narrow margin. In 1898 the Republicans of the district rallied to him and he was nominated without opposition and elected by a handsome majority. He was reëlected in 1900, 1902, 1904 and 1906. During the last three terms of his service in the house he acted as Republican whip. He was a close friend of Speaker Cannon, who pushed him to the front without regard to seniority, so that during his last four years in the house he was a member of the ways and means committee. In 1908 he was nominated by the Republicans for the governorship of In-

diana and was beaten by Thomas R. Marshall, afterwards vice-president. In the Republican campaign of 1912 he supported Pres. Taft and was chosen floor leader of the Taft forces in the Republican national convention that year. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1916 to fill the unexpired term of Sen. Shively, who died that year, defeating Tom Taggart, whom he again vanquished following his unopposed renomination in 1920. He was elected to a third term in 1926. At the Republican national convention of 1920 he was chairman of the committee on resolutions and chairman of the subcommittee that wrote the party platform. Sen. Watson was a strong opponent of the League of Nations, and it was largely through his influence that the Republican caucus decided to oppose the whole peace program. For two terms he was chairman of the committee on interstate commerce of the senate and was directly responsible for the creation of the radio commission and the United States board of mediation, which was known in congress as the Watson-Parker bill. As a member of the senate finance committee, he was largely instrumental in formulating the tariff and tax legislation of 1922. At the beginning of the special session called by President Hoover to meet in April, 1928, he was unanimously chosen by his Republican colleagues as the majority leader of the senate. Sen. Watson is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and Red Men's lodges, the Methodist church and the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity. He was married, Dec. 12, 1893, to Flora, daughter of Samuel Miller, of Winchester, Ind., and had five children, four of whom are living: Edwin G., James E., Jr., Kathryn and Joseph Cannon Watson.

CALLAN, Robert Emmet, soldier, was born in Baltimore, Md., Mar. 24, 1874, son of Frank James and Sarah Jane (Riley) Callan, and grandson of Francis Callan, who emigrated from County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1849. He received his education at Rock Hill College, Maryland, St. Mary's College, Kentucky, and the University of Tennessee, and was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1896, and commissioned second lieutenant, 5th artillery. During the war with Spain he served in light battery D of his regiment in Cuba and Puerto Rico. During 1899–1903 he was instructor of mathematics U. S. military academy, having been promoted first lieutenant in 1899 and captain, artillery corps, in 1901. After a year of garrison duty at Fort Caswell, N. C., he was appointed disbursing officer of the torpedo depot and the school of submarine defense, and member of the torpedo board, Fort Totten, N. Y. He was assistant to the chief of coast artillery, war department, Washington, D. C., 1907–12, and for three years (1912–15) served on garrison duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Fort Andrews. Mass. (commanding the post), and Fort Monroe, Va., where he was also president of the coast artillery board. In 1915 he was detailed to the general staff corps, and assigned to duty at Manila, P. I., first in charge of the military information division, and later as chief of staff, Philippine department, having been promoted lieutenant colonel in 1916, and colonel (temporary), coast artillery corps in 1917. In January, 1918, he organized at Fort Stevens, Ore., the 65th artillery and in March took it to France. On June 1, 1918, he was appointed chief of staff of the army artillery of the first army, and in August was commissioned brigadier general (temporary), U. S. army, and assigned to the command of the 33rd coast artillery brigade at Libourne, France, and of the organization and training center, tractor artillery, No. 1. In December, 1918, he was made a member of an artillery board appointed by the department to investigate in France, Italy and England suitable types of artillery for a modern field army. Upon his return to the United States he reverted to his grade in the regular army and was on duty in Washington, D. C., as senior coast artillery representative on the technical staff of the ordnance department, till February, 1920, and then senior assistant to the chief of coast artillery. He was graduated at the war college, Washington, D. C., in 1921, and was assigned to duty as assistant director of the supply division of the war department general staff, Washington, D. C. He was commissioned brigadier general, U. S. army, on June 9, 1921, and assigned to duty as commanding general of the 2nd coast artillery district, headquarters, Fort Totten, N. Y. In November, 1921, he was ordered to command the Panama coast artillery district, headquarters, Ft. Amador, Canal Zone. Returning to the United States, he was in command of the 3rd coast artillery and of the coast artillery school, fortress Monroe, Va., 1924–29, and he is now in command of the Hawaiian coast artillery, with headquarters at Fort De Rnssy, T. H. For his war services he received the distinguished service medal, "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As chief of staff of the army artillery, first army, he exhibited ability in the organization of that unit. Later, as commanding general of the 33rd coast artillery brigade, he displayed high technical ability. Though confronted with innumerable difficulties, he developed the heavy artillery regiments under his command into combat units of remarkable efficiency, which units proved to be of the utmost value during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives." He also received the decoration of the Legion of Honor (officer), from the French government, and the Order of the Crown of Italy (commander) from the Italian government. He was married Oct. 10, 1912, to Margaret Valentine, daughter of John Kelly of Portsmouth, N. H.

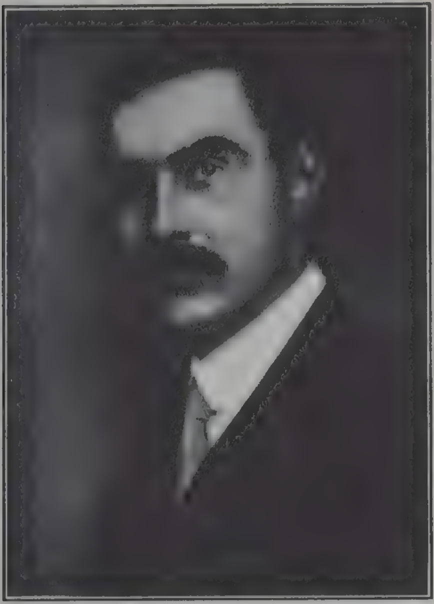
DELANO, Frederic Adrian, railway president, was born in Hong Kong, China, Sept. 10, 1863, son of Warren and Catherine Robbins (Lyman) Delano. His first paternal American ancestor was Phillippe de Lannoy, a surveyor, who came to America from Lille, France, in the ship "Fortune" Dec. 20, 1621, and settled in Plymouth, Mass. Thence he went to Duxbury. He married Hester Dewsbury, and from them the line is traced through their son Lieut. Jonathan Delano, who married Mercy Warren; their son Thomas, who married Jean Peckham; their son Ephraim, who married Elizabeth Cushman; and their son Warren, who married Deborah Perry Church, and was the grandfather of Frederic Adrian Delano. His father, who was a member of the merchant firm of Russell & Co., lived thirty-three years in China at Macoa, Canton and Hong Kong. The son was the tenth of eleven children and passed most of his boyhood in Newburgh, N. Y. He received his preliminary education at Adams Academy in Quincy, Mass., then entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1885. He began his railway service immediately as an assistant in the engineering department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. in Colorado, and in the same year entered the company's shops at Aurora, Ill., as an apprentice machinist. In 1887 he was successively acting engineer of tests at Aurora and head of the bureau of rail inspection at Chicago. Two years later he became assistant to the second vice-president at Chicago, and in 1890 superintendent of freight terminals. He was made superintendent of motive power of the railroad in 1899, and during 1901–05 served as general manager. He left the Burlington road in the year 1905 to become consulting engineer to the U. S. war department in connection with the Philippine railroad system, and later assumed the presidency of the Gould roads, the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal and the Wheeling & Lake Erie, which were in difficulties. He continued in that office until December, 1911, when he was appointed one of the receivers of the Gould system. Upon his discharge from the receivership he became president of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville railroad. In 1914 Pres. Wilson appointed him a member of the federal reserve board, from which office he resigned in July, 1918, upon being commissioned major of engineers in the engineering corps of the American expeditionary force. He was assigned to the staff of the director general of transportation (Gen. W. W. Atterbury) in Paris, France, where the principal French railways had their headquarters. His activities kept him in close touch with the French minister of public works and the French director general of transportation, as well as with the representatives of the French railways, and he consulted with the inter-allied transportation council respecting all questions involving the allied policy in the movement of troops, munitions and civilian supplies. After the armistice his services were applied to the prompt return movement of troops and stocks of supplies back from the front to the ports and supply depots. In 1919 he had charge of the settlement of bills incurred by the American army for transportation service, and was deputed by the U. S. liquidation commission to adjust claims and counter-claims for railway stocks, supplies and construction work. The French government made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor and he was cited by Gen. Pershing for meritorious services, for which he received the distinguished service medal. Upon returning home in October, 1919, he was honorably discharged, but was recommissioned in January, 1920, as colonel of the engineer reserve corps without pay, but subject to call. In the same year the U. S. supreme court appointed him receiver of certain lands, containing oil and gas, on the boundary line between the states of Oklahoma and Texas, the sovereignty of which was claimed by the two states, and was made the subject of a lawsuit before the court. He is a man whose judgment and administrative ability have been thoroughly tested, and he has not been found wanting in the positions of power and trust to which he has been called. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Co.; director of the Union Mining Co. of Maryland; member of the board of overseers of Harvard University; president of the board of directors of the Chicago Lying-in Hospital; vice-president of the American Unitarian Association; and a trustee of Chicago University. He has been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Franklin Institute, American Master Mechanics' Association, American Master Car Builders' Association, International Railway Congress, Western Railway Club of Chicago, and American Railway Association, of which he has been president. His clubs are: Union League of Chicago (ex-president), University (Chicago), Chicago Literary and Chicago Commercial (ex-president). He has written occasional essays and delivered addresses on economic questions. Mr. Delano was married Nov. 22, 1888, to Matilda A., daughter of James C. Peasley of Chicago, and their children are: Catherine, Louise and Laura Delano.

FRANKLIN, Edward Curtis, chemist, was born at Geary City, Kans., Mar. 1, 1862, son of Thomas Henry and Cynthia Ann (Curtis) Franklin. He was graduated B.S. in 1888, and M.S. in 1890 at the University of Kansas, studied at the University of Berlin in 1890–91, and received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1894. He began his professional career in 1889 as assistant in chemistry in the University of Kansas, was associate professor of physical chemistry during 1893–99 and professor from 1899 to 1903. In the latter year he became associate professor of organic chemistry in Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and since 1906 has been professor. He served as sugar chemist for the season of 1888, at Palo Alto plantation, Donaldsonville, La., and as chemist for the Bella Vista Mining & Milling Co., Los Quemeasos, Costa Rica, in 1897. From 1911 to 1913 he was professor of chemistry and chief of the division of chemistry of the U. S. public health service. Prof. Franklin has undertaken important investigations in physical and organic chemistry, particularly in the field of non-aqueous solvents. He originated and developed the ammonia system of acids, bases and salts. In 1907 he was a member of the U. S. assay commission (Philadelphia), and chairman of the committee on assaying and during 1917–19 a member of the advisory board of the bureau of mines. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the American Chemical Society (president in 1923); life member of the Kansas Academy of Science; and member of Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft; American Philosophical Society; National Academy of Sciences; and National Geographic Society. He was the representative of the U. S. treasury department at the eighth international congress of applied chemistry; is a member of the international committee on inorganic chemical nomenclature, and an international commissioner of Tables Annuel les de Constants. He served as a delegate to the science congress, New Zealand, being the guest of the New Zealand government. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Theta, and Sigma Xi college fraternities, and his clubs are: Chemists' of New York; Sierra (director, 1910–12); Cosmos of Washington (1911–13); and Bohemian of San Francisco (1909–11). Tennis and mountaineering are his favorite diversions. Prof. Franklin was married at Denver, Colo., July 22, 1897, to Effie June, daughter of Dr. John Scott of Iola, Kans., and their children are: Anna Comstock; Charles Scott; and John Curtis Franklin.

CASTLE, Samuel Northrup, engineer, was born in Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 6, 1880, son of Charles Carson and Harriet Angeline (Castle) Coleman. His father was a mill engineer and inventor, who contributed to the development of the modern sugar mill and introduced various improvements in agricultural implements and machine tools. His parents having been divorced Samuel was reared in his mother's family and took the name of his maternal grandfather, Samuel Northrup Castle, one of the first American merchants in the Hawaiian Islands. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1901, after attending various colleges in the United States, Germany and Hawaii, and continued his studies at the Harvard and Cornell graduate schools. He began his professional career in 1905 with the Westinghouse Machine Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., later going to the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. During 1906–08 he was construction engineer for the Allis-Chalmers Co., machinery manufacturers, in the New York district, having charge of power plant and general machine layout, erection, operation and inspection, and during 1908–09 investigated shop practices and internal combustion engine, electro-metallurgical and hydro-electric developments in Europe. For ten years he was employed by the General Electric Co., first as commercial engineer in charge of special problems including gas engine generator development, and later in supervising electric steel furnace work in the field, and since 1919 he has practiced independently as a consulting engineer. He is the inventor of a centrifugal oiling device for Corliss engines and a spring suspension for automobiles (not patented); a non-inductor method of leading-in wires for electric furnaces and an open-hearth type of induction furnace. His researches have led to several developments in high-speed machinery. He suggested various changes in the design of the mechanical turbine, and was responsible for many improvements in the small, high-speed centrifugal compressor and in 1912 the re-design of Loomis-Pettibone centrifugal gas cleaner. In 1909 he urged the development of a high-speed volute pump, which, in turn, required a much higher speed motor than any then available and in 1912–13 the General Electric Co., in line with his recommendation, began the manufacture of such a motor which so well anticipated the market's demands that no material modification was needed for years. His engineering skill and wide knowledge of commercial requirements aided materially in the development of the induction furnace and in 1914 he re-designed a commercial type of searchlight for sea use. Since 1920 Mr. Castle has been secretary of the Harvard Engineering Society, which is interested in engineering work at Harvard University. He was one of the founders of the Federated American Engineering Societies, is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Iron and Steel Institute, the American Chemical Society, the American Electrochemical Society, the New York Electrical Society, the Hawaiian Engineering Association, the Volcano Research Association, the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society (historical), the Alpha Delta Phi, the Theta Nu Epsilon and Masonic fraternities (32nd degree), and the Automobile Club of America, the Bankers', the Engineers', the Harvard, the New York Athletic, the New York Yacht, and the University clubs of New York. His chief recreation is in fishing, sailing, motoring and horse-back riding. He was married June 3, 1903, to Anna Ellison, daughter of Frederick Haviland, and has two children: Anna and Northrup de Haviland Castle.

ANDERSON, George Weston, judge, was born at Acworth, N. H., Sept. 1, 1861, son of David Campbell and Martha Lucinda (Brigham) Anderson. At the age of seventeen he began teaching in district schools and thus by his earnings carried himself through Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., where he prepared for college. He was graduated with honors at Williams College in 1886. While at college he took a prominent part in debates, did considerable literary work and read widely, especially in history and economics. After graduation in 1886 he taught school for three years, studying law meanwhile, and was graduated LL.B., summa cum laude, at the law school of Boston University in 1890. He then engaged in legal practice with George Fred Williams in Boston for six years, after which he practiced independently. He was an instructor in equity in the Boston University law school for three years (1891–94), and was a member of the Boston school committee during 1894–1900. He was appointed a member of the Massachusetts public service commission, July 1, 1913, for a term of four years, but resigned this office in October, 1914, and became U. S. district-attorney for Massachusetts. In October, 1917, he was made a member of the interstate commerce commission, serving until Nov. 1, 1918, when he became judge of the U. S. circuit court of appeals for the first district. Judge Anderson is a trustee of the World Peace Foundation, the Charlesbank Homes, and of Cushing Academy. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Massachusetts Bar Association, Bar Association of the City of Boston, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Statistical Association, American Economic Association, American Association for Labor Legislation, the Phi Beta Kappa college fraternity and the Masonic order. He holds membership in the Cosmos Club of Washington, the New York City Club, the Boston City, the Twentieth Century, the Economic, and the Braeburn Country clubs of Boston. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Unitarian. He was twice married: (1) July 31, 1897, to Minnie E., daughter of Levi W. Mitchell of Mason, N. H.; she died in 1906, leaving three children: Clare M., wife of John R. Whitney; Robert Duncan, and Richard Brigham Anderson; and he was married (2) Jan. 25, 1908, to Mrs. Addie E. Kenerson, of Boston, Mass.

GREW, Joseph Clark, diplomat, was born in Boston, Mass., May 27, 1880, son of Edward Sturgis and Annie Crawford (Clark) Grew. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1902 and after a period of travel in Europe and the East he was appointed clerk to the consulate-general, Cairo, Egypt, in 1904, later becoming deputy consul-general there. He served as 3rd secretary of the American embassy in Mexico during 1906–07, and in Petrograd, Russia, 1907–08; was 2nd



secretary in Berlin, 1908–11, and was secretary of embassy and chargé d'affaires in Vienna, during 1911–12, and Berlin, 1912–16, at the last being counselor of the embassy in 1917. Subsequently he held the joint post of counselor and chargé d'affaires at Vienna until the break of diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary. In March, 1918, he was made acting chief of the division of western European affairs in the state department, Washington. He attended the pre-armistice negotiations at Versailles, as secretary to the American delegation Oct.–Nov., 1918, and was appointed secretary-general of the American commission to negotiate peace in Paris, with the rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. In January, 1918, he was appointed American secretary on the International secretariat of the peace conference. At the termination of the conference he served as counselor of the embassy at Paris until appointed by Pres. Wilson envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark in 1920. Mr. Grew's abilities as diplomat were so highly regarded by the state department that when the change of administration occurred in 1921, Pres. Harding appointed him minister to Switzerland, a position he held until 1924, when he was appointed under secretary of state by Pres. Coolidge. He was one of the American observers at the conference of Lausanne in 1922; was sent by Pres. Harding to negotiate a treaty with Turkey in 1923, and was U. S. unofficial representative at the meeting of the temporary mixed commission for the reduction of armament, in 1924. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and politically he is a Republican. He is a life member of the National Geographic Society; fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and the Harvard Travelers' Club, Boston, and a member also of the American Geographical Society; the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, and Racquet clubs (Washington); the Somerset, Tennis & Racquet and Harvard clubs (Boston); the Travelers' Club and Cercle de L'union (Paris); the Harvard, Racquet & Tennis, and Boone & Crockett clubs (New York). He is author of "Sport and Travel in the Far East" (1910), and an occasional contributor to magazines. He was married at Ponkapoag, Mass., Oct. 7, 1905, to Alice de Vermandois, daughter of Thomas Sergeant Perry, a writer of Hancock, N. H., and they have four children: Edith Agnes, Lilla Cabot, Anita Clark, and Elizabeth Sturgis Grew.

PRIEST, Arthur Ragan, educator, was born near Greencastle, Ind., Sept. 1, 1867, son of Jo Hardin and Sallie (Ragan) Priest and grandson of George Madison Priest, a soldier in the war of 1812 and Sallie Lane, his wife. He was graduated with honors at De Pauw University, with the degree of A.B. in 1891, having been appointed tutor in Greek during his senior year. For two years after graduation he was engaged in high school work in the South and in 1893 he returned to his alma mater to take charge of the department of rhetoric and oratory, where he remained until 1898. After serving one year as instructor in rhetoric and public speaking at the University of Wisconsin (1898–99), he was called to the University of Washington, where he was head of the departments of rhetoric and oratory from 1899 to 1911, and dean of the college of liberal arts and sciences from 1905 to 1911. After an absence of four years as head of a large lyceum bureau (1911–15), he returned to the University of Washington as dean of men. His vital interest in people and his sympathetic understanding of youth made his services of greatest value not only in the college world but with the army overseas. During the European war the parents of the men in foreign service from the state of Washington organized a corporation known as "The Parents' Association of Soldiers and Sailors

from the State of Washington." The officers of this organization petitioned the president of the university and the governor of the state to lend Dean Priest for service with the overseas forces. The request was granted and he established headquarters in Paris in March, 1918, to assist with advice and financial aid soldiers in distress in hospital, camp or on leave, to locate missing men, to discover and mark graves, to correspond with parents, and in general to perform liaison duty between the families at home and the men in the field. As the state of Washington had more than 50,000 men in foreign service, his task was a tremendous undertaking. For over a year (1918–19) he worked with a paternal insight to carry out the purpose of his mission, and generously refused to discriminate between men from Washington and from other states. In addition to the money provided outright through his office, more than 100,000 francs were loaned, almost all of which was promptly repaid. In 1920 Prof. Priest entered upon the work in which he is now engaged, that of traveling secretary for the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. He is a member of the Tau Kappa Alpha, the honor debating fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa, and the Phi Delta Theta. He was married July 19, 1893, to Willa, daughter of William Trent of Martin, Tenn., and has two children: Harold Ragan and Constance Priest.

NOLLEN, John Scholte, college president, was born at Pella, Ia., Jan. 15, 1869, son of John and Sara Johanna Susanna (Scholte) Nollen. His father, a native of Holland, came to America with his parents in 1854, was editor of the Pella (Ia.) "Gazette," a founder of the Pella National Bank, mayor of Pella, and member of the board of trustees of Central College. His maternal grandfather, Rev. Hendrik Petrus Scholte, one of the persecuted leaders in Amsterdam of the non-conformist movement in the Reformed Church of Holland, came to America in 1847, founded the town of Pella and later aided in establishing Central College there. John S. Nollen was graduated at Central College in 1885, and A.B. at the State University of Iowa in 1888. He was a graduate student at the University of Zurich during 1890–91; at the University of Leipzig, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1892; at the Sorbonne and Collège de France in 1893, and at the University of Berlin during 1900–01. The State University of Iowa gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1910. He was instructor in Central College in 1885, was a private tutor at Cham, Switzerland, from 1888 to 1890, and became professor of modern languages in Iowa (now Grinnell) College in 1903, continuing thus for ten years. During 1903–07 he served as professor of German in Indiana University, meanwhile spending one year (1906–07) abroad. From 1907 to 1918 he was president of Lake Forest (Ill.) University, where he modernized the curriculum and directed the raising of a half million dollar fund for Lake Forest College. In December, 1917, after two months' preliminary work with the Y. M. C. A. in France, Dr. Nollen was appointed head of the organization's war work in Italy, with Melvin B. Rideout and Walter S. Cramp as associates. Headquarters were established at Bologna and Y. M. C. A. service was developed at the front and in the important leave areas and hospital centers, and an extensive physical training program was instituted, including corrective training for the sick and wounded. During the two great battles in June, 1918, when the Austrians made their last desperate effort to break the Italian lines, and during October-November, 1918, when the Austrian forces were completely crushed by the Italian victory at Vittorio-Veneto, the Y. M. C. A. maintained a system of comfort stations along the battlefront, and after the final victory, pushed its service forward with the troops to the armistice line, and carried on the work during the armistice period. Dr. Nollen continued as director until April, 1919, when he joined the staff of the commissioner to Europe of the American Red Cross. In consultation with other Red Cross authorities, he worked out a definite program for the permanent service of the Junior Red Cross in Europe, with the object of bringing about mutually helpful relations, real acquaintance, and an exchange of schoolwork and information between American and European children. He also coöperated with the new director, R. P. Lane, in the change from the temporary war service of the Junior Red Cross to the permanent program. In September, 1920, Dr. Nollen became dean of Grinnell College, and professor of Romance literature there. He is the author of "Goethe's Götz von Berlichingen auf der Bühne," dissertation (1893); "Chronology and Practical Bibliography of Modern German Literature" (1903); "Outline History of Modern German Literature" (1903); "Two Addresses" (1907); "What is That in Thy Hand?" (1911); "The Warfare of Peace" (1913); "God and the Nations" (1914); and "Think on These Things" (1915). He is editor of Kleist's "Prinz Friedrich von Homburg" (1899); Schiller's "Poems" (1905); Schiller's "Maria Stuart" (1909), and "German Poems, 1880–1850" (1912). He was a contributor to "The German Classics" (1913), to various literary and philosophical journals, of foreign correspondence for the "Evening Transcript," Boston, and was one of the editors of the "Grinnell Review." From 1913 to 1917 he was president of the board of education of Lake Forest, and from 1907 to 1918, was a member of the session, First Presbyterian Church, Lake Forest. He was a member of the state executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. of Illinois, was president of the Association of American Col- president of the state convention of 1911, was leges (1917–18), and of the Presbyterian Social Union of Chicago (1910–11); vice-president and member of the executive committee of the Chicago branch of the American Peace Society, and a member of the Modern Language Association of America, Religious Education Association, the Poweshiek Club, and Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. For his services in the European war he received the Italian War Cross and was made Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy. His chief recreations are reading, writing, walking, mountain climbing and swimming. Dr. Nollen is known for his cosmopolitan human interest, his optimism, patience and self-control. He was twice married (1) at Barrington, R. I., Sept. 11, 1906, to Emeline Barstow, daughter of Rev. Edward Otis Bartlett, of Providence, R. I. She died in 1910 leaving two daughters: Anna Barstow and Emeline Bartlett Nollen and he was married (2) at Lake Forest, Ill., June 25, 1914, to Louise Stevens Bartlett, sister of his first wife.

HOOPER, Jessie Jack (Mrs. Ben Hooper), civic and political leader, was born in Winneshiek county, Ia., Nov. 8, 1865, daughter of David and

Mary Eliza (Nelings) Jack. She received her education under the preceptorship of a private tutor and early became interested in social and civic activities. She has been regent of her chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; secretary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Woman's Clubs; congressional and legislative chairman of the Wisconsin Suffrage Association; member of the national executive board of the National Woman's Suffrage Association; and served as president of the Wisconsin League of Women Voters from its organization in 1920 to 1922, when she resigned to become a candidate for the U. S. senate. As Democratic nominee in that year Mrs. Hooper was the first woman representative on a party ticket in that state and the second woman nominee for the U. S. senate in this country, Mrs. Anna Dickie Olesen of Minnesota being the first. She has long been active in community welfare work, and is known for her tact, sense of humor, determination and kindliness. She was married at New Hampton, Ia., May 30, 1888, to Ben Hooper of Oshkosh, Wis., son of Moses Hooper of that city, and had one child: Lorna, wife of Dr. Louis M. Warfield.

WINN, Frank Long, soldier, was born at Winchester, Ky., Oct. 4, 1864, the son of William and Carrie Sinclair (Hord) Winn. His father was successively a merchant, banker and farmer. The son was a student at Center College, Danville, Ky., in 1880–81, but the next year obtained appointment to the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1886. During 1890–91 he served with his regiment, the 1st infantry, in the Sioux Indian campaign and from 1893 to 1897 was professor of military science and tactics at the University of California. He served in the 12th infantry in Cuba in 1898 and for gallantry in action at El Caney, July 1, 1898, was nominated for a brevet captaincy. He served in the Philippines during 1899–1901 and was nominated for a majority by brevet for gallantry in action at Angeles, Luzon, Aug. 16, 1899. As lieutenant colonel of the 16th infantry he went into Mexico with Gen. Pershing's punitive expedition in 1916 and on July 1, 1916, while in Mexico, became colonel of the 24th infantry. On Aug. 5, 1917, he was promoted to brigadier general and placed in command of the 177th infantry brigade in training at Camp Funston, Kans., as a part of the 89th or "Middle West" division. In November Gen. Leonard Wood (q.v.), commander of the division, was ordered to France on a detail of observation, and Gen. Winn took over the command and during the next four months, under his excellent leadership, the division received its training for overseas service. He retained command until April, 1918, when Gen. Wood returned to the division. Gen. Winn then resumed command of the 177th brigade, but on June 1, when Gen. Wood was detached as division commander on the eve of the departure for France, Gen. Winn was again placed at the head of the division, took it overseas and was in charge of it during its training near Reynel until it occupied its first line position, in the Toul sector, in August, 1918. Gen. William M. Wright (q.v.) was then designated as division commander, and Gen. Winn again assumed command of the 177th brigade. He commanded it through the victorious St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns, in which he displayed courage and military skill of the highest order, qualities which won for him, on Oct. 1, 1918, the two stars of major general. On Nov. 12, 1918, Gen. Winn was again made commander of the 89th and as such he took it into Germany as a part of the Army of Occupation, where it remained until June, 1919, chiefly on patrol duty on the Luxemburg border. Upon its return Gen. Winn was placed in command of Camp Custer, Mich., where he remained until July, and at that time was demoted to his former rank and command, colonel of the 37th U. S. infantry. From Sept. 17, 1920, to May 9, 1921, he served as inspector, 2nd corps area, Governor's Island, N. Y. On May 9, 1921, he was detailed to the general staff corps, as chief of staff, 2nd corps area, Governor's Island, N. Y., continuing thus to Oct. 24, 1921. On Oct. 2, 1921, he was made a brigadier general of the U. S. army. Gen. Winn received the distinguished service medal with the following citation: "As commander of the 177th infantry brigade and later of the 89th division, he displayed military attainments of a high order and achieved signal successes. In the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives he accompanied the assaulting battalions and placed them on their objectives, inspiring all by his personal courage and gaining their confidence by his exceptional tactical skill and ability as a leader. At all times he was tireless in energy, showing keen judgment and initiative in handling difficult situations." He was also awarded the Croix de Guerre, with two palms, and made a commander of the Legion of Honor. He was married (1) Nov. 5, 1890, to Dora, daughter of George C. Boardman, of San Francisco. She died Dec. 23, 1891. He was married (2) Oct. 15, 1910, to Katharine, daughter of Samuel McCord, of Milwaukee, Wis.

MONAHAN, Michael, author and critic, was born at Mallow, county Cork, Ireland, Apr. 6, 1865, son of Jeremiah and Helen (McElligott)

Monahan. Both parents were teachers who came to the United States in 1870, and settled near Albany, N. Y. The son studied under his father and private tutors. At the age of nineteen he began his journalistic career as reporter for the Albany "Press," for which he was afterward news-editor and chief editorial writer. He also held important editorial positions on other Albany journals, and during 1893 was engaged in similar work in Denver, Colo. In 1892 he was one of the staff of political writers organized by Hon. Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, for the purpose of forwarding the campaign of Grover Cleveland for the presidency. In the late '90's he gave up journalism and became secretary to the mayor of Albany, serving under John Boyd Thacher and Thomas J. Van Alstyne. Subsequently he lectured throughout the country on literary topics, viz., "Thomas Moore, Poet and Patriot"; "Irish Poetry and Patriotism"; "Irish Balladists"; "Dr. Maginn"; "Father Prout"; and "Heinrich Heine." During several years he maintained a connection with the "Philistine," Elbert Hubbard's magazine, and wrote for it a series of notable articles, humorous and critical. In 1903 he founded the "Papyrus," which was described as "a magazine of literary note and individual expression." This, in 1914, became the "Phoenix," of which Mr. Monahan continued to be the editor, chief contributor and publisher until 1916, when the "Phoenix" was merged into the "International," and his connection with it ended. The "International" ceased publication in 1918. Since 1916, Mr. Monahan has been engaged in literary work, and has written various articles for the "New York Weekly Review," the "Independent," the "Freeman," the "Forum," the "Double Dealer," etc. Among his books is "Palms of Papyrus" (1908), of which the Boston "Transcript" said: "These essays are in Addisonian English, flavored with something of Horace, much of the dry brilliance of the French, and a dash of Swift's mordancy." Another of his books, "At the Sign of the Van" (1914), won this approbation from the San Francisco "Argonaut: "Mr. Monahan is one of the chief figures in American literature, not merely because of his vigorous candor, but because he has a vision that recognizes essentials and permanences." Among his other publications are "Youth and Other Poems" (1895), "Benigna Vena" (1904), "Heinrich Heine" (1911), "Adventures in Life and Letters" (1912), "Nova Hibernia" (1914), "New Adventures" (1917), "Dry America" (1921), and "An Attic Dreamer" (1922). Edwin Markham said that Mr. Monahan "has the gift that Kings can not give nor colleges grant—the gift of a beautiful style." Richard Le Gallienne calls him "St. Michael Monahan who has today a literary distinction all his own." French critics have recognized the value of his translations and his critical writings on Balzac, De Maupassant, etc. He is a member of the Authors Club of New York. He was married in December, 1899, to Anastasia Bowes and has seven children.

CAPPS, Edward, philologist, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 21, 1866, son of Stephen Reid and Rhoda Smith (Tomlin) Capps and a descendant of Caleb Capps, who emigrated from England about 1680 and settled at Norfolk, Va. He was graduated at Illinois College in 1887 and received the degree of Ph.D. at Yale University in 1891, upon the completion of post-graduate studies. He pursued special studies in the universities of Berlin, Munich and Halle, Germany, and at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece. His professional career was begun at Illinois College where, during 1887–88, he served as instructor; he was a tutor in Latin at Yale University from 1890 to 1892 and in the latter year joined the faculty of the University of Chicago as assistant professor of Greek language and literature, becoming an associate professor in 1898 and was full professor during 1901–07. Since 1907 he has been professor of classics at Princeton University. He was lecturer on poetry at Johns Hopkins University in 1917. As one of the foremost authorities on Greek in this country he was named during the European war as chief of the American Red Cross mission to Greece, serving with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In June, 1920, Pres. Wilson appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece and Montenegro; it was a recess appointment, and he served but one year. Since 1911 he had been American editor of the Loeb classical library. He was editor-in-chief of the University of Chicago decennial publications (29 volumes) and managing editor of "Classical Philology" during 1906–07. He is the author of "From Homer to Theocritus" (1902) and of "Four Plays of Menander" (1910) and numerous articles on the literature, history, antiquity and criticism of ancient Greece. Illinois College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1911. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a trustee and chairman of the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. He is a member of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South (president, 1907–08), the American Philological Association (president, 1914–15), the American Association of University Professors (president, 1920), and of the

Princeton Club of New York and the Princeton Club of Philadelphia. Politically he is an independent and, in religion, a communicant of the Methodist church. He was married July 20, 1892, to Grace, daughter of Jediah Alexander of Greenville, Ill. They have three children: Priscilla, Edward and Alexander Capps.

MENKEN, S. Stanwood, lawyer, was born at Memphis, Tenn., July 29, 1870, son of Nathan Davis and Sallie (Andrews) Menken, and grandson of Solomon and Miriam (Morange) Menken. His family dates from early colonial times, and first settled in Philadelphia in 1690. His father, a merchant of Memphis, saw active service for three years as captain of U. S. volunteers in the civil war, and died (1878) while combating a yellow fever epidemic in that city, as president of the hospital force. After attending the College of the City of New York, the son went to Cornell University, and after being graduated in law with the degree of B.L. in 1890, took post-graduate work in history and economics the following term, and thereafter continued his studies at Columbia, receiving the degrees of A.M. and LL.B. in 1894. In the same year he was admitted to the New York bar and began the practice of his profession in that city as a member of the firm of Ogden & Beekman. In 1895 he joined the firm of Philbin & Beekman, the title becoming Philbin, Beekman & Menken, and changing again in 1909 to Beekman, Menken & Griscom, upon Lloyd C. Griscom entering the firm. Mr. Menken has long represented many leading corporations and is a familiar figure in the courts. He has appeared as counsel in numerous important cases, including those of the Oriental Bank, International Trust, and Brooklyn Bank, as well as in suits brought to compel honest management of the street railways of New York city and to determine drug prices, and in many large bankruptcy cases. For years he has been active in the movement for municipal reform in New York city. He organized the Hall of Records Association in the year 1896, became its chairman, enrolled 10,000 members, and succeeded in getting the hall built by the city at a cost of $7,000,000. In the same year he was a candidate for justice of the city court. He also organized (1908) the Democratic league and became its chairman. In 1915 he took a leading part in the formation of the National Security League and as its president organized the holding of 5,000 meetings and the publication of approximately 50,000,000 pamphlets to combat socialism and bolshevism and to promote patriotism and good citizenship. At the close of 1919 the league had a membership of 125,000 and more than 300 branches throughout the country. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of similar legal bodies of New York city, county and state, as well as of the Sons of the American Revolution, Pan-American Society, Chi Phi fraternity, and the City, Bankers', Manhattan, Engineers', Republican (New York city), St. Andrew's Golf, Richmond Country, Oakland Golf and Ardsley Country clubs. He was married Nov. 29, 1899, to Gretchen, daughter of Arthur von Briesen of New York city, and has one son, Arthur von Briesen Menken.

POLK, Frank Lyon, lawyer and under secretary of state, was born in New York city, Sept. 13, 1871, son of William Mecklenburg and Ida A. (Lyon) Polk, and a great nephew of Pres. Polk. His grandfather was the noted "fighting bishop," Leonidas Polk (q.v.), and his father (q.v.) was a distinguished physician and surgeon of New York city. He was graduated at Groton School, Mass. (1890), Yale University (1894), and at the Columbia University law school (1897). Admitted to the bar in the latter year, he began his professional career as a clerk in the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, New York, with whom he remained until 1900, when he joined the firm of Alexander, Watriss & Polk. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in troop A, N. Y. national guard, and a month later was promoted to captain and assistant quartermaster. As a member of the staff of Gen. Oswald Ernst, commanding the 1st brigade, 1st army corps, he served at Chickamauga and in Porto Rico. He resigned in December, 1898, and resumed his law practice in New York city. In October, 1906, Mayor McClellan appointed him to the city board of education, and the following July he became a member of the municipal civil service commission, of which he was president during 1908–09. He was treasurer of the bureau of municipal research during 1911–13. He took an active interest in politics as a Democrat, participating in the gubernatorial campaign of John A. Dix as a member of Thomas Mott Osborne's Democratic League, and in the first campaign of John Purroy Mitchel for mayor of New York city he had charge of Mr. Mitchel's personal campaign fund. In January, 1914, Mayor Mitchel appointed him corporation counsel. On Apr. 18, 1914, he was shot but not seriously wounded by Michael P. Mahoney, who had attempted to assassinate the mayor. On Aug. 30, 1915, he entered the government service as counselor of the department of state, succeeding Robert Lansing, who had become secretary of state. This position Mr. Polk occupied during the most critical stages of the European war, both before and after America's entrance. While Sec. Lansing was in Paris as a delegate to the peace conference Mr. Polk officiated as secretary of state. In January, 1919, it was his function to issue a proclamation declaring that the prohibition amendment to the constitution had been ratified by the necessary two-thirds majority of the states. Congress changed the title of his office the following July from "counselor of the state department" to "under secretary of state," the former designation being considered a misnomer. Upon the return of the president and Mr. Lansing from Paris in that month, he was appointed head of the U. S. peace commission at Paris, continuing in that position until the conference ended the following December. He handled many difficult and complicated problems for the government during his connection with the Wilson administration. He resigned as under secretary of state June 15, 1920, and resumed the practice of law in New York city. He is a director of the Erie and Northern Pacific railroads and other corporations, a trustee of the Manhattan Maternity and Orthopedic hospitals, and a member of the Bar Association of New York city, the Southern Society of New York, and of leading social clubs of that city and Washington, D. C. In religion he is an Episcopalian. He was married Jan. 27, 1908, to Elizabeth Sturgis, daughter of James Potter of Philadelphia, Pa., and has five children: Elizabeth S., John M., Frank L., James P. and Alice P. Polk.

EDWARDS, Clarence Ransom, soldier, was born in Cleveland, O., Jan. 1, 1860, son of William and Lucia (Ransom) Edwards, and a descendant of Alexander Edwards, who came from Wales in

1640 and was one of the original proprietors of Springfield, Mass. His father (q.v.) was one of the prominent citizens of Cleveland. The son entered West Point from Brooks Military Academy and was graduated in 1883. Assigned to the 23rd infantry, he served with that command in the Southwest, where he participated in a number of scouts after Indians, and at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y. In December, 1890, he was made professor of military science and tactics at Fordham University, New York city. He remained there three years, during which time Fordham conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. In 1909 the institution also gave him the degree of LL.D. During 1894–95 he was in the bureau of military information of the war department. In 1898 the 23rd infantry was the first to be ordered to New Orleans for mobilization to go to Cuba and as quartermaster he had charge of the movement. When a provisional division was formed at New Orleans he was made adjutant general and chief quartermaster and later he was assistant adjutant general of the 4th army corps. On Jan. 6, 1899, he was made adjutant general and chief of the staff of Gen. Henry W. Lawton and accompanying the latter to the Philippines, participated in all the campaigns in the islands until Gen. Lawton was killed at the battle of San Mateo. Gen. Edwards was four times cited in the Philippine campaigns for distinguished gallantry. He was next detailed to organize the division of customs and insular affairs—afterward elevated to a bureau—which had charge of the civil affairs of the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Santo Domingo, and was chief of this bureau eleven years. In addition to those duties, he was chief of the executive bureau of the Panama canal and organized the Washington office of the Panama canal commission. He was a member of Sec. Taft's party which made an official visit to the Philippines, Japan and China, Russia, Germany and France in 1905, again visiting the Philippines with Sec. Taft in 1907 to inaugurate the Philippine assembly, returning through Russia by the Trans-Siberian railroad. In 1910 he accompanied Secretary of War Dickenson on official inspection of the Philippine Islands, returning on a mission to China via Russia to the United States. In 1911–12 he accompanied Sec. Stimson to Panama, Cuba, Porto Rico and Santo Domingo. In the following October, at his request, he was transferred to the line and assigned to command Fort F. A. Russell, Wyoming, where he remained until the following February, when trouble was threatened with Mexico, and given command of the 6th brigade of the first division concentrated at Texas City. At the end of the year he was relieved and given command of the 1st Hawaiian brigade, with headquarters at Honolulu, and was afterward transferred to Schofield barracks, Oahua. He remained there a year and was ordered to the Panama canal zone, where he organized the military forces of the zone, created a defense board and worked out elaborate plans for the defense of the canal in time of war. Following the outbreak of the European war both the civil and military government of the canal zone was put under his command. When the United States entered the war he organized the new department of the northeast and the defense of New England. From the national guard troops of New England he organized and was put in command of the new 26th division, and in September, 1917, took it to France. The 26th saw its first service in February, 1918, as a part of the French 11th corps in the Chamin-des-Dames sector, and served there forty-six days. The division was relieved and organized the Boucy sector near Toul. The first American battle was fought at Apremont, Apr. 10–13. It also took part in the important engagements at Seicheprey Apr. 20, at Humbert plantation near Flirey May 31, and at Xivray-Marvois in June 16. After a one-day rest near Toul, his command was then ordered to the Marne salient where on July 8 it relieved the 2nd division between the Bois de Belleau and Vaux. On July 15, 1918, when the last German offensive began, the gallant 26th stopped the right flank of the enemy at Vaux after severe fighting, and in the allied offensive which began July 18, 1918, the 26th captured the towns of Torcy, Belleau and Givry and Hill 193, then made a double change of direction to the east with the Château-Thierry-Soissons road as first objective, pushing on to second objective, the Fere-eu-Tardennois Taulgonne road. It took all objectives and in eight days made an advance of more than 18 kilometers. On July 25 Gen. Edwards withdrew the infantry of his command from the line, the remainder of the division going on 23 kilometers farther with two relieving divisons. After spending ten days at Chatillon for training, during which it absorbed 6,000 replacements, it again went into line near Les Esparges, on the St. Mihiel front as a part of the 5th corps and occupied the position at the end of the western face of the salient. Being at what may be described as the top of the left side of the V-shaped area comprising the salient, the 26th was the only American division on the western front which got into action in that historic battle. It fought the whole day of Sept. 12 against superior numbers, captured Hattonchatel and Vigneulles before 2 o'clock in the morning of Sept. 13 and shortly after daylight elements of the 1st division, which had advanced from the south, effected a junction with the 26th, thus closing the St. Mihiel salient for all time to enemy forces. The result of the battle necessitated the organizing of a new front and Gen. Edwards accomplished this with his headquarters at Tryon-sur-Meuse. During his occupancy of this sector he pushed forward his lines and captured the territory from Thillot to Combres, with advance elements at Wadonville, Saulx and Fresnes. On Sept. 26, 1918, the day the Meuse-Argonne offensive began, the 26th division was ordered to make a demonstration against the German line between the Meuse river and Luneville, which would give the enemy the impression that the Americans desired to break through and capture Metz, and thus prevent him from transferirng divisions to the defense of the Argonne forest, where the Americans were attacking in force. The ruse was successful and the 26th managed to keep five German divisions busy for sixteen hours holding Riavillo and Marcheville in the direction of Metz with raiding operations. On Oct. 18, after transfer to army reserve at Verdun, the 26th was again ordered into the line in the Neptune sector, north of Bras, to relieve the 18th French division, and taking the offensive, it captured the heights of the Meuse, for which it was cited by the corps commander. On Oct. 24, 1918 Gen. Edwards was relieved of the command of the 26th division and ordered home to train other divisions for service in France. He was again in command of the department of the northeast from November, 1918, until September, 1920, when he was relieved and ordered to command a brigade in the 1st division. He was demoted June 30, 1920, to brigadier general. During the war he held the temporary commission of major general, and in 1921 he headed the list of twelve major generals promoted to major general in the regular grade. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm, made Commander of the Legion of Honor by the French government and presented the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold by the king of Belgium. He was not given any American decoration. He and his division were many times cited in France. He commanded a division on the front lines longer than any American. Gen. Edwards was married June 11, 1889, to Bessie Rochester, daughter of A. Augustus Porter of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and had one daughter, Bessie Porter Edwards, who enlisted as an army nurse and died nursing soldiers Oct. 13, 1918.

LULL, Richard Swann, paleontologist, was born at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 6, 1867, son of Edward P. and Elizabeth Ferguson (Burton) Lull; grandson of Martin and Martha (Lucas) Lull; great-grandson of Joel and Amy (Prescott) Lull, and great-great-grandson of Capt. Timothy Lull, the founder of Hartland, Vt. Edward P. Lull, father of the scientist, was a captain in the U. S. navy, serving in the civil war under Farragut, and was one of the early surveyors of the interoceanic canal routes. Richard S. Lull was graduated at Rutgers College in 1893 with the degree of B.S., and in the same year began his professional career with the division of entomology, U. S. department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. After pursuing postgraduate study, he received from Rutgers College the degree of M.S. in 1896, and from Columbia University the degree of Ph.D. in 1903. From 1894 to 1906 he was assistant and associate professor of zoölogy at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and from 1906 to 1911 he was assistant professor of vertebrate paleontology at Yale University, becoming professor in the latter year. Since 1923 he has been professor of paleontology at Yale. During 1906–20 he was associate curator of vertebrate paleontology at the Peabody Museum, Yale University, and became curator in the latter year. Prof. Lull is author of ''Organic Evolution'' (1917), and editor of ''Evolution of the Earth and its inhabitants'' (1918), of which he was author of chapter IV. His extensive research in vertebrate paleontology has resulted in a number of contributions to scientific journals. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Geological Society of America; life member of the American Museum of Natural History and member of the American Society of Naturalists; Paleontological Society (treasurer); Ecological Society; Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences; Phi Beta Kappa; Sigma Xi (president of Yale chapter); and Chi Psi fraternity. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and a communicant of the Episcopal church. He finds his chief recreation in sailing. Prof. Lull was married, July 2, 1894, to Clara Coles, daughter of Charles Deshler Boggs, of New York city, N. Y., and they have one child, Dorothy Lull.

GIBSON, Hugh [Simons], diplomat, was born in Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 16, 1883, son of Francis Asbury and Mary (Simons) Gibson and grandson of Hugh Gibson, a native of Scotland. His father was a native of Iowa and became cashier of a bank in Los Angeles. Hugh Gibson was educated by private tutors and at the Ecole Libre des Politiques at Paris, where he was graduated in 1907. He then entered the diplomatic service and was appointed secretary of the U. S. Legation at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, July 31, 1908. He became second secretary of

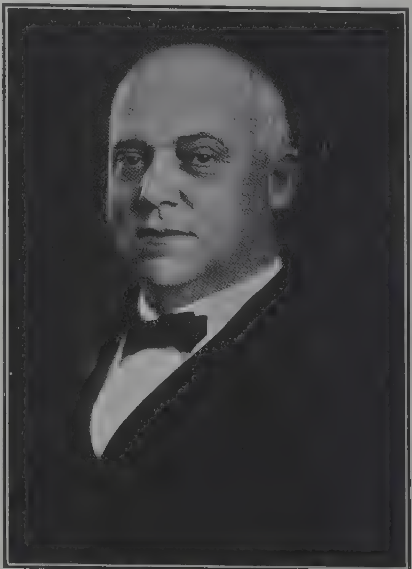
the American embassy at London, in August, 1909, was confidential clerk to the first assistant secretary of state, Washington, in 1910–11 and was appointed secretary of the U. S. Legation at Havana, Cuba, in July of the latter year. While acting as chargé d'affaires at Havana, in August, 1912, Mr. Gibson became the chief figure in a serious international incident, when he was attacked and severely beaten by a reporter for a Cuban newspaper. He had been active in pressing a claim against the Cuban government for $557,000 due an American citizen for the construction of waterworks at Cienfuegos. Objection was made to paying the debt but Gibson had been instructed to insist on a settlement; he refused a check offered in payment and demanded and received cash. That evening as he was entering a restaurant he was attacked and knocked down by the reporter who said he resented the humiliation of Cuba. The reporter was arrested but when taken before a magistrate was discharged although admitting the assault, but when the American state department demanded the punishment of the offender, Pres. Gomez cabled to Pres. Taft expressing indignation at the assault and promising full satisfaction. Mr. Gibson was detailed to observe the elections in Santo Domingo in December, 1913, and in the following February became secretary of the American legation at Brussels. After the outbreak of the European war he assisted in organizing and was one of the charter members of the commission for Relief in Belgium (for details see Hoover, Herbert) and for two years he was chairman of its executive committee at Brussels. During that period he rendered splendid service to the people of Belgium. He had charge of the defense of Edith Cavell, the English nurse, who was so cruelly court martialed and executed by the Germans despite desperate efforts of the American ambassador, Brand Whitlock, and Mr. Gibson made to effect her reprieve. In May, 1916, Mr. Gibson was assigned to the U. S. embassy at London, where he remained until February, 1917, when he was detailed to the department of state, in Washington. In February, 1918, he was assigned to the American embassy at Paris, and continued there until the war ended. He was the American member of the first inter-allied mission sent to Austrian and Balkan states which spent several weeks, in December, 1918 and January, 1919, in investigating conditions in the Balkan peninsula. In April, 1919, after the recognition of Poland's independence he had the distinction of being appointed the first American minister to the republic of Poland. His services at Warsaw have been of a varied and most interesting nature. When he went to Poland it was a country whose lands had been left desolate by four years of warfare, its people impoverished and starving and a new and inexperienced government was trying to bring order out of chaos. Mr. Gibson's work therefore was largely in the administration of relief measures, in assisting American technical advisers on railroads, finances, agriculture and industry, and in informally helping the Polish government to establish itself. His experience in relief measures, his keen sympathy with war sufferers and his diplomatic training enabled him to perform his duties in a manner that has been uniformly pleasing to the Polish government as well as to the one he represents. Early in 1924 he was transferred from Poland to Switzerland as U. S. minister. He is the author of "A Journal from Our Legation in Belgium" (1917) which has been translated into several European languages. He is a director of the commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation and a member of the following clubs: Metropolitan, Washington; Volnay, Paris; Chasseurs, Tennis Automobile, Rameurs, Warsaw; Sunset, Friday Morning, Los Angeles. He was married Feb. 27, 1922, at Brussels, to Ynès Marie Marcelle, daughter of Maj. Robert Reyntiens, of Château de Caster, Belgium, Aide-de-Camp to the King of Belgium.

DICKSON, Tracy Campbell, soldier and ordnance expert, was born at Independence, Ia., Sept. 17, 1868, son of Campbell and Lucy Ellen (Tracy) Dickson; grandson of William and Elizabeth Dickson; great-grandson of Robert and Olive (Hungerford) Dickson, and great-great-grandson of William Campbell, who came to this country from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled first at Londonderry, N. H., and in 1741 at Cherry Valley, N. Y. Campbell Dickson, father of the subject, was captain of the 9th N. Y. cavalry during the civil war. The son was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1892, and commissioned second lieutenant, 2nd artillery, with which he served at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., for two years. Commissioned first lieutenant, ordnance department, on June 19, 1894, he was assistant to the commanding officer of the Springfield (Mass.) armory for five years, four years of which he was also inspector at the works of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.; the American Ordnance Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; the Driggs-Seabury Gun & Ammunition Co., Derby, Conn.; the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., and the Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn. In December, 1898, he served as the recorder of a board of army, navy and marine corps officers,

appointed to consider the adoption of a uniform caliber of small arms for the three services. During 1899–1902 he was assistant to the commanding officer at Rock Island (Ill.), arsenal, being promoted captain, ordnance department, on Feb. 2, 1901. After July, 1902, he was assistant to the chief of ordnance, Washington, D. C., for four years and also recorder of the board of ordnance and fortifications, member and recorder of the board of officers that tested and recommended the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903, and of the board of officers to test automatic machine guns. During the greater part of 1905 he was a member of the field artillery drill regulations board. After being promoted to the rank of major, ordnance department, on June 25, 1906, he served for four years as assistant to the commanding officer of the Sandy Hook (N. J.) proving ground, and on the ordnance board. In 1906 he was on special duty in connection with the installation of the machinery and the electrical system at the United States Powder Depot, and from 1910 to 1914 he was on duty in Panama, under Gen. George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, ordnance department, Sept. 2, 1912. He inspected shops and had charge of mechanical repair work for the Panama Canal and supervised the designing of the permanent shops at Balboa. On his return to the United States in April, 1914, he was placed in command of the Sandy Hook (N. J.) proving ground and was made a member of the board of engineers, of the board for testing rifled cannon, and president of the ordnance board. He was retired at his own request from active service on Aug. 16, 1915, with the rank of colonel, United States army. He was assigned to active duty at Watertown (Mass.) arsenal, Sept. 17, 1916, and served on the machine gun board that later adopted the Browning machine guns. On Mar. 17, 1917, he was transferred to the active list of the army, was commissioned lieutenant colonel, ordnance department, and commanded the Watertown arsenal until the termination of the year. On Jan. 9, 1918, he was made assistant to the chief of ordnance and placed in charge of the control bureau, at Washington, D. C., being commissioned colonel, ordnance department, national army, on Jan. 10, 1918, and brigadier general, ordnance department, national army, on Feb. 18, 1918. He was in charge of the work performed for the ordnance department by the Bethlehem Steel Co. in 1918, and then returned to the Watertown arsenal as its commanding officer, as armament officer, northern armament district, and as department ordnance officer of the northeastern department. He was honorably discharged as brigadier general on June 1, 1919, and returned to the grade of lieutenant colonel and was promoted colonel, ordnance department, Mar. 2, 1920. As an ordnance officer Col. Dickson designed the sight for the model of the 1906 rifle and several seacoast and mobile gun-carriages and contributed to the adoption of the sixteen-inch mortar, the automatic pistol and machine guns. He assisted in establishing schools at the Sandy Hook proving ground and the Watertown arsenal for giving officers entering the ordnance department both practical and theoretical instruction in the basic principles of ordnance. In 1920 these schools were consolidated in the Ordnance School at the Watertown arsenal, under his command. He is a member of the Lambs Club, New York city; the St. Botolph Club, Boston; the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., and the Loyal Legion of the District of Columbia. He was married Nov. 7, 1894, to Isabella Kendrick, daughter of Col. B. F. Abbott of Atlanta, Ga., and has two sons: Tracy Campbell, production engineer; and Benjamin Abbott Dickson, mechanical engineer, both of whom were graduated at West Point and served in the European war.

ADAMS, Comfort Avery, electrical engineer, was born in Cleveland, O., Nov. 1, 1868, son of Comfort Avery and Katherine Emily (Peticolas) Adams, and a descendant of John Adams, who came from England to the Plymouth Colony on the ship ''Fortune'' in 1621. He was graduated B.S. in electrical engineering from the Case School of Applied Science in 1890, and spent the following summer on a scientific expedition to Muir Glacier, Alaska, making the first survey of the glacier and the first accurate measurements of the motion of the ice. He spent three months in the fall of 1890 as an engineer with the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Machine Co., and the next nine months as designing engineer for the Brush Electric Co., both of Cleveland. In 1891 he went to Harvard as in instructor in electrical engineering and as a student of mathematics and physics. Remaining at Harvard, he was made assistant professor of electrical engineering in 1896, professor in 1906 and Lawrence professor of Engineering in 1916. During 1915–18, under the coöperative agreement between Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he was also professor at the latter institution. After the dissolution of that agreement by the courts he was the first dean, during 1919, of the reorganized Harvard Engineering School, but resigned that post to accept the position of chairman of the engineering division of the National Research Council, a connection formed during the war. He still retains his professorship at Harvard and gives a third of his time to his duties there. In the spring of 1917 he was appointed by Pres. Wilson a member of the general engineering committee of the advisory commission of the council of national defense, of which committee he was later made chairman. In this position he outlined a scheme, later adopted in part, for coördinating the purchase of war supplies by government departments, including the organization of the industries for the handling of government orders. Under the direction of the general engineering committee, a cast steel anchor chain was developed which was 40 per cent. stronger than the standard wrought iron at a reduced cost and with a large saving in man power. He was also a member of the subcommittee on electric welding which was later transferred to the emergency fleet corporation with Prof. Adams as chairman. Under the stimulus of this committee notable advances were made in the art of welding, particularly in its application to ship-building. Several new and important laws bearing on the quality of welds and the structure and constitution of steel were established. Just before the signing of the armistice, the director general of the emergency fleet corporation promised authorization for building a 10,000-ton welded ship, a promise naturally withdrawn after the armistice. Prof. Adams also was chairman during the war, of the electrical enginering section of the National Research Council, whose activities chiefly related to the art of electric welding. He was largely responsible for the organization of the American Engineering Standards Committee, representing the national engineering societies and the government departments which has now become the authoritative body through which the standardizing activities of all the engineering, industrial and government organizations are coordinated. It is also recognized as the national body for the handling of all international standardization. He was chairman of the organization committee and first chairman of the standards committee itself. Prof. Adams is also a member of the American engineering council of the federated American engineering societies to deal with matters of common interest to engineers. He has been consulting electrical engineer for the American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, since 1905; Warner Sugar Refining Co., New York, since 1910; Okonite Co., since 1915, and National Conduit & Cable Co., since 1919. He has acted in a consulting capacity for short periods for the Stone & Webster Corp., the Boston Edison Co., Public Service Electric Co. of New Jersey, American Sugar Refining Co., and others. He was a member of the International Jury of Awards, department of electricity, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of which he has been manager, vice-president and president. He was the first president of the American Welding Society, and the first director of the American Bureau of Welding, which latter position he still holds. He is also a member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers (London), the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, American Physical Society, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Society of Automotive Engineers, and the American Society for Testing Materials. He belongs to the following clubs: Harvard (Boston), Harvard Union (Cambridge), Engineers', Harvard and University (New York), and of the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. He is the author of ''Dynamo Design Schedules'' (1907) and numerous articles on kindred subjects in technical journals, constituting valuable contributions to the advance in the science of electrical machine designing. He received the honorary degree of E.E. from the Case School of Applied Science in 1905. He was married June 21, 1894, to Elizabeth Challis, daughter of James Challis Parsons, a minister and teacher of Greenfield, Mass., and has two adopted children: John and Clayton Comfort Adams.

WILLIAMS, Dixon C., manufacturer, was born at Yellville, Ark., May 3, 1859, son of Dixon C. and Martha (Dillon) Williams, and grandson of William Dillon of Prince Edward county, Va., who at the age of thirteen enlisted for the revolutionary war. His father, a brilliant lawyer of Arkansas, was a member of the Arkansas senate at his untimely death at the age of twenty-eight. The son left Cumberland University in his junior year to enter the First National Bank of Lebanon, Ark., as bookkeeper and teller. He was assistant cashier of the Peoples' Bank in Lebanon, and for four years was editor of the Lebanon "Register." His newspaper work and his contact with the public as a moulder of thought and opinion awakened in him a desire to go upon the lecture platform and to that work he devoted his time and attention until his health failed, in 1893. He was one of the most entertaining, interesting and instructive lecturers of his day. He settled in Chicago, Ill., in 1893, as vice-president and manager of the Chicago Building & Manufacturing Co., and later was vice-president and manager of the Lake Street Manufacturing Block. In 19— he became president of the Chicago Nipple Manufacturing Co., which under his personal direction developed into the largest manufacturer of iron pipe nipples, pipe coils and pipe bending machines in America, having two factories in Chicago and one each in Baltimore, Md., and Los Angeles, Calif., and doing an annual business of nearly $2,000,000. Mr. Williams established the Lester Seminary for Girls, Holden, Mo., in 1885, and for two years was president of the institution. He was the builder of the street railway at Anderson, Ind., in 1888, following the discovery of natural gas there. He is president of the Southern Society of Chicago; holds the thirty-second degree in Masonry and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Press and Iroquois clubs of Chicago. Politically he is a Democrat. He was appointed postmaster of Chicago by Pres. Wilson in 1913 and was treasurer of the Illinois state central committee (Democrat) for 1923. He is an active member of the Presbyterian church and finds his chief recreation in literary studies. He was married Nov. 19, 1876, to Sallie, daughter of Col. Moses McKnight of Woodbury, Tenn., and has two children: J. Lester, a lawyer; and Mai Fare, wife of Alfred Soriano of Chicago.



STANLEY, Augustus Owsley, 38th governor of Kentucky and U. S. senator, was born in Shelbyville, Ky., May 21, 1867, son of William and Amanda (Owsley) Stanley. His father, who was a Christian minister, served the army of the

Tennessee in the civil war, and his mother was the niece of Chief Justice William Owsley. From Gordon Academy, at Nicholasville, Ky., he entered Centre College, where he was graduated in 1889. He taught school for four years, part of the time as principal of Marion Academy. Having decided to enter the legal profession he studied law under Gilbert Cassidy of Flemingsburg, was admitted to the bar in 1898, and opening a law office in Flemingsburg, he quickly gained a reputation as a successful lawyer and became widely known for the excellence of his pleading and the brilliance of his oratory. His political career began in 1900, when he served as a presidential elector. Two years later he was elected to the national house of representatives, serving in the 59th to 63rd congresses, inclusive. As a congressman he attracted attention for his relentless antagonism of trusts and monopolies. He was in congress during the "Night Rider" depredations in 1907–08, heard the appeals of the tobacco growers against the encroachments of the combines in manufactures and marketing for the depression of prices, and did not hesitate to champion the cause of the men who toil in the fields. In 1915 he was the Democratic nominee for governor of the state and made his famous muleback campaign, carrying the canvass to the remote mountain sections of the state, and speaking where a candidate for governor had never been before. As governor he was noted for his close association with and sympathy for the people in distress in his state. He heard personally the appeals of men incarcerated in the state prison and wherever there was justification he paroled the prisoner, with himself as probation officer to whom they were required to report by letter monthly. He had been a candidate for U. S. senator against ex-governor J. C. W. Beckham, in 1914, when he met his first political defeat. He was successful four years later and resigning the governorship, took his seat in the extraordinary session of the senate in May, 1919. In the senate he espoused the cause of the League of Nations and the reconstruction policies of Pres. Wilson. He attacked the adoption of the 18th and 19th amendments to the Constitution as being "encroachments on state rights," and his two great speeches in the senate on personal liberty were pronounced masterpieces. He opposed the Republican tariff policies with all the power of his eloquence and showed his magnanimity when, in a most eloquent tribute in the senate chamber he appealed to the people of Missouri to return to the senate his arch political enemy, James A. Reed, "whose towering form has not been equalled among us before." Sen. Stanley is a member of various fraternal orders, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of Pythias, and the Law and Democratic clubs of Henderson, Ky. He was married Apr. 29, 1903, to Sue, daughter of William Soaper of Henderson, Ky., and has three children: Augustus Owsley, Jr., William Soaper and Marion Shelby Stanley.

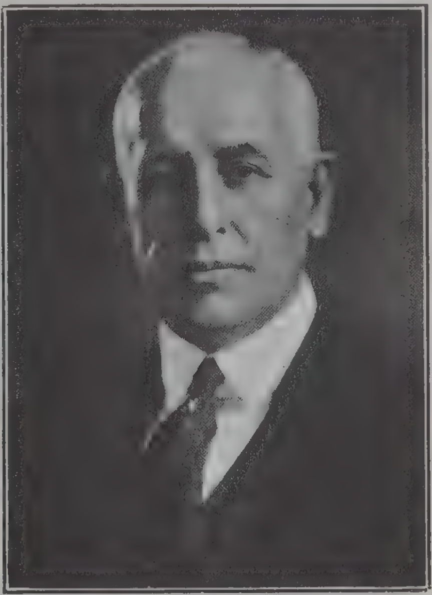
COMMONS, John Rogers, economist, was born at Hollandsburg, O., Oct. 13, 1862, son of John and Clarissa (Rogers) Commons. His father was a native of Wayne county, Ind., and was owner and editor of newspapers at Union City and Winchester, Ind. John Rogers Commons was graduated at Oberlin (O.) College in 1888, receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1889. During 1889–90 he was a student at Johns Hopkins University. He began his professional career at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., as instructor in economics during 1890–91. He then became assistant professor at Oberlin College and in 1892 went to Indiana University as professor of political economy, continuing three years in that capacity. During 1895–99 he held a similar position at Syracuse (N. Y.) University. The next year he served as expert agent to the United States industrial commission, and during 1902–04 was statistician to the National Civic Federation. Since the latter year he has been professor of political economy at the University of Wisconsin and also director of the American Bureau of Industrial Research. He was a member of the public utilities commission of the National Civic Federation during 1906–07, of the Wisconsin industrial commission during 1911–13, of the Federal industrial relations commission during 1913–15, and of the Wisconsin minimum wage board in 1919. He holds membership in the American Economic Association (president, 1917), the American Statistical Association and the American Association for Labor Legislation. He is author of ''Distribution of Wealth'' (1893); ''Social Reform and the Church'' (1894); ''Proportional Representation'' (1896); ''Regulation and Restriction of Output by Employers and Unions'' (1904); ''Trade Unionism and Labor Problems'' (1905); ''Races and Immigrants in America'' (1907); ''History of American Industrial Society'' (1910); ''Labor and Administration'' (1913); ''Principles of Labor Legislation,'' with John B. Andrews (1916); ''Industrial Goodwill'' (1919), and ''Industrial Government'' (1921). He has also edited the ''Documentary History of American Industrial Society'' and ''The War Book of the University of Wisconsin,'' and has contributed numerous articles to economic journals. His most notable achievements have been in the field of social legislation and public administration. His ability to approach matters of that character with the detached interest of a scientific observer has enabled him to harmonize the antagonisms of private interests for the common good. He realized early that under the American system of government no adequate or enforceable social legislation can be had unless it be framed with the advice and consent of the interests concerned. Himself of strong labor sympathies, Dr. Commons employs them in the interest of a workable solution of our social problems, and so successfully that the employer feels, no less than the employee, that his case rests in trustworthy hands. It was his chief merit, however, that in every case he was able to suggest a solution which did not merely smooth over the differences, but actually rested on a solid scientific basis, a solution arrived at by a diligent study of social and economic forces. Such was the history of the important public utility, workmen's compensation and industrial commission laws, passed by the Wisconsin legislature in 1907 and 1911 and in the formulation and administration of which Dr. Commons bore a leading part. The industrial commission law has been copied, with modifications, by seven states, including New York and Ohio. Oberlin College conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon him in 1915. He finds his chief recreation in fishing and farming. He was married Dec. 25, 1890, to Ella Brown, daughter of Robert Norman Downey, hotel proprietor, of Akron, O., and has two children: John Alvin and Rachel Sutherland Commons.

GILLILAN, Strickland W., journalist and humorist, was born near Jackson, O., Oct. 9, 1869, son of Lewis and Mary Alice (Clare) Gillilan, and grandson of Jesse and Elizabeth (Coleman) Gillilan, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was a student at Ohio University for two years, and received from that institution the honorary degree of A.M. in 1912. In college he specialized in psychology and was prominent in athletics. After teaching in the rural schools of his native county, he began newspaper work on the Jackson "Herald" in 1887, and was with the Athens (O.) "Herald" in 1889–92. For three years he served successively as reporter, city editor and editor of the "Daily Telegram," Richmond, Ind., and for the succeeding six years was city editor of the Richmond "Daily Palladium." During the latter period he served two years as a member of the Richmond city council. In 1901 he became a reporter on the Marion (Ind.) "Tribune," and was soon made its editor. For three years he was with the Baltimore (Md.) "American" as a member of the editorial staff and writer of verse and humor; and resigned in 1905 to devote more time to lyceum and Chautauqua work. Since that year he has written humorous and philosophical prose and verse and short stories for the Chicago "Daily News," Baltimore "Sun" and "News," Indianapolis "Star" and other newspapers of the Schaeffer chain; and for "Judge," "Life," "Puck," "Saturday Evening Post," "Success," "Ladies' Home Journal" and "Woman's Home Companion." He is a member of the staff of "America Today," "Christian Endeavor World," "Farm and Fireside," "Farm Life," "Detroit Athletic Club News," "Retail Ledger" and "Roycroft." He has written "Including Finnigan," which embraces the Irish dialect poem, "Finnigan to Flannigan," containing the popular line "Off agin, on agin, gone agin, Finnigan" (1910); "Including You and Me" (1917); "Sunshine and Awkwardness" (1918); "A Sample Case of Humor" (1919), and "Laugh It Off" (1924). Since the year 1898 Mr. Gillilan has been a lyceum lecturer, and teacher of public speaking on the faculty of People's College, Kansas City, Missouri. He holds membership in the American Press Humorists (president), Authors' Club (London), Baltimore Country Club, Sherwood Forest Club (Annapolis), and the Ohio Society of Maryland. He was twice married: (1) Mar. 27, 1894, to Alice Lavinia, daughter of Archibald Hendricks, of Springfield, O.; she died in 1901, leaving one child, Marjorie Hendricks Gillilan; he was married (2) in Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1903, to Harriet, daughter of John Nettleton, of Los Angeles, Calif., and they have two children: Harriet Nettleton and Burdette Strickland Gillilan.

SARETT, Lew, naturalist, author and lecturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1888, son of Rudolph and Jeanette (Block) Sarett. His father came from Europe in 1880 and settled in the upper peninsula of Michigan. The son attended the University of Michigan in 1907–08, Beloit College during 1908–11, where he received the degree of A.B., and Harvard University in 1911–12. He then studied law at the University of Illinois, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1916. Throughout his college career he largely supported himself as a life saver on the Great Lakes, as a guide for hunters and fisherman in Canada, and a teacher of woodcraft and canoeing at a boys' camp, and as assistant athletic director, coaching track and gymnastics at Beloit College. Since 1916 he has spent several seasons as U. S. national park ranger in the Yellowstone and the Glacier national parks. During his undergraduate days he was interested in forensics, and won various medals and prizes in intercollegiate debating and oratorical contests. In 1910 he won first prize and the championship of the state of

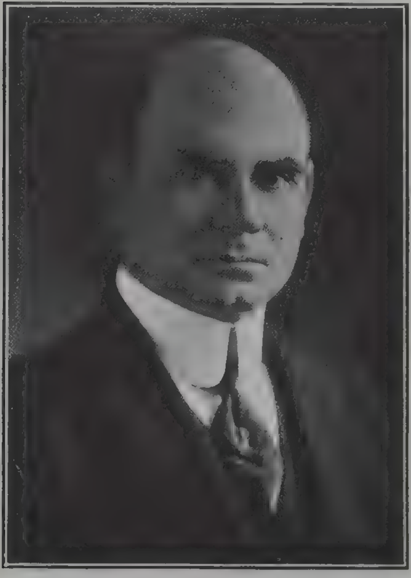
Wisconsin in oratory, and won the medal again in 1911. While studying law he was an assistant in English on the faculty of the University of Illinois. In 1915 he was instructor in argumentation, during 1916–18 was head of the division of public speaking, and in 1918–20 was associate in English and public speaking. In the latter year he went to Northwestern University as associate professor of argumentation and persuasion for one year, and since 1921 he has held the professorship. Since 1916 he has lectured widely under the auspices of Chautauqua and lyceum organizations on nature, wild plant and animal life, Indians and frontiersmen, and his own adventures as ranger and woodsman. He is the author of "Many, Many Moons: a Book of Wilderness Poems" (1920) and "The Box of God, and Other Poems" (1922), and is advisory editor of "Poetry Magazine." He is quoted in a number of anthologies since 1918, and in 1921 was awarded the Levinson prize of $200 by the "Poetry Magazine" for the best poem published during that year. His verse and articles have appeared in the "Bookman," "Contemporary Verse," "Literary Review," "Lyric West," "Poetry Magazine," "North American Review," "Atlantic Monthly," "Outing," Boston "Transcript," New York "Post," and other periodicals and newspapers. He is a member of the Society of American Indians; National Association of Teachers of Speech (secretary); Association of University Professors; International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association; Poetry Society of America; Society of Midland Authors (director); The Poets (New York); and the Phi Delta Phi, Delta Sigma Rho and Zeta Psi fraternities. He attends the Methodist church, and belongs to the Masonic order. He was married June 17, 1914, to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Harry Husted of Chicago, Ill., and they have one son, Lew Sarrett, Jr.

NUGENT, John Frost, U. S. senator, was born at Le Grand, Ore., son of Edward and Agnes P. (Frost) Nugent. During his boyhood the family resided at Silver City, Ida., where he attended the public school until the age of fifteen. After a period of employment in various enterprises, he became official court reporter of the third judicial district of Idaho, and improved the opportunity thus offered to study law. He was admitted to the bar in 1898, beginning the practice of his profession in Silver City, and soon demonstrated such legal skill that he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county; and upon the completion of his first term he was reëlected three more times in succession. There were two succeeding elements that brought Mr. Nugent forward as the leader of his party in the state. The power in politics in the new country was Fred Thomas Dubois, who represented the territory of Idaho in Washington as territorial delegate and in the United States after it had been admitted to the Union, as a Republican first and later as a Democrat. He became partisan anti-Mormon, as the members of this church settled in southern and central Idaho. The fight against this church was carried to Washington, and it embittered its members in the state against Dubois. He espoused the Silver Issue in the days prior to the bolt in the National Republican Convention at St. Louis in 1896, and with Sen. Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, and Sen. Richard Franklin Pettigrew, of South Dakota, bolted the party when the gold plank in the platform was adopted. U. S. Sen. Frank Jenne Cannon of Utah, who had had the backing of his father, George Quayle Cannon, delegate in congress from the territory of Utah and a friend of the Mormon church, was an early antagonist of Dubois, but after the bolt from the Republican party Sen. Dubois and Sen. Cannon became friends in the silver party in their support of the candidacy of Bryan in the 1896 campaign. Both became Democrats but Teller remained a silver Republican. This course of Dubois lost him strength in the state of Idaho, although he was nominated in the state convention in 1900 by the Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans for the U. S. senate and served from Mar. 4, 1901, to Mar. 3, 1907. Nugent's strength had grown in the state during this shift in party alignment. He served two terms as chairman of the state Democratic central committee, and waged a fight against Dubois for party leadership in the state. When the national convention was in session at Denver, Dubois brought in an anti-Mormon plank and it was fought and defeated by Nugent and his friends. Although not a follower of the Mormon religion, Nugent contended a fight on religion should have no place in the party councils. With the end of his term in the senate, Dubois' leadership was lost in the state and Nugent had risen to prominence. When Sen. James H. Brady died, the Democrats were in control in the state and Nugent being the acknowledged leader of the party in the state, he was appointed to the vacancy by Gov. Moses Alexander, Jan. 22, 1918. In the election the following Nov. 5, 1918, he was elected by popular vote to the unexpired term and served to January, 1921, when he resigned to accept appointment on the Federal trade commission made by Pres. Wilson. However, his successor, Frank R. Gooding, Republican, had been elected Nov. 2, 1920. In the senate Sen. Nugent favored the reconstruction policies of Pres. Wilson and made an able speech in favor of ratification of



the Versailles Treaty containing the League of Nations. Mr. Nugent takes great interest in secret order fraternities, being a Knight of Pythias, an Elk, and member of the Woodmen of the World. He was married, May 15, 1895, to Adelma, daughter of Hon. George Ainslie of Boise, Ida. He has one son, George Ainslie Nugent.

HARRIS, William Julius, U. S. senator, insurance, and banker, was born at Cedartown, Ga., Feb. 3, 1868, son of Charles Hooks and Margaret Ann (Monk) Harris, grandson of Peter Coffee and Narcissa Ann (Hooks) Harris and great-grandson of William and Sarah (Coffee) Harris, and brother of Dr. Seale Harris (q.v.). His father Charles Hooks Harris, was a surgeon in the Confederate army during the civil war, and a man of unusual literary and professional attainments. The son was educated in the public schools of Cedartown, and was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1890. He then engaged in the general insurance business in his native town and for several years subsequent to 1897 served as private secretary to U. S. Senator A. S. Clay (q.v.). In 1907 he organized and became president of the Georgia Fire Insurance Co. of Atlanta, and that same year he founded the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Cedartown, which he also served as president. Mr. Harris was actively identified with the affairs of the Democratic party, and in 1910 was elected a member of the Georgia senate, where he was author of the anti-lobby law, and a law reducing the fees of state oil inspectors, and was a member of the joint committee which investigated and reorganized the state department of agriculture. He was elected chairman of the Georgia state Democratic executive committee in 1912, in the first presidential campaign of Woodrow Wilson. Pres. Wilson appointed him director of the U. S. census bureau, an office he held for three years, when he resigned to become chairman of the federal trade commission, which had been created by the congress in the previous year. As the date for the primary election for the renomination of Sen. Hardwick of Georgia drew near, opposition developed because of Hardwick's independence in the senate in opposing some of the Wilson war policies, and Harris was urged to enter the contest for the nomination. Resigning from the commission in May, 1918, he entered the contest with the endorsement of Pres. Wilson, and in the primary carried 115 of the 150 counties of the state. As a primary nomination in Georgia is equivalent to an election he was unopposed and took his seat in the senate Mar. 4, 1919. In the senate Mr. Harris entered the roll of administration Democrats and supported the reconstruction policies of Pres. Wilson. He favored the league of nations and the Versailles treaty of peace. He was the author of the bill to provide for the return to the United States of the bodies of soldiers buried in France and other countries; of the resolution calling for an investigation of charges that the civil service commission had failed to give preference to veterans of the European war. In 1923 he went to Europe at his own expense and looked over the fields where the American dead are buried to see that his country was not neglectful. Sen. Harris opposed the Harding policy of establishing peace after the Versailles treaty had been rejected and was a bitter ender against the Dyer anti-lynching bill and the ship subsidy bill. He opposed the Republican tariff. He advocated the farm loan act and sought legislative relief for the cotton producers of the South during the period of deflation. He voted against the Esch-Cummins railroad bill. Sen. Harris served for a time as lieutenant colonel on the staff of Gov. W. Y. Atkinson of Georgia. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Capital City Club, Atlanta, the National Press Club of Washington, D. C., and of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. He is a Presbyterian. He was married July 27, 1905, to Julia Knox, daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler (q.v.) of Alabama, and has one daughter, Julia Wheeler Harris.



SCHELLING, Felix Emanuel, educator and author, was born in New Albany, Ind., Sept. 3, 1858, son of Felix and Rose (White) Schelling and brother of Ernest Henry Schelling, pianist and composer. His father came to this country from Canton St. Gallen, Switzerland, in 1848, and settled in Louisville, Ky. He was an editor and a teacher of languages and music. Felix E. Schelling studied under private tutors, receiving special training in music. During 1878–81 he attended the University of Pennsylvania, devoting himself to the study of English and the classics, and was graduated there in 1881. He obtained the bachelor degree at the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1883, and two years later he was given the degree of A.M. He practiced law in Philadelphia, only three years, and in 1886 became instructor in English at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1891 professor of English literature. Two years later he was appointed John Welsh Centennial professor of history and English literature, and besides holding this chair he has been head of the department of English since 1895. In addition to reviews and minor articles, he is the author of "Two Essays on Robert Browning" (1898); "Literary and Verse Criticism of the Reign of Elizabeth" (1891); "Life and Works of George

Gascoigne’’ (1893); ‘‘A Book of Elizabethan Lyrics’’ (1896); ‘‘Ben Jonson and the Classic Revival’’ (1897); ‘‘A Book of Seventeenth Century Lyrics’’ (1899); ‘‘The English Chronicle Play’’ (1902); ‘‘The Queen’s Progress, and Other Elizabethan Sketches’’ (1904); ‘‘History of Elizabethan Drama’’ (1908); ‘‘English Literature during the Lifetime of Shakespeare’’ (1910); “The Restoration Drama,” in the “Cambridge History of Literature” (1912); “The English Lyric” (1913); “English Drama,” a compendious history of the subject (1914); “Thor and Other War Verses’’ (1918); ‘‘Appraisements and Asperities’’ (1922), ‘‘Foreign Influences in Elizabethan Drama’’ (1923); ‘‘Summer Ghosts and Winter Topics” (1924); “Elizabethan Playwrights” (1925 and 1926); “Shakespeare and Demi-Science” (1927); and “Pedagogically Speaking” (1929). He is also the editor of “Ben Jonson’s Timber: or Discoveries” (1892); “Eastward Ho!’’ and ‘‘The Alchemist’’ (1903); ‘‘The Merchant of Venice’’ (1903); ‘‘Macbeth’’ (1910); ‘‘Four Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher’’ (1912), and ‘‘Typical Elizabethan Plays’’ (1925). Professor Schelling is ranked as one of the foremost scholars, if not the foremost, of the Elizabethan drama in the United States, an estimate of some of the leading critical journals of England concurred in by American literary periodicals. ‘‘It is by this time recognized,’’ said the Manchester (England) ‘‘Guardian,’’ that Prof. Schelling’s Elizabethan scholarship ‘‘is one of the most vital and trustworthy we have,’’ while the English ‘‘Athenaeum,’’ reviewing his ‘‘The English Lyric,’’ says: ‘‘It affords highly satisfactory evidence of the wider and minuter knowledge of our older literature that now prevails, and not only of more extensive reading, but also of a more catholic taste.’’ For his excellence as educator and author, Franklin and Marshall College conferred the Ph.D. degree upon him in 1900, and the University of Pennsylvania gave him the Litt.D. degree in 1903 and LL.D. in 1909, Muhlenberg College that of D.H.L. in 1925 and Haverford College the LL.D. degree the same year. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi and the Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities, the American Philosophical Society, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Philadelphia Shakespeare Society, the German Shakespeare Society (honorary member), the Modern Language Association of America (president, 1915), the Association of the Colleges of the Middle States and Maryland, the University and Franklin Inn clubs of Philadelphia, and the Lenape (Faculty) Club of the University of Pennsylvania He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 7, 1886, to Caroline, daughter of James Derbyshire of Bucks county, Pa., and has two children: Dorothea Derbyshire, wife of Prof. Joseph Seronde, and Felix D. Schelling.

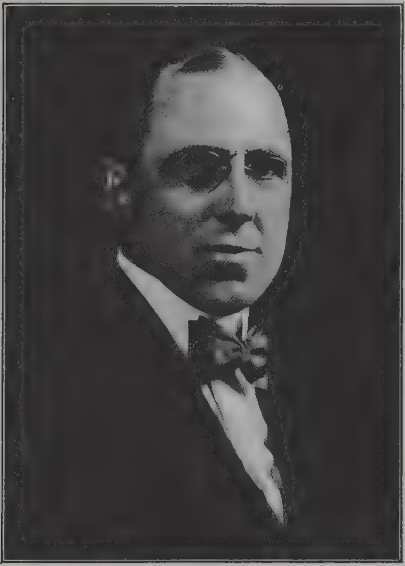
OPPENHEIM, James, author, was born in St. Paul, Minn., May 24, 1882, son of Joseph and Matilda (Schloss) Oppenheim. From the high school of St. Paul he entered Columbia University in 1901 as a special student. His spare time during the two years he was at Columbia was spent in social service work, as assistant head worker at the Hudson Guild Settlement, New York city. During 1905–07 he was a teacher in and acting superintendent of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, New York city. Early in his career he began to contribute poetry and short stories to the magazines, and his first book, “Dr. Rast,” a portrayal of Ghetto life, was published in 1909. Other volumes from his pen are: “Monday Morning and Other Poems” (1909); “Wild Oats,” novel (1910); “The Pioneers,” a poetic play (1910); “Pay Envelopes,” short stories (1911); “The Nine Tenths,” a novel (1911); “The Olympian” (1912); “Idle Wives” (1914); “Songs for the New Age” (1914); “The Beloved” (1915); “War and Laughter,” poems (1916); “The Book of Self,” poems (1917); “The Solitary,” poems (1919); “The Mystic Warrior” (1921); “Golden Bird” (1923); and “Your Hidden Power” (1923). Besides contributing short stories, articles and poems to the “American,” “Everybody’s,” “Harper’s,” “The Century,” and other magazines, he was editor of the “Seven Arts Magazine” during 1916–17. The sociological note is strong in Mr. Oppenheim’s work. He feels the stress and inequality of modern life, but has a strong faith in ultimate good and in the intrinsic worth of humanity. His stories are social documents true to life, effective in their presentation of character, direct and vigorous, and show an earnest striving for truth. His treatment is realistic, the themes being handled plainly and fearlessly with a wholesome frankness, tempered by a delicacy which never makes them offensive. Like other writers whose work lacks finish, he achieves poise and virility, and as a delineator of life has an instinct for selection and the grouping of detail. In his poetry he has always followed modern tendencies. Beginning with the rhymed measures of classical tradition, he has gradually broken away from the established forms and been led to create new verse forms, free and polyphonic, into which he puts the ecstasy and emotional warmth which is in him. The dominant note in all his work is his optimistic faith in America, especially in its literary possibilities. He was married June 1, 1905, to Lucy Seckel of New York city.

KLAW, Marcus (Marc), theatrical promoter, was born at Paducah, Ky., May 29, 1858, son of Leopold and Caroline K. (Blumgart) Klaw. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Louisville, Ky., and was graduated in 1879 with the degree LL.B. at the Louisville Law School, in which city he began the practice of his profession the same year after being admitted to the Kentucky bar. To augment his income he engaged in newspaper work as a reporter on the "Sunday Argus," and his writings attracted such favorable attention that he was made a member of the staff of the "Commercial" and then the "Courier-Journal." At this period his legal ability and enterprise attracted the notice of Gustave and Daniel Frohman, the theater managers of New York, who engaged him as a traveling attorney in the South to stop the piracy of their plays. He succeeded in running down the theatrical adventurers who had pirated "Hazel Kirke" and other attractions, making such an impression that he was invited to join the Frohman forces as business manager of one of their companies. He remained in the theatrical field, in which he attained a foremost position. Soon after removing to New York city (1881) he became associated with Abraham L. Erlanger (see below). The producers associated with the new Klaw & Erlanger Theatrical Exchange were Al Hayman, Charles Frohman, Samuel T. Nixon and J. F. Zimmerman, whose combined interests represented an invested capital of $100,000,000. Its opponents called it the "theater trust." The combination resulted from the application of business efficiency to the production and booking of plays, which had hitherto been unorganized. The bookings of all theaters were centralized in one organization, which served as a needed clearing house for theatrical dates. Formerly a local manager did his own booking, and was often at the mercy of rival managers, and his theater empty. Attractions of a similar nature would rapidly succeed one another in the same town, always resulting disastrously to the last comer. Under the new regime a playhouse always had an attraction. Instead of taking several months of his time to book a route a manager found he could go to Klaw & Erlanger and within an hour book a consecutive route which would save fifty per cent. of his railroad overhead. The firm of Klaw & Erlanger, after rendering inestimable service to the theatrical profession for fifteen years, dissolved in 1918. During the European war Mr. Klaw had charge of the military entertainments conducted by the commission assigned to army training camp activities under the war department, and organized Liberty theaters in camps, where performances were given, the models for all the scenery used in the productions being prepared in his office. The Smileage Book, which simplified the method of admission and realized thousands of dollars, was his conception. He is now president of Marc Klaw, Inc., and was president of the Amusement Co. of Illinois, and the Knickerbocker Theater Co.; secretary of the Klaw & Erlanger Amusement Co., controlling the Liberty theater, New York; treasurer of the Klaw & Erlanger Construction Co., owners of the New Amsterdam theater, New York; New York Theater Co.; Klaw & Erlanger New Orleans Theaters Co.; and the George M. Cohan Theater Co. He is also president of the United Managers' Protective Association of America; trustee and chairman of the finance committee of the Actors' Fund of America, and a member of the Friars, Lambs, Green Room and Lotos clubs (New York), Rye Country and London Country clubs and the Louisville lodge, B.P.O.E. Mr. Klaw is a combination showman and scholar. In 1919 he built the Klaw Theater in New York which was transferred to the Klaw Theater Corporation, consisting of himself and his two sons. Many of the plays produced by Klaw & Erlanger were first read and passed upon by him. While his more conspicuous gifts are those of a successful man of business, distinguished by acumen and decision, his early training in the law has made him exact, logical and discriminating. His favorite recreation is foreign travel. He was married in 1882, to Antoinette M., daughter of Alonzo Morris of Boston, Mass., and has two sons: Joseph and Alonzo Klaw.

FERGUSON, Miriam Amanda, 28th governor of Texas (1925–27), was born in Bell county, Tex., June 13, 1875, daughter of Joseph Lapsley and Eliza (Garrison) Wallace, of Tennessee mountaineer stock. Her father settled in Temple, Tex., in the early days of the state. She was educated at Salado (Tex.) College and at Baylor College for Women, Belton, Tex. She became known in the state when her husband, James E. Ferguson (q.v.), took office as governor in 1915. She entered active politics in 1924 as the champion of her husband, who had been impeached in his second term in that office in 1917 and had lost his citizenship rights. She became a candidate in his place as an opponent of the Ku Klux Klan, whom he had fought tenaciously, aiming primarily at winning popular repudiation of the state senate's action in the impeachment proceedings brought against him. Several contestants sought the Democratic nomination in the first primary, which was won by Felix D. Robinson, the Klan's candidate, but Mrs. Ferguson ran so close a second to him that another primary vote was necessary between the two leading candidates to determine the nomination. She won the second primary by a large majority and in the November election, with the Klan's Republican candidate, Dr. George C. Butte, as her opponent, carried the state by a 100,000 majority. She was the first woman governor of Texas, and the second woman governor elected to office in the United States. She began her term on a platform which pledged her administration to economy, lower taxation and the abolition or merging of various state departments or bureaus, a number of which were eliminated. She checked the legislature's tendency to pass appropriations in anticipation of the state revenues and succeeded in obtaining a budget which came well within the state's income. The legislature, one of whose first acts was to restore her husband's civil rights, sought to revive the issue of railroad passes to its members and their kin in the expectation that she would approve the measure, but she promptly vetoed it. Though her husband opposed prohibition she advocated the enforcement of the liquor laws, being a prohibitionist in theory and practice. She also differed from him on higher education by favoring ample appropriations to the University of Texas and all state educational institutions according to their needs. In fulfillment of her campaign pledges she made the first year of her term notable for her wide exercise of clemency to state prisoners, granting 1,126 clemency proclamations, including pardons, paroles, restorations to citizenship, furloughs, re-missions of sentences, fines and bond forfeitures, and several commutations of death penalties to life imprisonment as well as reprieves. The state prison establishment was also freed from debt through the efficient cultivation of cotton on prison farms, and a large deficit in the state administration wiped out. Before the year closed, however, specific charges of maladministration made against the state highway commission, whose personnel was appointed by her, produced a tumultuous demand for an investigation of her regime in view of her husband's close association with her official acts. The commission was accused of wasting public money on road construction and maintenance by awarding large contracts to favored firms, who made exorbitant profits. The charges caused a grand jury enquiry and the resignation of the highway commission. Two other commissions were appointed by Mrs. Ferguson, but in both instances the Texas senate refused to confirm. A suit was filed by Attorney General Dan Moody against the American Road Co. which withdrew its defense and agreed to recoup the state $600,000 out of the profits it had earned for road work. Similar action was taken against the Hoffman Co., which was forced to return $100,000 plus the revocation of $351,000 in approved but unpaid vouchers made out to that company. A group of hostile legislators, headed by the house speaker, Lee Satterwaite, demanded that the governor call a special session, mainly for amending the highway laws. Political considerations, including the underlying trouble of the division of gubernatorial authority between an elected wife and her husband, the former governor, and the influence of the Ku Klux Klan, largely directed the agitation against her administration. Impeachment proceedings were projected, but were really aimed at barring her husband, who was accused of influencing the highway commission's award of road contracts, from sharing further in conducting the state's affairs as her coadjutor. In the second year of her administration she continued her extensive clemency program, and upon leaving office, Jan. 18, 1927, her clemency total reached 3,395, the highest pardon record achieved up to that time by any Texas governor. She was succeeded in office by Dan Moody, who had defeated her for renomination in the preceding primary. She is affiliated with the Episcopal church. She was married, Dec. 31, 1899, to James Edward, son of James Edward Ferguson, of Temple, Tex., and has two children, Ouida, wife of George S. Nalle, of Auston, Tex., and Ruby Dorrace Ferguson.

TRAISER, Richard Ernst, manufacturer, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, Sept. 6, 1863, son of Martin and Margereta (Scherer) Traiser. He was educated in private schools and at public high school in Germany, and at fourteen years of age entered the employ of Hickler & Co., Darmstadt. He came to the United States in 1879 and became a clerk in a cigar manufacturing business which had been founded by his uncle, Henry Traiser, in Boston, Mass., in 1852. He was admitted as a partner into the firm of H. Traiser & Co. in 1887. The business was incorporated under the same name in 1899 and Mr. Traiser was appointed treasurer and general manager, which positions he still holds. The firm of H. Traiser & Co. is the oldest cigar manufacturing concern in New England and one of the two oldest in the United States. It is also one of the few large independent cigar manufacturing enterprises, with an annual production of approximately 50,000,000 cigars. Mr. Traiser is a member of the Bostonian Society, the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, the Boston Athletic Association, and the University, Algonquin, City, Brae Burn Country, Tedesco Country and Corinthian Yacht clubs, of Boston. His religious affiliation is with the Unitarian church. He was married twice: (1) in 1886, to Fannie J., daughter of H. Trainer, of Boston, by whom he had a son, Richard Henry Traiser; and (2), Sept. 19, 1929, to Mary A., daughter of Patrick Huban, merchant, of the same city.

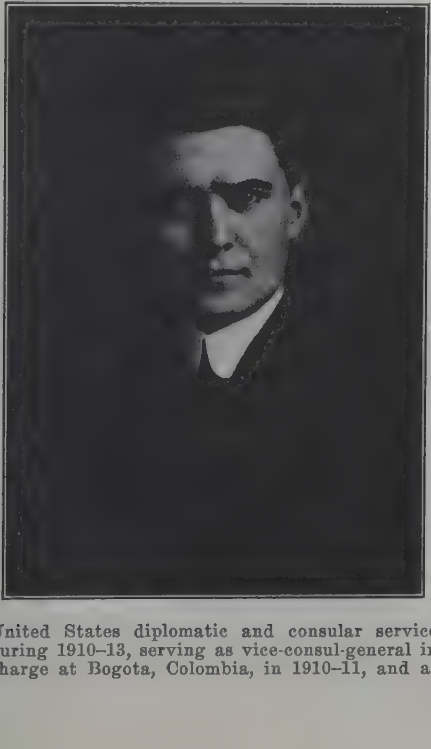
COMPTON, George Brokaw, lawyer, was born at Ovid, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1883, son of Charles Covert and Catharine Louise (Little) Compton of colonial ancestry. He attended the public schools and was graduated at the Groton (N. Y.) high school in 1899. He was a farm manager during 1899–1900; a railway postal clerk during 1901–05, and a customs inspector at the port of New York during 1905–12. His A.B. degree was obtained at Columbia College in 1909 and his LL.B. at the Columbia law school in 1913. He was editor of the "Columbia Alumni News" (weekly) from 1911 to 1914, and executive secretary of the Columbia alumni federation in 1913–14. He was valedictorian of his class at Columbia College; winner of the Curtis gold medal in oratory in his junior year; a member of the student governing board during his senior year; and at graduation, upon motion of the faculty and vote of his classmates, was awarded the alumni prize, which is given annually to the "most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class." During 1915–20 he was state transfer tax appraiser for New York county, a quasi-judicial office. He began the practice of his profession in New York city in 1915 and since 1923 has been a member of



the law firm of Compton & Delaney, engaged in general practice with special attention to corporate organization, taxation, decedents' estate, banking, and international law. In 1910 in a speech before the alumni association of Columbia he made the original suggestion that the "Lion" be adopted as the Columbia College mascot and then led a campaign in support of the proposal which finally prevailed. In 1913, after long discussion and opposition, the Columbia alumni federation was organized chiefly as a result of his efforts on a plan originated and developed by him and combining the general activities of the separate alumni associations of the various schools of the university. Although vigorously opposed in the beginning, it has functioned so smoothly that it is now regarded as the logical and necessary outgrowth of conditions among Columbia alumni. In the presidential campaign of 1916, he was the volunteer organizer and campaign manager of the Hughes national college men's league which had nearly 100,000 signed members and active branches in more than 200 cities. As one of the organizers of the American Legion at St. Louis in May, 1919, he was the author of the phrase in the preamble of its national constitution "to inculcate a sense of individual responsibility to the community, state, and nation" and also secured the insertion in the preamble of the phrase "100 per cent. Americanism." In less than six months, working as a volunteer, he organized the New York County American Legion with nearly 200 posts and 20,000 members and became first New York county commander. He presided at the legion meeting and reception for King Albert of the Belgians in Madison Square Garden in October, 1919. Through his militant leadership of the New York County Legion in pioneering legion policies, he came to be recognized nationally as one of a small group of leaders whose public-spirited unselfishness and vision inspired them to fight to keep the legion free from partisan politics and sectarianism, and free from that sort of self-seeking for its own members which fosters indifference to the welfare of the general public. At the national convention of the legion at Minneapolis in 1919 he was chairman of the committee on political restrictions, composed of one member for each state and territory, which obtained the adoption of the constitutional provision that no candidate for or incumbent of an elective salaried public office could at the same time be eligible for office in the legion, thereby realizing the promise of his words when, speaking for the New York County Legion at the reception to King Albert in Madison Square Garden, he said "we defy all who refuse to accept the principle of non-partisanship for the legion, and we serve notice tonight on them and on all political parties, without fear or favor, that this fight will 'carry on' until that principle is entrenched in the national constitution. Let's help the politicians, the people, and ourselves to keep the legion out of politics." After a bitter fight he resigned as county commander in protest when the New York County Legion endorsed the demand for blanket bonuses made by the national executive committee. He was the first legion official publicly to oppose the bonus for able-bodied veterans. Mr. Compton is a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, American Bar Association, American Branch of the International Law Association, New York State Bar Association, and also the New York County Lawyers' Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Phi Beta Kappa Society, Alpha Chi Rho Fraternity, and the University, Uptown, Army and Navy, Columbia University and Lawyers' clubs. He was commissioned captain of infantry at the second officers' training camp, Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1917, and subsequently was transferred to the field artillery and assigned to command battery D of the 349th field artillery, A. E. F. He served at the front with the second army in the Marbache sector and in the Metz offensive. He commanded a battalion and was recommended in France for promotion to major and is now a major in the field artillery reserve corps. He is co-author of the "Valuation of Unlisted Securities" (1924). He is a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of New York city and was president of its Men's Brotherhood in 1917 and again in 1920–21. He is unmarried.

FELS, Mary (Mrs. Joseph Fels), Palestinian leader, was born at Sembach, Bavaria, Germany, Mar. 10, 1863, daughter of Elias and Fanny (Rothschild) Fels, who came to the United States in 1869, settling in Keokuk, Ia. She was educated in the public schools of Keokuk, at St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind., and at the University of Pennsylvania, and took special courses at Bedford College, London, England. The story of her life is inextricably interwoven with that of her husband, Joseph Fels (q. v), with whom she studied, traveled and coöperated. Inheriting his interest in his soap business, she took up his politico-economic work where he left off, with special devotion on her part to the upbuilding of Palestine, to which country more than 100,000 Jews have returned in recent years. In 1916 Mrs. Fels dissolved the earlier commission bearing her husband's name and carried on the work by her own appointments of carefully chosen agents in the United States, England and Palestine. She is president of the Joseph Fels Foundation, Inc., of New York, and vice-president of the B'ne Benjamin, an organization of young Jewish farmers of Palestine who share her faith that the Jewish problem, as such, cannot be solved by the mere physical resettlement of Palestine, unless this movement is linked with a spiritual awakening of Jews and Gentiles alike throughout the world. During 1917–19 she was editor of "The Public" (New York). Mrs. Fels made several visits to Palestine after the World war, and is deeply interested in promoting the development of Jewish life in the ancient home of her race. She is also an ardent advocate of land and tax reform. She is the author of "Joseph Fels: His Life Work" (1916). She was married, Nov. 16, 1881, to Joseph Fels, Philadelphia manufacturer, who died in 1914. They had one child, Irving S. Fels, who died in babyhood.

SMALL, Charles Hughey, lawyer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2, 1880, son of Charles Edwin and Laura Artelia (Hughey) Small, and a descendant of Edward Small, who came from Scotland in 1630 and settled in Massachusetts. His father, a native of Illinois, was a prominent lawyer in Kansas City, Mo., for more than forty years and supreme court commissioner of the state of Missouri. The son was a student at the University of Pennsylvania during 1900–01 and was graduated at the Kansas City (Mo.) School of Law in 1903. He was then admitted to the Missouri bar and began his legal career in his father's law office in Kansas City. He was in the United States diplomatic and consular service during 1910–13, serving as vice-consul-general in charge at Bogota, Colombia, in 1910–11, and at Guatemala City, Guatemala in 1911–12, and as attaché of the American legation, Santo Domingo City, 1912–13. He resigned in the latter year because of impaired health and three years later established a law practice in Denver, Colo. In 1921 he was appointed a law referee of the industrial commission of Colorado, and in September 1928 he was appointed special assistant to the attorney general of the United States. As a lawyer he specializes in banking, estate and corporation law. He has been a speaker in all major political campaigns since 1916, under the auspices of the national and various state Republican committees. He was a member of the first Missouri child labor commission which drafted the original anti-child labor bill of that state, and was delegate from Missouri to the national child labor convention which met in Washington, D. C., in 1915. He is a member of the American and Denver bar associations and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He has been a factor in Republican politics in Colorado and Missouri, and he is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He finds his chief recreation in travel. He was married, Dec. 1, 1927, to Jenice Thomas Marshall, of Little Rock, Ark.



CURLEY, James Michael, congressman and mayor, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 20, 1874, son of Michael and Sarah (Clancy) Curley, both of whom were natives of Ireland and immigrated to Boston in 1850. After a public school education in his native city he joined his brother in the real estate and insurance business in Boston, later becoming a member of the firm of Curley Brothers. His public career began in 1900 with his election as a member of the Boston common council. Two years later he was sent to the state legislature and in 1904 he became a member of the board of aldermen of Boston, where he served until 1909. He was again elected to the city council in 1910, and while serving in that body was elected to the 62nd congress on the Democratic ticket from the 12th Massachusetts district. His active service in the house began with the special session which convened Apr. 4, 1911. He was a warm supporter of the Canadian reciprocity treaty, which was passed by the house in that session, and was chairman of the sub-committee of the committee on foreign affairs which presented a report, later adopted by the house of representatives, against diversion of the water power of Niagara Falls, for commercial purposes. As a member of the committee on foreign affairs, Mr. Curley took a prominent part in the agitation resulting from the Russian government's action in forbidding, within her territories, American citizens of Jewish birth and descent, and warmly supported President Taft in his abrogation of the United States treaty of 1832, with Russia, in December, 1911, as a means of ending pogroms. He was reelected to congress in 1912, and during his second term strongly supported Democratic tariff legislation and the Federal Reserve banking system. He resigned his seat in congress, effective Feb. 4, 1914, having been elected mayor of Boston, in the preceding November. In 1917 he was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection but four years later was returned as mayor for another term, 1922–26. In 1929 he was again a candidate for the mayoralty and was elected by a majority of over 20,000 votes. The salient features of Mayor Curley's administration were the adoption of a plan for liquidating the city debt by a pay-as-you-go system of municipal finance; the establishment of a bureau of commerce and industry; the building of the Strandway, a delightful shore drive with sea bathing and park and recreational facilities in south Boston; the establishment of a municipal employment bureau; the improvement in the municipal health department resulting in placing Boston first in public health administration in the United States; the organization of a rent and housing commission which adjusted over 12,000 disputes between landlord and tenant; and the erection of the south end municipal building, with its beautiful musical auditorium. Since 1922 he has been president of the Hibernian Savings Bank of Boston, the deposits of which have increased from $900,000 to $2,350,000 in eight years. In 1923 he was decorated with the insignia of the Order of the Rising Sun of Japan, for honors paid by him as mayor to Japanese visitors. Mayor Curley is gifted as a public speaker and a skilful political manager and in all his official positions he has demonstrated his ability, courage and fidelity as an administrator of public affairs. He was married, June 27, 1906, to Mary E. Herlihy, of Boston; and they had eight children, six of whom are living, James Michael, Jr., Mary, Paul, Leo, George and Francis Curley.

GARY, Hampson, lawyer and diplomat, was born at Tyler, Tex., Apr. 23, 1873, son of Franklin Newman and Martha Isabella (Boren) Gary. He comes of an old South Carolina family that came from England and settled in America in colonial days. He is fifth in descent from Charles Gary, who served in the revolutionary army. On the maternal side he is fifth in descent from Nicholas Boren, who was wounded at the battle of the Brandywine. His father, a native of Newberry, S. C., was one of the most distinguished lawyers in Texas. Mr. Gary was educated at Bingham School, North Carolina, and at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar in 1894, and began practice in Tyler, Tex., early winning a reputation for legal skill. He was a captain of U. S. volunteers in the Spanish-American war and later was colonel of the third regiment, Tex. national guard. In 1900 he was elected to the Texas legislature, and although one of the youngest members of the assembly soon attracted attention by his participation in important legislation. His speech on the constitutional amendments proposed by the governor brought him into wide notice. At the end of his second term he declined reëlection and resumed the practice of law. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1908, and in the same year was nominated for presidential elector for the state at large, but declined the honor. He was a regent of the University of Texas from 1909 to 1911 and did excellent work on that board. His law practice has been extensive and remunerative. In 1910 he was commissioned referee in bankruptcy for the Texarkana, Jefferson and Tyler divisions of the federal court and in that capacity tried nearly 300 cases; many of his opinions were published in reports and law books, while some are quoted in textbooks on the subject. In consequence of the high reputation he won as referee he was appointed in 1913 standing master in chancery for the federal court for the eastern district of Texas, his jurisdiction extending over forty-two counties. There were few appeals from his decisions. His business capacity was recognized by several banks and financial concerns who made use of his services as counsel or as a director. In 1914 he was appointed special counsel for the department of state to assist in handling matters arising out of the war situation in Europe, and in 1915 was advanced to the regular service and made a solicitor for the department. In October, 1917, he was appointed diplomatic agent and consul-general to Egypt, with rank of minister resident, and served in Cairo during three years of the most difficult period in the modern history of Egypt. He had charge of American interests in Palestine, Syria and Arabia, and in 1918 was at the front beyond Jerusalem with Field Marshal Allenby. His understanding of near eastern problems is exceptional and he was in 1919 summoned to Paris for work in connection with the American commission to negotiate peace. On Apr. 7, 1920, he was nominated and confirmed U. S. minister to Switzerland where in the handling of complicated international problems and post-war situations in the heart of Europe he won a high reputation. He retired from the diplomatic service Aug. 1, 1921, and returned to the practice of law in Washington, D. C. He has traveled extensively and has made one tour around the world. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the American Society of International Law. He is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa of the University of Virginia, and the District of Columbia chapter of the Sons of the Revolution. His clubs in Washington include the Metropolitan, Cosmos, Chevy Chase, Riding and Hunt, and Lawyers'. Mr. Gary was married Dec. 18, 1901, to Bessie, daughter of Nathaniel R. Royall, and has two children: Franklin and Helen.

RHODES, Charles Dudley, soldier, was born at Delaware, O., Feb. 10, 1865, son of Dudley Woodbridge and Marcia Mills (Parrish) Rhodes, and a descendant of John Rhodes, who came from England in about the year 1700 and settled at Providence, R. I., later at Westerly, R. I. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Simon and the latter's wife Anne Babcock; their son Simon, Jr., and his wife Sally Woodbridge; and their son Dudley Woodbridge and his wife Emma Maria Rathbone, who were the grandparents of Charles Dudley Rhodes. Maj. Dudley W. Rhodes, his father, was an officer in the civil war. The son was graduated at Columbian (now George Washington) University in 1885 and the U. S. military academy in 1889. In 1893–95 he was professor of military science and tactics at Ohio Wesleyan University. During the war with Spain he served in Cuba (1898) and was recommended for brevet major for gallant conduct at the battle of Santiago. In 1900 he commanded troop C, 6th cavalry, in the China relief expedition, and later served as adjutant general of the 1st brigade in China and of the combined Anglo-American expedition against Pa-Ta-Chow temples. While serving several assignments in the Philippines he was cited in general orders of the Philippine division, Dec. 31, 1901, "for distinguished conduct in action"; he received the surrender of a battalion of Philippine insurgents at Binan, P. I., Feb. 18, 1902; he was twice commended for distinguished services during Gen. Bell's campaign, and for killing the Jolo outlaw, Jammang, in 1910. During this period Col. Rhodes was active in other fields of military endeavor. From 1903 to 1906 he was member of the first general staff of the army; in 1907 he was an honor graduate of the infantry and cavalry school, and in 1908 graduated at the army war college. From 1909 to 1912 he was again a member of the general staff. In 1914–17 he commanded the mounted service school, and in 1915–17 he was a member of the cavalry equipment board. He was assigned as colonel to the 21st cavalry, which was converted into the 79th field artillery, upon the entrance of the United States into the European war; and served in this capacity until Jan. 4, 1918, when he was promoted to brigadier general in command of the 157th field artillery brigade, 82d division. He accompanied this unit to France in May, 1918, and commanded it with great distinction and success through the Aisne-Marne, the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives. He became a major general Oct. 1, 1918, and was assigned successively to command the 42d (Rainbow) and 34th divisions. The signing of the armistice found him with his troops in front of Sedan. After the armistice he served as chief of the American section of the permanent interallied armistice commission at Spa, Belgium; was the first American officer to be sent through the German lines, and later commanded base section No. 2 at Bordeaux. Upon his return to the United States in 1919, he was assigned to the general staff, where he is now serving, having reverted to his former grade of colonel. Col. Rhodes was awarded the distinguished service cross "for extraordinary heroism in action" in the Philippine Islands, Dec. 31, 1901, while serving as captain of the 6th U. S. cavalry, and the distinguished service medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services" in the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argone offensives, and for conspicuous service as a member of the interallied armistice commission at Spa, Belgium. He was also decorated with the Order of the Knight Commander of the Bath by Great Britain; Commander of the Legion of Honor by France; and Commander of the Order of the Crown by Belgium. He is a writer and lecturer on military subjects; author of "The Cavalry" (1911); associate editor of "Upton's Military Policy in the United States," and editor of the "Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association." He was married Dec. 2, 1890, to Mary F., daughter of Lieut. Col. Jacob Counselman, U. S. A., of Baltimore, Md.

REPLOGLE, Jacob Leonard, manufacturer, was born in Bedford county, Pa., May 6, 1876, son of Rhinehart Z. and Mary Ann (Furry) Replogle and a descendant of Rhinehart Replogle, who emigrated from France about 1760 and settled in Bedford county. His parents removed to Johnstown, Pa., in 1885 and there he attended the public schools until the Replogle's home was swept away in the disastrous flood of May 31, 1889, when Leonard Replogle was carried several miles downstream on the roof of the house. Soon afterward he entered the employ of the Cambria Iron Co. as office boy, and was promoted successively to shipping clerk, time-keeper, assistant superintendent and superintendent of the forge, axle and bolt department. He invented, in 1905, a thread rolling machine which still is used in the shops of the Cambria Steel Co. and other large bolt shops in the country. About this time the railroads began to inquire for a car axle that was better than the cast iron axle then in general use. The Cambria Iron Co. had been experimenting with steel axles, but did not find them entirely satisfactory until it developed a special heat treatment, known as the "Coffin process," to which the axles were subjected. In an educational campaign to show the merits of these heat-treated steel axles, Mr. Replogle, as superintendent of the axle department read several papers before various technical societies, and succeeded in introducing them on many of the larger railroads of the country. His work in this respect attracted the attention of the management of the company and he was soon promoted to superintendent of the order department, then to assistant general manager and later assistant to the president of the company. In 1912 he was made vice-president and general manager of sales, with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pa. On Mar. 1, 1915, he resigned this position to become vice-president and general manager of sales of the American Vanadium Co., with headquarters in New York city. Six months later he organized a syndicate which acquired control of the Cambria Steel Co. for $15,000,000, with a view to merging it with other important steel concerns, but the proposed merger subsequently was abandoned and Mr. Replogle and his associates disposed of their Cambria holdings to the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Feb. 5, 1916. During the European war he served the government in the important capacity of director of steel supply, for the war industries board, a position in which he acted as the medium of contact between the government and the steel industry. Before the United States entered the war it was estimated that, if this country did become involved, the steel needed for war purposes would not exceed seventeen per cent. of 40,000,000 tons produced annually in America. Events proved, however, that this estimate was far too small and in order to control prices, stimulate production, and conserve the supply, it became necessary for the president to assume control of the steel trade itself, the first and next to the railroads, the largest American industry to pass into the management of the government during the war. Mr. Replogle acted as the point of contact between the government and the steel manufacturers and distributors, a position for which he was well qualified by his complete knowledge of every branch of the business. Serving without compensation, he performed his task with unwavering devotion to the public interest, with marked ability and with complete success. Largely through his understanding of conditions in the industry and his friendship with its leaders, he won the complete coöperation of the steel men in the price-fixing and other regulatory measures which it became necessary to take. As a result of these measures production was greatly stimulated, a price of 3¼ cents per pound was charged for steel plates instead of the 12½ cents which had been charged before government control was established, and practically the entire output of steel was directed to war purposes. Every order for steel, whether for war or non-war use, had to have Mr. Replogle's approval before it could be filled, and every request for steel, whether from the U. S. government or from its allies, was dealt with on the basis of priority in importance with respect to the general need. Government control of steel not only stabilized conditions in the industries itself, but also gave the government a powerful lever with which to enforce compliance with its wishes by other industries requiring steel. Thus the steel division was one of the major branches of the war industries board and Mr. Replogle a prominent factor in its deliberations. For his war services he received the distinguished service medal of the U. S., the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, Commendatore of the Crown of Italy, and the Order of the Crown of Belgium. After the war he resumed his duties as president of the American Vanadium Co. In 1919 he organized and was the first president of the Vanadium Corporation of America, resigning from that office in 1923, but retaining his directorship in the company. In the same year, 1919, he organized the Replogle Steel Co. of which he is chairman of the board, to take over the control and operation of the Wharton Steel Co., which company Mr. Replogle and his associates had purchased in 1917. The Replogle Steel Co. purchased control of the Empire Steel & Iron Co. in 1922, which gave the company the benefit of several iron mines containing excellent ore for use in their modern well-equipped blast furnaces. The Replogle Steel Co. has a number of subsidiaries, among which are the Empire Steel & Iron Co., Crane Iron Works, Victoria Coal & Coke Co., Wharton & Northern railroad, Mount Hope Mineral railroad and the Ferro Monte railroad. Mr. Replogle is also president of the Wharton & Northern Railroad Co. and a director of the Wabash Railway Co. and Vanadium Corporation of America. He is a member of the chamber of commerce of New York, New Jersey, and Johnstown, Pa., American Iron & Steel Institute and Pennsylvania Society. His clubs are: Army and Navy, Creek, Links Golf, Lido Golf, New York Yacht, Piping Rock, Recess, Racquet and Tennis, Turf and Field, all of New York; Seaview Golf of Absecon, N. J.; Duquesne of Pittsburgh; Everglades of Florida, and Travelers of Paris. He was married Jan. 10, 1905, to Blanche Kenly McMillen, daughter of Frank H. McMillen of Johnstown, Pa.

PERSHING, John Joseph, soldier, was born near Laclede, Linn co., Mo., Sept. 13, 1860, son of John Fletcher and Ann Elizabeth (Thompson) Pershing, grandson of Joseph Pershing, great-grandson of Daniel Pershing and great-great-grandson of Frederick Pfoerschin, who emigrated with his brother John from Alsace, France, in 1749 and settled in Pennsylvania, where the name was anglicized to "Pershing." When a young man his father emigrated from Pennsylvania to Missouri, where he worked as a railroad section foreman, married, and later conducted a store and the post-office at Laclede. Gen. Pershing attended the district school at Laclede, qualified as a teacher and taught both at Laclede and Prairie Mound, saving enough money to pay his way through the summer sessions of the state normal school, where he was graduated A.B. in 1880. Two years later he entered West Point, winning admission in an examination with sixteen other competitors, and was graduated in 1886 as senior cadet captain, the highest honor West Point confers, and president of his class. Commissioned second lieutenant in the army, he was assigned to the 6th U. S. cavalry for Ft. Bayard, N. M., where he saw his first active service in scouting for renegade Apaches. He spent the winter of 1890–91 with his regiment in South Dakota in the operations that subdued the rebellious Sioux. These Indian campaigns gave him his first real military experience and laid the foundation for his effective use of the kind of warfare he later developed in the Philippines and Mexico. He was U. S. military instructor at the University of Nebraska during 1891–95, and meantime took the university law course, received the LL.B. degree, and was admitted to the Nebraska bar. After leaving the university he joined the 10th cavalry (colored), to which he had been transferred, at Ft. Assiniboine, Mont., and in 1896, he had charge of the round-up of Cree Indians who were deported to Canada. He was assistant instructor in tactics at West Point in 1897–98, when he rejoined his regiment and took part in the Cuban campaign of the Spanish-American war, displaying great coolness under fire in the fighting around San Juan. In 1898 he was appointed chief ordnance officer of volunteers with the brevet commission of major, and later organized the war department's bureau of insular affairs, of which he was chief in the following year. Departmental duties, however, had no attractions for him and in November he obtained an assignment to the Philippines, where he served for a year and a half as adjutant general of the department of Mindanao. He was commissioned captain in the 1st cavalry in 1901, but upon that regiment being ordered home he secured a transfer to the 15th cavalry, then taking station in Mindanao, in order to remain in the Philippines. As commander of the post at Illigan, Mindanao, a region inhabited by Moro savages whom the Spaniards in their 300 years of rule had been unable to subdue, he maintained contact with people of an alien race without friction, studied their customs and religion, and established friendly intercourse with the datos, or native chiefs, receiving them in camp and visiting them in return. He even learned enough of their language to understand the datos when they sought to converse with him. His work at Illigan won him high commendation and promotion to the important command of Camp Vicars, where he succeeded Col. Baldwin. Two troops of cavalry, three companies of infantry and a battery of artillery were stationed at the camp, and it was unusual to place a captain in command of so large a force. At his new post he continued his efforts towards the pacification of the Moros and the extension of American authority. He led his troops against the tribes who remained hostile and reduced forty Moro strongholds with only two American fatalities. Elihu Root, then secretary of war, cabled him in 1903 conveying the "thanks of the war department for able and effective accomplishment of a difficult and important task," and in the same year, after his return to the United States, Pres. Roosevelt thus referred to him in a message to congress: "When a man renders such service as Capt. Pershing rendered last spring in the Moro campaign, it ought to be possible to reward him without jumping him at once to the rank of brigadier general." This was an allusion to efforts made by some of his fellow-officers to get the president to promote him beyond the rank of colonel. Capt. Pershing meantime resumed staff duty in Washington, acted as assistant to the chief of staff, southwestern department, and studied at the army war college at Washington barracks. In January, 1905, he went to Tokio, Japan, as U. S. military attaché and accompanied Gen. Kuroki's army in the Manchurian campaign which brought the Russo-Japanese war to a close. Pres. Roosevelt promoted him the following September from captain to brigadier general, as he had been urged to do in 1903, over the heads of 862 officers of senior grades. Gen. Pershing was again in the Philippines as commander of Ft. McKinley, during 1906–07 and following an interim in Paris and absence from duty due to illness, he was appointed (1909), at the urgent request of Gov. Gen. Smith, as military governor of the Moro province, including Mindanao and the Sulu Islands, conditions there having again become threatening. Within a few months his tactful and friendly methods so relieved the situation that he was able to induce most of the Moros to surrender their arms—a step which went far toward pacification of the tribe. A few hostile datos refused to obey his disarmament order and military operations against them were necessary, culminating in the battle of Mount Bagsak, where Gen. Pershing directed the fighting at its most critical stage and turned the tide of victory against the fanatical tribesmen. Completing his service in the Philippines in the fall of 1913, he took command of the 8th cavalry brigade at the Presidio, San Francisco. Almost immediately he and his brigade were ordered to the El Paso district on the Mexican border to protect it against depredations of Mexican bandits. He was still engaged in this patrol duty in 1916, when relations between Mexico and the United States reached a crisis (see Wilson, Woodrow, Vol. XIX, p. 3), as a result of a massacre of Americans in the town of Columbus, N. M., on Mar. 9, by a large force of Mexican bandits under Francisco Villa. The raiders attacked the town at night, looted the post-office and stores, set houses on fire and shot down residents before the 13th cavalry, encamped outside the town, could reach the scene. The Americans killed were eleven civilians and nine troopers. The bandits lost twenty-seven of their own number and forty more in the pursuit made of them by 250 cavalrymen in Mexican territory. Six days later, under instructions from Washington, a punitive expedition of 20,000 men, under Pershing, crossed into Mexico to capture Villa and end his forays. The region he penetrated was a labyrinth of mountains, valleys and canyons, sparsely settled, stripped of foodstuffs, and the haunt of Villa and his band, every rock and cranny of which were familiar to them. In his operations he was restricted by the difficulty of keeping on good terms with the regular Mexican forces he encountered, Pres. Wilson being anxious to avert an open break with Pres. Carranza, while the latter used every device to hinder Pershing's mission, refusing to allow the expedition to use Mexican railroads for the transportation of either supplies or troops. In spite of these handicaps Pershing pushed steadily southward, scouring the country for Villistas as he proceeded. On two occasions his troops scattered considerable bodies of Villa's men and a number of small organized forces were pursued and dispersed. No direct and sustained conflicts took place between the Americans and Villa's forces. The real clashes were with Carranza's troops, due to the intense resentment felt at the presence of an American army on Mexican soil, and continued opposition to its operations produced a dangerous situation. The arrival at Parral, 500 miles from the border, of detachments of the 13th cavalry on Apr. 12 was signalized by an affray between them and regular Mexican troops, causing an American loss of two killed and six wounded. Two months later Gen. Pershing, who had withdrawn his outposts from Parral to Namiquipa, was notified by Gen. Trevino, in command of Carranza's northern forces, that any movement of the Americans from their line except northward would be considered a hostile act. The general answered that he could not recognize Mexican authority in the disposition of American forces, and warned the commanders of Carranza's troops in the vicinity that any movement threatening his expedition would be on their own responsibility. These exchanges, and others between Washington and Mexico City, were followed (June 21) by another clash between American cavalry and Mexicans at Carrizal, the result of an ambush, causing an American loss of forty, including twenty-four captured. The United States sent a peremptory demand to Carranza for the release of the captives, and four days later they were freed. During the protracted diplomatic negotiations that followed, Gen. Pershing held his troops in readiness for eventualities. Finally, ordered to withdraw from Mexico, his expedition retraced its steps and recrossed the border into Texas on Feb. 5, 1917. Meantime he had been promoted to major general, and shortly after his return succeeded Gen. Frederick Funston as commander of the department of the Southwest. With America's entrance into the European war, he was selected, May 19, 1917, to command the American expeditionary force, which was at once dispatched to the war area in France, and which formed the nucleus for the great army that later came into being and fought epoch-making battles under his orders. He sailed via England for France, and on June 13 arrived in Paris, where he was ardently welcomed by the French military leaders, ministers of state, and a vast throng. After surveying the war situation he recommended that the United States place 1,000,000 men in France within a year and that plans be laid down for an army of 3,000,000 ultimately. This latter figure he subsequently raised to 4,000,000. In the period of organization following the landing of American troops in France in June the question rose whether they should operate as an independent army or be amalgamated with the French or British forces. The latter course, which was urged by the Anglo-French leaders, would have made them a mere replacement organization under the command of foreign officers. Gen. Pershing insisted that an army, to be efficient, must develop a strong national pride, and that this could only be done if the soldiers fought under their own officers and flag. In order to help the allies win the war, he said the people of the United States needed the inspiration of an independent American army in the field. His view prevailed, and the American army retained its separate identity. As the American troops arrived in France, they were concentrated in camps at Toul and Nancy, where the first contingents soon reached a stage of training that enabled them to occupy the Toul sector, which they entered Oct. 21, 1917. This sector, chosen by Gen. Pershing for the American forces, was a portion of the Lorraine line nearest to the German frontier and to Germany's valuable iron and coal beds around Metz. It was more accessible by railroads from the southern French ports which the United States could use to better advantage in landing men and supplies than the congested northern ports. Bordeaux, La Pallice, St. Nazaire and Brest, with the railroads leading thereto, were the southern ports utilized, and great supply depots were established at Tours, Orleans, Montargis, Nevers, and Chateauroux. Able traffic experts, military and civilian, conducted the transportation corps, of which W. W. Atterbury (q.v.), vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, was director. A purchasing board, headed by Charles G. Dawes (q.v.), obtained needed army supplies that were available in Europe. For the American army in France Gen. Pershing selected a staff that functioned rapidly and efficiently, the first chief of which, Gen. James G. Harbord (q.v.), was succeeded by Gen. James W. McAndrew (q.v.), the former becoming head of the supply services. The great importance of Gen. Pershing's own rôle, with that of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss (q.v.), U. S. A. chief of the general staff, was recognized by congress, which promoted each, on the president's recommendation, from the rank of major general to full general, an honor previously bestowed only upon three American soldiers, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. The allies' prospects of success appeared gloomy in the winter of 1917–18. Russia had deserted them and made peace, Italy had suffered a staggering blow in the Corporetta disaster, American forces were arriving in what seemed to them inadequate numbers, and Germany, obtaining superior manpower on the western front by the defection of Russia in the east, was concentrating in the hope of dealing a mighty blow before the United States could render effective aid. American combat operations did not begin until the spring of 1918, though in the previous November the 11th engineers were engaged in the British attack and German counter-offensive at Cambrai (see Dwight, Arthur Smith). The intervening period was employed in continued training under actual war conditions and in sporadic trench skirmishes in the Toul sector, which extended for about eight miles southward of the St. Mihiel salient, between Flirey and Remenauville on the east and Apremont on the west. Of the numerous local fights the most important was at Seicheprey, Apr. 20, 1918. Germany's great offensives, beginning in March, 1918, in a series of drives that dealt the French and British crushing blows, made the allies' need of American aid more pressing than ever. In the first drive, known as the Picardy offensive, some 2,200 troops served with the British and French in their struggle to protect Amiens, with its great stores of British supplies, the Germans advancing their lines to within twelve miles of that city. A small contingent of Americans also aided the British in the Lys defensive against the German attack on the Armentières sector. Under the stress of the critical situation caused by the desperate and unprecedented violence of the German drives, unity of command was effected between the allies under the direction of Marshal Foch, at whose disposal Gen. Pershing, on orders from Pres. Wilson, placed his forces, numbering at the time about 343,000 men. This army represented four divisions with experience in the trenches, all equal to the demands of battle action. At Marshal Foch's request the 1st division was transferred from the Toul sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont au Vexin. This division went into line in the Mondidier salient on the Picardy front, and fought the first independent action on battle scale by American troops on May 28, when it attacked the German lines, took the town of Cantigny and all other objectives, and held its gains in the face of violent counter-attacks. On the previous day the enemy had launched another of its drives toward Paris, and was nearing the Marne river, a scant 39 miles from that city. The 3rd American division, just out of trench training, was hurried there, and took position on June 1, across the Château-Thierry-Paris road, receiving the full thrust of the German onslaught. Its counter-attack was of such violence that the enemy lines recoiled and the attempt to march on Paris again failed. In that battle, as in the later dogged fighting by the 2nd division at Bouresches, Belleau Wood and Vaux, American soldiers proved conclusively their ability to defeat the highly trained Ger mans. On July 18 the 1st and 2nd divisions, with the 1st French Moroccan division between them, joined with Marshal Petain's army as the spearhead of the main assault made on the western face of the huge salient which the Germans drove into the allied lines toward the Marne (July 15–17) in a final drive toward Paris. Elements of the 42nd division were in the line east of Rheims in this salient and held their ground unflinchingly. On the right flank of the German offensive four companies of the 3rd division withstood the advancing waves of Teuton infantry. The salient, however, was too vulnerable and a dangerous pocket for the Germans, as they discovered by the terrific Franco-American counter-thrusts, especially the drive on Soissons shared by the 1st, 2nd and 26th divisions, before which they gave way pursued towards the Vesle river by the 3rd, 4th, 28th, 32nd, 42nd and 77th divisions, all part of the 3rd army corps under the command of Lt. Gen. Robert L. Bullard (q.v.). After the collapse of the salient, Gen. Pershing assembled his divisions in the Lorraine sector for a decisive stroke solely by American arms, returning to plans he had deferred in the spring in order to assist the French and British. On Aug. 10 he announced the formation of the First Army under his personal command, consisting of ten divisions, the concentration of which involved the movement, mostly at night, of approximately 600,000 troops. The divisions took station along the St. Mihiel salient, which had been driven by the Germans in a thrust toward Paris in 1914 and had since remained a menace to France between Verdun and Nancy. In the form of the letter V, it protected the most sensitive section of the enemy's position on the French front, namely, the Mezieres-Sedan-Metz railroad and the Briey iron basin. On the morning of Sept. 12 Gen. Pershing threw his army against both sides of the salient, and thirty-six hours later it was wiped out, with 16,000 Germans taken prisoners and 443 guns and large stores of supplies captured at a cost of only 7,000 casualties, mostly light. It was a feat which thrilled the whole allied world as well as the United States. The victory depressed the morale of the Germans and gave the American troops implicit confidence in their superiority over them. Gen. Pershing immediately began to regroup his divisions for another vital thrust, which was delivered on the morning of Sept. 26 through the Meuse-Argonne area, which Germany had held unchallenged for four years and which had been so fortified with a network of defensive positions as to be almost impassable. Beyond lay Metz and Sedan, the gateways to Germany. The Meuse-Argonne line was part of the old German front from Switzerland to east of Rheims and was still intact except for the reduction of St. Mihiel. The first army broke into its first defenses with a crushing force. Six weeks of continuous fighting followed, every foot of the way being stubbornly defended by the enemy. Slowly but surely the Americans advanced through a jungle honeycombed with machine guns, and by Oct. 10 the entire forest was in their hands. Thereafter the Meuse-Argonne offensive entered upon its final phase. The first army, now under command of Lt. Gen. Hunter Liggett (q.v.), swept northward into open country, a division of the 1st corps on Nov. 6 reaching the outskirts of Sedan, the strategical goal Gen. Pershing had set out to attain, and cut the German supply line. Meantime a series of bitter engagements were fought on the east side of the Meuse, which river protected the right American flank. Before the fighting ceased the Americans had gained control of the entire river. The second army, formed under the command of Gen. Bullard, the divisions of which occupied a sector on the Woevre, then prepared to make an offensive towards the rich coal fields of Briey, and on the morning of the armistice, Nov. 11, was attacking in that direction. The war's end found the Germans in the Meuse-Argonne region with their main line of communications cut by the Americans and, as Gen. Pershing reported to the secretary of war, with nothing but surrender or an armistice to save them from complete disaster. The American forces fought forty German divisions on this front, and between Sept. 26 and Nov. 6 took 26,059 prisoners and 468 guns. The first army alone numbered more than 1,000,000 men, and its losses were 117,000 killed and wounded. The St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne operations stood out as such crowning achievements that they overshadowed the aid rendered by American arms elsewhere in the war zone. American troops saw service on practically every stretch of the western front. The 27th division (N. Y. national guard) met its baptism of fire in the Ypres and Mont Kemmel salient in Belgium with the British, being stationed there to resist Germany's expected drive to the sea in the summer of 1918. It stormed Mont Kemmel and with the 30th and a British division forced the Germans to retreat in a three-day attack on Vierstraat Ridge. With the 30th division it thereafter took part with the Australians in the terrific fighting on the Hindenburg line in the region of Cambrai (see O'Ryan, John F.), where the St. Quentin canal passes through a tunnel under a ridge. In that sector the two divisions fought desperate battles in a maze of trenches, shell craters and machine-gun cross-fire. The 2nd and 36th divisions assisted the French in successfully attacking the old German positions before Rheims. The 37th and 91st divisions, hastily withdrawn from the Meuse-Argonne fighting, rushed to assist the French in Belgium, where, in continuation of the final Flanders offensive, they fought with dash and energy and methodically carried out all objectives. In Italy the 332nd infantry regiment shared in the great victories achieved by that nation's forces over the crumbling Austrians, while small American expeditionary forces were established at Archangel and Vladivostok. Under the armistice French, American and British forces occupied all German territory lying between the French frontier and the Rhine. The American army of occupation, commanded by Maj. Gen. Dickman (q.v.), and consisting of ten divisions, took possession on Dec. 1 of the Coblenz bridgehead, where the troops remained, though much reduced in numbers, for four years. In April, 1917, when America entered the war, the U. S. army strength was 190,000. When war ended it amounted to 3,665,000 men, composed of 1,993,000 in the A. E. F. and 1,672,000 in war service at home or stationed in foreign possessions. American casualties in France numbered 302,612. These were 34,249 killed in action, 37,130 who died of wounds or diseases, 221,059 wounded, and 4,432 captured. The American troops captured 48,280 prisoners and 1,400 guns, howitzers and trench mortars. Structural equipment on a vast scale was necessary to provide communication facilities and supplies for the American army, and included the erection of sixty-seven new ship berths, immense storage depots, barracks, hospitals, and other buildings, as well as 1,125 miles of railroad track and 100,000 miles of telegraph and telephone lines. Gen. Pershing participated in the peace conference at Paris and assisted in framing the military terms of the Versailles treaty. Returning to the United States Sept. 8, 1919, army reorganization following demobilization thereafter absorbed his attention, and with his appointment in July, 1921, as chief of staff, he took up the difficult task of reconstructing a new army and organizing reserves on a basis admitting of complete mobilization in an emergency. He retired from the army under the age limit Sept. 13, 1924. In December he headed the American delegation to Peru for the celebration of the centenary of the battle of Ayacucho, and afterwards paid visits to other South American countries. In 1925 Pres. Coolidge appointed him chairman of the Chile-Peru commission formed to conduct a plebescite to determine the Tacna-Arica dispute under the terms of the president's award as arbitrator, and he again visited Peru on this mission. Difficulties due to Chilean and Peruvian discord obstructed the holding of an impartial plebiscite, and impaired health finally caused him to give up the task, Maj-Gen. Lassiter succeeding him. The outstanding achievement of his career has been the part he played as a controlling force in building up, in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, the country's new military organization, with the regular service, national guard, and the organized reserves closely and harmoniously welded, the last two belonging as much to the army as the regular forces. He came out of the World war with honors never before accorded to an American soldier. His foreign decorations were the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold and Croix de Guerre (Belgium); Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (Great Britain); Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre and Medaille Militaire (France); Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurizio e Lazzaro and Grand Cordon of the Military Order of Savoy (Italy); Orders of the Rising Sun and Sacred Treasure (Japan); Obilitch medal and Grand Cordon of the Order of Prince Danilo I (Montenegro); Grand Cordon of the Order of the Precious Light of the Chia Ho, first class (China); Order of the Saint Savoir (Greece); Grand Cordon of the Order of the Star of Kara-Georges (Serbia); Croix de Guerre (Czecho-Slovakia); Order of Mihai Bravul, first, second and third class (Roumania); the medal of La Solidaridad (Panama); and the distinguished service medal and victory medal (United States). His previous decorations include medals awarded for his services in campaigns against the Indians, the war with Spain, and the pacification of Cuba and the Philippines. He received the honorary degrees of LL.D. from the universities of Nebraska (1917); St. Andrews, Scotland (1919); Cambridge, England (1919); Arizona, Missouri, George Washington, Columbia, Yale, Harvard and Williams College (1920); Maryland, Pennsylvania, and McGill (1922); the degree of D. of M.S. from the Pennsylvania Military College (1921); and that of D.C.L. from Oxford, England (1919). Gen. Harbord, his chief of staff, in "Leaves from a War Diary" (1925), described him as a man of strong character, patient and philosophical under trying delays, extremely cautious, doing nothing hastily or carelessly, yet with all his caution did not fear responsibility. "He decides big things much more quickly than he does trivial ones . . . thinks very clearly and directly; goes to his conclusions directly when matters call for decision. . . . He develops great fondness for people whom he likes and is indulgent toward their faults, but at the same time is relentless when convinced of inefficiency. Personal loyalty to friends is strong in him, I should say, but does not blind him to the truth." Gen. Bullard in "Personalities and Reminiscences of the War" (1925), thus wrote of his chief: "His exercise of authority was always of a nature peculiarly impersonal, dispassionate, exacting and firm. . . . He inspired confidence but not affection. Personal magnetism seemed lacking. He won followers and admirers, but not personal worshippers." Gen. Pershing is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Army and Navy and Metropolitan clubs of Washington and the Army and Navy and Union League clubs of New York. He was married Jan. 26, 1905, to Frances Helen, daughter of Sen. Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, and had four children: Helen Elizabeth, Anne, Francis Warren and Mary Margaret Pershing. Mrs. Pershing and three daughters lost their lives in a fire which destroyed their home at the Presidio, San Francisco, Aug. 27, 1915.

OGDEN, Hugh Walker, lawyer, was born at Bath, Me., Dec. 7, 1871, son of Charles Talcot and Anna Cynthia (Bennett) Ogden, grandson of Isaac Ogden, a general in the New York militia, and a descendant of John Ogden, who came from England with the original New Jersey colonists and settled at what is now Elizabeth, N. J. The son was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1890, receiving the A.M. degree there in 1894, and was graduated at the Harvard law school in 1896 with the degree of LL.B., cum laude. In the latter year he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and began practice in Boston with Lincoln & Badger. In 1898 he be-

came a member of the firm of Whipple, Sears & Ogden, with Sherman L. Whipple and William R. Sears, an association which continued until 1919 and since then he has practiced independently, with particular reference to equity and corporation law. His leading cases in the federal courts have included the Paul Boynton Co. vs. the Boston Elevated Railroad Co.; Fern vs. Primrose; Pepper (receiver) vs. Rogers; Cobb et al. (receivers) vs. Brown et al.; the General Electric Co. vs. the United Copper Co. and Wing vs. Sedgwick. Among the cases in the state courts in which he has figured may be mentioned Arnold vs. Maxwell; the Brocklehurst & Potter Co. vs. Marsch; Long et al. vs. Athol; Rogers vs. the Boston Club; Greene vs. Corey; Fish vs. Doucette; Green vs. Crapo and Lewis vs. the Brotherhood Accident Co. Despite the exactions of his profession, he contributed valuable and meritorious service to the American government during its participation in the European war. He had previously served as private in the 1st corps cadets, Mass. volunteer militia and as lieutenant in the 1st troop Mass. provisional cavalry and in August, 1917, he was commissioned major in the judge advocate general's department, officers' reserve corps, U. S. army. He was made assistant judge advocate, department of the East, the following month and assistant judge advocate of the 42nd division, American expeditionary forces, in October, 1917. He became judge advocate in the same division in January, 1918, and division inspector in September of that year. He was then commissioned lieutenant colonel, judge advocate, in that division and from December, 1918, to May, 1919, was law officer of the department of civil affairs, American army of occupation, Coblenz, Germany. During the latter year he was also judge of the superior provost court for Coblenz, and member of the war department committee upon the review of the articles of war and court martial procedure at Washington, D. C. He was cited in general orders of the division, December, 1918, for high talents and distinguished service, and received the distinguished service medal in July, 1919, "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services." He was discharged in 1919, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, judge advocate general's department. He is chancellor of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Massachusetts State Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of Boston, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of University of Pennsylvania Clubs (president), the Veterans' Association of the First Cadet Corps, the Royal Automobile Club of London, the Harvard and University of Pennsylvania clubs of New York and the Algonquin, Country, Press, and City clubs (Boston). He was married June 2, 1900, to Lisbeth M., daughter of John C. S. Davis of Riverton, N. J., and has four children: Joan, Anna, Isabel M., and Robert S. Ogden.

GRANT, Charles Henry, artist, was born at Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1866, son of James MacDonald and Christina (Trotier) Grant. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Oswego and studied art at the National Academy of Design, New York, and the San Francisco (Calif.) Art Institute. He began painting landscapes at the age of twelve, but soon decided to limit himself to marine painting, and for a time was under the tutelage of M. F. H. De Haas, the marine artist. His first important picture was "Rounding the Light Ship," which was purchased for the armory of the N. Y. national guard at Oswego, N. Y. After spending a year at sea, he opened a studio in New York and later at Oswego. His best known paintings are "Under Full Sail," "At the Docks," "Dismasted but a Victor," "Moonlight Marine," "Ship Ahoy!" "On the Rocks," "Salute to the Flag," "Hard a Port," "At the Mercy of Neptune," "Nearing Port," "Ship Off the Starboard Bow," "Homeward Bound," "Wet Beach at Sunset," "Columbia and Shamrock I," "Off Soundings," "Off Point Judith," "Under Sealed Orders," "Breezy Weather," "They Made the World Safe for Democracy," owned by the Bohemian Club, San Francisco; "The Arrival of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet at San Francisco, 1908," in Golden Gate park museum, San Francisco; "The Arrival of the Pacific Battleship Fleet in San Francisco Bay Sept. 1, 1919," property of the artist; and "Will the Anchors Hold?" owned by R. A. C. Smith, New York city. His pictures have been exhibited in the leading cities. He is represented also in the Golden Gate Park museum of San Francisco, the Japanese government museum at Tokio, the Syracuse Museum of Art, the Argonaut Hotel in San Francisco, the Oswego City Hall, and in many private collections. In an article in "The Arena" (1908), George Wharton James said of him: "It will be seen from these examples that he is not the painter of the quiet, the still, the calm of the sea. This mood, or poetic feeling of quiet, has not yet come to him; he is still in the full flush of fiery, active youth, when action, motion, force, power, life, appeal to him." He is a member of the Central New York Society of Artists, the San Francisco Art Association, the Order of Odd Fellows, and the Bohemian and Sequoia clubs of San Francisco, being past chairman of the art section of the

latter. Politically he is a Republican and his religious affiliation is with the Church of Christ, Scientist. He is unmarried.

DAVIS, Edward Parker, physician and surgeon, was born at Baldwinsville, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1856, son of Edwin Ruthven and Anna Maria (Parker) Davis, grandson of Munn Davis and a descendant of Dolor Davis, one of the Mayflower pilgrims. Edwin R. Davis was a Presbyterian clergyman. The son was graduated at Princeton University in 1879, receiving the M.A. degree from that institution in 1882. He was graduated at the Rush Medical College (now part of the University of Chicago) with the degree of M.D. in 1882 and at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, with the same degree in 1887. He began medical practice in Chicago immediately after his graduation at the Rush Medical College, serving as superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital of that city during 1884–85. He then studied in Vienna and other European clinics for some time and settled in Philadelphia, where he has built up a large private practice, aside from his connections with various institutions. Since 1898 he has been professor of obstetrics at the Jefferson Medical College. He is medical director of maternity department, Jefferson Hospital, and attending obstetrician at that institution; attending obstetrician and gynecologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital and consulting physician to the Preston Retreat. He rendered important service to state and nation during the European war. He became a member of the medical board of the advisory commission of the council of national defense in the spring of 1917, and his first active work was on a committee to improve the rank and status of army medical officers. Upon the passage of the selective service act in May, 1917, with its provision for the appointment of medical aides to the governors of the states, he was commissioned an officer in the army medical corps and appointed aide to the governor of Pennsylvania, in which capacity he organized, in the state, more than fifty medical advisory boards to examine complicated and difficult cases arising in the administration of the select service law. These boards were established as far as possible in hospitals and were composed of the most experienced members of the medical profession who were unable to enter active service. After they had been organized and were working satisfactorily, Dr. Davis resigned his position as medical aide to the governor to become president of the volunteer medical service corps, which had been organized in order to utilize and give direction to the services of physicians not eligible for military service. It included 60,000 male and female physicians, located throughout the country, selected with reference to their education, experience and personal qualifications. Their records were carefully compiled, indexed and filed with those of the council of national defense, and would prove valuable in any future emergency. The actual work of the members of the volunteer medical service corps consisted in giving medical attention to workers in war munitions and industrial plants, thus taking for the time being the places vacated by younger men who had gone into the army and navy. They coöperated with the U. S. public health service and during the influenza epidemic of 1918 rendered efficient and valuable medical service. At the end of the war its records were taken over by the council of national defense and the organization lapsed. Dr. Davis is the author of "Manual of Obstetrics" (1892); "Mother and Child" (1894); "Treatise on Obstetrics" (1896); "Obstetrical and Gynecological Nursing" (1897); "Operative Obstetrics" (1911); "Complications of Pregnancy" (1923), and monographs, articles and reviews on these subjects in standard text books and medical journals. During 1890–98 he edited the "American Journal of Medical Sciences." He was a founder of the international congress of obstetricians and gynecologists and holds honorary membership in the following societies: the Medical Society of the State of Virginia, the Academy of Surgery of Bucharest, Rumania; the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt and the Gynecological Society of Chicago and is a member of the American Gynecological Society (president, 1910), the American Medical Association, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the International Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology. His clubs include the Princeton and Racquet of Philadelphia. Politically he is an independent and in religion, a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married Nov. 15, 1886, to Ellen Duane, daughter of Maj. Archibald Hamilton Gillespie, U. S. marine corps, of New York.

WRIGHT, William Mason, soldier, was born in Newark, N. J., Sept. 24, 1863, son of Edward H. and Dora (Mason) Wright. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Benjamin Wright, who came to this country from England and settled in Guilford, Conn., in 1632. His paternal grandfather, William Wright(q.v.) was U. S. senator from New Jersey and his maternal grandfather, Stevens Thompson Mason (q.v.) was governor of Michigan. His father, Edward H. Wright, was a distinguished lawyer and served in the civil war on the staffs of

Gens. Scott and McClellan with rank of lieutenant colonel. William Mason Wright was educated at St. John's School, Ossining, N. Y., and attended Yale College. On July 1, 1882, he entered the U. S. Military Academy and remained until Jan. 11, 1883. He entered the U. S. army on Jan 5, 1885, from civil life as second lieutenant in the second regiment of infantry, was promoted first lieutenant in the fifth infantry, Dec 17, 1891, and was transferred to the second infantry, the regiment to which he had first been attached on Feb. 9, 1892. The early part of his military service was on the frontier and at Fort Omaha, Neb. In 1889 he went to the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, was graduated there in 1891 and rejoined his regiment. When war was declared against Spain he was commissioned captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers (May 20, 1898), participated in the Santiago campaign in Cuba, and was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, May 12, 1899, having received the commission of captain in the regular army. He went to the Philippines in 1899 and served in the campaigns against the insurrectos and in the reconstruction of the Islands. During the years 1905–08 he was on duty with the General Staff, and on May 14, of the latter year, was commissioned major in the 8th U. S. Infantry. On Mar. 12, 1911, he was made adjutant general, on Nov. 20, 1913, received the commission of lieutenant colonel of infantry, and on Apr. 9, 1914, was assigned to the 19th Infantry. In that year he served with General Funston at Vera Cruz, Mexico, as lieutenant colonel, 19th infantry, and on July 1, 1916, became colonel. He was made brigadier general in the regular army in May, 1917, major general in the national army in the following August, and was assigned to the command of Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., in September, 1917. His first duty during the world war was the organization of the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, N. J. He organized and trained the 35th division, took it to France, and organized and trained successively the third, fifth and seventh Corps. He took command of the 89th division, Sept. 6, 1918, and was in command of it during the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne operations. At St. Mihiel, where it was a part of the fourth Corps, the 89th captured the strongly held position of Bois de Morte Mare. After the reduction of the salient it occupied a part of the line, Pannes-Flirey-Limey, until Oct. 7, when it was withdrawn and sent to the Recicourt area where it served for several days as a part of the reserve of the 1st Army. On the night of Oct. 19–20, 1918, it went into line along the Sommerance-Romagne road and in three days it captured the difficult and strongly defended Bois de Bantheville. During the remainder of the month it wrote the bloodiest and most tragical pages in its history when, fighting day and night, through fearful barrages of gas and high explosives, it drove the German divisions opposing it backward a distance of thirty kilometers, across the Meuse river. At eleven o'clock, on the morning of Nov. 11, the 89th completed the occupation of Stenay, on the eastern bank of the Meuse. The German high command complained that it did not stop operations even then, but if this were true it was owing to the impossibility of getting word of the armistice to all unit commanders. While Gen. Wright was in command of the 89th Division it consisted of the 164th field artillery brigade (Brig. Gen. E. T. Donnelly commanding), the 177th infantry brigade (Brig. Gen. Frank L. Winn, q.v., commanding), and the 178th infantry brigade, comanded first by Brig. Gen. T. G. Hanson and later by Brig. Gen. Herman Hall. It captured 5,061 prisoners, 127 pieces of field artillery, and advanced a total of forty-eight kilometers. It sustained 8,813 casualties, 1,419 dead and 7,394 wounded, and won eight medals of honor, 115 distinguished service crosses and sixty-seven Croix de Guerre. After the armistice Gen. Wright was assigned to the command of the 1st Corps which he retained until March, 1919. He then returned to the United States and became Executive Assistant and Director of Supplies, War Department General Staff. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Army and Navy, Chevy Chase, and Alibi clubs, Washington, D. C.; the Union Club, New York, and the Travellers' Club of Paris, France. He was married June 24, 1891, to Marjorie, daughter of Dexter R. Jerauld of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and they have three children: William Jr., U. S. army; Jerauld, U. S. navy; and Marjorie Wright.

GOOD, John Walter, clergyman and educator, was born near Fayetteville, Lincoln co., Tenn., Feb. 13, 1879, son of James Alexander and Martha Minerva (Jones) Good; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Hayes) Good; great-grandson of John and Sarah (Caruthers) Good and great-great-grandson of William Good, who migrated from Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah valley of Virginia. John W. Good was graduated at Erskine College, Due West, S. C., in 1902, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1904. He was graduated at Erskine Theological Seminary the same year and at the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Theological Seminary in 1905. He was a graduate student at the University of Pittsburgh, summer session, 1909; University of Illinois during 1910–13, in-

cluding the summer sessions, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in June, 1913; and at Columbia University, summer sessions, 1917–18. He was licensed by the second presbytery of the Associated Reformed Synod of the South in 1904, ordained in 1905 and transferred his presbyterial membership to the United Presbyterian Church of North America the year after. During 1905–06 he was pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Corsicana, Tex.; and for the next two years he was in Birmingham, Mich., as pastor of the First Church. During 1908–10 he was superintendent of schools at Albion, Ill. Then, in 1913, he was appointed assistant professor of English literature at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan and remained in that position until 1916, when he accepted an appointment as head of the department of education at Muskingum College, New Concord, O., remaining more than a year. Since 1918 he has been head of the department of English in the Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville. He has been secretary of the college since 1918 and director of the summer school since 1921. He is author of ''Studies in the Milton Tradition'' (1915), regarded as ''more mature, sound and painstaking than are most dissertations''; and of ''The Jesus of Our Fathers'' (1923), said to be written in ''excellent English'' and ''as a contribution to the science of biblical theology it is consistent and forcible.'' He finds his chief recreation in gardening and walking in the open country. He served as secretary of the committee on education of the Kansas Sunday School Association; was moderator of the Kansas synod for two years and was a member of the committee on education of the general assembly of his church during 1916–17. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, National Society of College Teachers of Education, National Education Association, Southern Education Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Phi Kappa Phi fraternity and of the Kiwanis Club of Milledgeville. Politically, he is a Democrat. He was married Aug. 1, 1906, to Estelle Beulah, daughter of John Milton Alexander, a planter of Mecklenburg county, N. C.

INGLIS, James, manufacturer, was born in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 15, 1864, son of Richard and Agnes (Lambie) Inglis. His parents were natives of Scotland who came to the United States about 1840, and his father was a physician. The son attended the public schools of Detroit and at the age of fourteen years became office boy in a wholesale hardware store. In 1890 he was elected secretary of the Huyatt & Smith Manufacturing Co., of Detroit, continuing in that office after its reorganization as the American Blower Co. in 1895. He has been the president since 1897. The American Blower Co. was reincorporated in New York in 1909, when it was consolidated with the Sirocco Engineering Co. of Troy, N. Y., makers of the famous "Sirocco" fans. Its output consists of the air moving mechanisms and accessories required for the mechanical heating and ventilating of large buildings and in drying materials of all kinds (animal, vegetable and mineral) in the process of manufacture, for forced and induced draft and also for conveying. The field is a special one requiring expert engineering skill, and one of the chief factors in putting the company in the front rank of manufacturers in this line is its large engineering staff. It has two plants in Detroit, and one each in Troy, N. Y., Cincinnati, O., and Windsor, Canada. Mr. Inglis served in Washington, D. C., throughout the war as a member of the storage committee of the war industries board and part of the time as a member of the requirements division of the board. The storage committee acted in an advisory capacity to the war department with regard to providing adequate storage facilities at inland and port terminal depots, both in the United States and abroad. Through its division of personnel it coöperated with colleges, universities, libraries and representative business organizations, as well as government departments, in stores work, helping them to recruit personnel for their requirements. It supervised the establishment of training courses in stores work at a number of colleges and universities. He was later made chairman of the committee and directed his efforts personally to correcting the wasteful methods of baling cotton, with a view to conserving freight and ship space, and also to the establishment of courses at institutions of learning for the training of employment managers, looking to a reduction in labor turnover and thereby greater efficiency and production in factories making war materials. Mr. Inglis is chairman of the board of the Detroit Insulated Wire Co.; vice-president Under-Feed Stoker Co. of America, and director of the National Bank of Commerce, Detroit. He was president of the Detroit board of commerce in 1906 and a member of the Detroit, Detroit Athletic and Detroit Country clubs and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He was married Oct. 21, 1903, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Hughes, of Fort Wayne, and they have two children: Elizabeth A. and James Hughes Inglis.

CROMWELL, Lincoln, merchant and banker, was born in New York city, May 20, 1865, son of James W. and Elizabeth Stuart (Henderson) Cromwell. His father was for many years a member of the New York banking house of William Iselin & Co. Lincoln Cromwell was graduated A.B. at Columbia University in 1886, and received the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1887. He was a prize fellow in science at Columbia during 1886–89, and in the latter year was graduated LL.B. at the Columbia law school, and admitted to the bar of New York. In the same year he began his business career with William Iselin & Co., and since 1898 he has been a partner of this firm. Upon the declaration of war with Germany, Mr. Cromwell was appointed chairman of the knit goods coöperative committee of the supplies committee, council of national defense, which was engaged in securing adequate supplies of knit goods for the war and navy departments. Prior to December, 1917, his committee bought for the war department 117,098,784 articles, mostly underwear and stockings, and negotiated for other departments the purchase of 11,318,700 articles. On Feb. 8, 1918, the knit goods branch of the clothing and equipage division of the quartermaster corps, under command of Gen. George W. Goethals, took over this work, and Mr. Cromwell continued in charge of it until the end of the war. On June 8, 1918, he was appointed chief of the knit goods section of the war industries board and in this capacity he supervised the allocation of government and civilian purchases of knit goods to prevent undue competition until the close of the war. He is a trustee of the Bank of New York and Trust Co., and the Bowery Savings Bank of New York; director of the Queen Insurance Co. of America; vice-president of the Merchants' Association; chairman of its committee on industrial relations, and member of the chamber of commerce of New York. He has served also as a trustee of Hunter College (1915–20), St. Luke's Hospital, and the City Mission, New York city; treasurer of the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society; vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church; member of the advisory council of the People's Institute, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, and the New York Zoölogical Society. He is also a trustee of the public Reservations of Hancock county, Me., now the Lafayette national park, and president of the Northeast Harbor (Me.) Water Co. His memberships include the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni (president), the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Citizens' Union, the University, Columbia University, Quill, City, Manhattan, and Racquet and Tennis clubs, New York; Baltusrol Golf Club, New Jersey, and Cosmos Club, Washington. He was married Oct. 30, 1895, to Mabel Wheeler, daughter of Rev. Cornelius Bishop Smith, rector of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, New York city; they have four children: Jarvis, Eleanor, Margaret and Elizabeth Mary Cromwell.

O'NEILL, Eugene Gladstone, playwright, was born in New York city, Oct. 16, 1888, son of James and Ella (Quinlan) O'Neill. His father (q.v.), a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, was a well-known actor in romantic and tragic roles, famous for his portrayal of the title role in "The Count of Monte Cristo." The son received his preparatory education at the De La Salle Institute and Betts Academy and was a student in Princeton University in 1906–07. From 1907 to 1914 he was engaged in a number of pursuits, being secretary to a mail order house in New York city, a gold prospector in Honduras, a vaudeville actor and assistant manager of a theatrical company, and an employee of Westinghouse Electric Co., Swift Packing Co., and Singer Sewing Machine Co., at Buenos Aires. From Argentine he went to South Africa and came back on a cattle ship. Following his return to New York as an ordinary seaman, he went to sea again on the American Line. Later he was a reporter on the New London, Conn. "Telegraph." His inherent love of the stage then began to assert itself and he went to Harvard University in 1914 for a dramatic course under Prof. George P. Baker. Thereafter he devoted himself exclusively to play-writing. He is author of the following plays: "The Web," one act (1913); "Thirst," one act (1913); "Recklessness," one act (1914); "Warnings," one act (1914); "Bound East from Cardiff," one act (1914); "Before Breakfast," one act (1916); "Ile," one act (1917); "In the Zone," one act (1917); "The Long Voyage Home," one act (1917); "The Moon of the Caribbees," one act (1917); "The Rope," one act (1918); "Beyond the Horizon," three acts, six scenes (1918); "The Dreamy Kid," one act (1918); "Where the Cross is Made," one act (1918); and a series of long plays by which his name is best known, "Emperor Jones" (1920); "Diff'rent" (1920); "Gold" (1921); "Anna Christie" (1921–22); "The First Man" (1922); "The Hairy Ape" (1922); "Welded" (1923); "S. S. Glencairn" (1924), composed of four of his short sea plays grouped together through their unity of mood and locale; "All God's Chillun Got Wings" (1924); "The Ancient Mariner" (1924); "Desire Under the Elms" (1924); "The Fountain" (1925); "The Great God Brown" (1926); "Lazarus Laughed" (1926); "Marco Millions" (1928); "The Strange Interlude" (1928); and "Dynamo" (1929). The Provincetown Players and the Washington Square Players of New York city staged his early work and in 1920 he became known to a wider audience with the production of "Beyond the Horizon" by John D. Williams in a regular New York theatre. The play won the Pulitzer prize of that year and "Anna Christie" gained the same distinction in 1922. From the beginning the technique of conventional playwriting did not content O'Neill, and he boldly tried new forms and methods of expression. He also brought to his experimenting a rare psychological equipment and intellectual and emotional vitality. Perhaps his early little dramas of the sea and tragedies of New England life are technically more acceptable in being freest from the obscurities incident to his bolder experimental plays, and emotionally more successful in their skilfull, coherent and obvious presentation of character, but in his later work he has deepened his incisions into the quick of life. Pursuing the course of realism to its ultimate, though possibly unconscious, goal, he concerns himself with reality in its illusive, inarticulate, mystical concepts. Reality is always tending to become unreal, and it is with that quality of life that he comes to deal. In "The Hairy Ape" he pictured a giant stoker in a liner's furnace room striving to find his place in the eternal scheme of things and in the end being frustrated. In "Welded," described as a romance, he dealt with the problem of mutual tolerance between a quarrelsome couple after several years of marriage. "All God's Chillun Got Wings" boldly set forth the romance and marriage of a Negro and a white girl, treated, like the situation in "Welded," solely as a problem of individual character with no thought of social implications. For the theme of "The Fountain" he turned to Ponce de Leon's search of the fountain of youth. In "The Great God Brown" he devised a plot to illustrate the interplay of dual personalities by resorting to the use of masks, which the actors wear or remove accordingly as they hide behind evasions and obscurities or speak out plainly. The effect is symbolistic, yet real, though leaving as its author expressed it, a "mystical pattern which manifests itself as an overtone, dimly felt behind and beyond words and actions." From prologue to epilogue no line of the play and no action of the players could be taken at its face value, or as meaning what the words or gestures ordinarily signify. In "Lazarus Laughed" O'Neill became preoccupied with universal truths rather than character problems and maladjustments of individuals, and each succeeding drama since then has carried his attention farther afield. In this play, which does not move in terms of personalities but of human and divine forces, conceived in heroic proportions, he presents the figure of Lazarus as a symbol of life eternal, and as one who, having returned from the dead, brings news of life's deathlessness. The fable of "Marco Millions" has Marco Polo's travels as a basis to provide a rich spectacle of the folly of the West contrasted with the wisdom of the East, where a rich American "Babbitt" of a familiar type asserts himself. The most remarkable of his later work is "Strange Interlude," in nine acts, the playing of which spreads over an afternoon and an evening. It ran for more than a year in New York, and received the Pulitzer prize for 1928. The play, which returns to the problems of sex, is largely psychopathic and symbolical in showing the greed of an insatiable egoist in a woman armed for conquest and destruction. Its successor, "Dynamo," was announced as the first of a dramatic triology that might clarify man's thought in his search for a satisfying religion and an understandable God. It related primarily to a struggle between a fundamentalist father and a son who becomes an atheist, and ended with the son's declared acceptance of electricity as the greatest generative force in the world. O'Neill draws everything communicable out of a play through a running commentary of "asides," of mingling together conversation and spoken thoughts as soliloquies, and of exposing every feeling coherently expressible, in his quest to reveal in human nature that which is usually hidden and inarticulate. He brought to the stage new conceptions of playmaking by dramatizing the escape of suppressed desires and needs, and, in giving rein to an inhibited urge, found his conflict, not in external goals nor in opposing envies and greeds, but in discordant temperaments. The action is incidental and of value only as it reveals the character. "His plays," wrote Joseph P. Shipley, "are emotionally significant to him; they play a part in his equilibrium as a man. Assuming no vision outside himself, his plays remain attached to him. Hence his audiences are often more interested in the author than in his play." This critic sees him more as an emotionalist than as a thinker, with a reliance on feeling to attain his dramatic effects, a belief in emotion that is related to a priceless quality on the stage, expressed as histrionic sincerity. He enjoys a wide popularity abroad, where his plays have an appeal probably because they deal more with spiritual realities and less with local atmosphere than those of other writers for the American stage, while their highly individualized style and their rich depths of significant emotion set them apart and put the best of them among the most enduring specimens of serious dramatic art. The National Institute of Arts and Letters, of which he is a member, awarded Mr. O'Neill its gold medal in 1923. He also belongs to the American Geographical Society, the American Dramatists, the Authors' League of America, and the Harvard, Authors' and Town Hall clubs of New York city. He was married (1) Oct. 4, 1909, to Katherine Jenkins, of New York city, by whom he had a son, Eugene Gladstone O'Neill, 2nd; (2) Apr. 12, 1918, to Agnes, daughter of Edward Boulton, an American artist, of which union were two children, Shane Rudraighe and Oona Ella O'Neill; and (3) July 22, 1929, in Paris, to Carlotta Monterey, an actress.

MANLY, Basil Maxwell, economist and journalist, was born at Greenville, S. C., March 14, 1886, son of Charles and Mary Esther Hellen (Matthews) Manly. His first American ancestor was Thomas Manly, who came from Ireland in 1639 and settled in Massachusetts, subsequently removing to Maryland. His grandfather, Basil Manly (q.v.), was a Baptist minister and president of the University of Alabama. Charles Manly (q.v.), governor of North Carolina, and Matthias Evans Manly (q.v.), judge of the supreme court of that state, were his granduncles. His father was also a Baptist minister and president of Union and Furman universities. The son studied at the University of Missouri in 1902–03 and at Washington and Lee University in 1903–06, graduating at the latter with the degree of A.B. The next year he became a special agent of the bureau of labor under the U. S. department of commerce and labor, where he was engaged for five years as an expert on labor statistics, in which capacity he wrote "Wages and Working Conditions in the Steel Industry," 4 vols., published by the bureau in 1912. Meantime (1909–10) he was also a fellow of the department of political science at the University of Chicago. He directed the division of research and investigation of the U. S. commission on industrial relations in 1914–15, and prepared an exhaustive report of the results thereof, known as the Manly report, of which 150,000 copies were printed by the commission. He also edited the commission's final report, containing the voluminous testimony presented at its hearings and embracing eleven volumes. For two years thereafter he served as economic expert for the Newspaper Enterprise Association. In 1918 he acted as special expert for the federal trade commission in the investigation of the meat packing industry, and wrote a summary of the report of the inquiry, published that year by the commission. In the same year he was special assistant to Francis J. Heney, and in December succeeded Frank P. Walsh as joint chairman with William H. Taft of the national war labor board, serving until the board dissolved in August, 1919. The board was an emergency body created as part of the war machinery to settle labor disputes in all industries needed for the effective conduct of hostilities against Germany, and operated as the supreme court of industry in the war period. Mr. Manly, during his tenure as joint chairman, presided over many hearings of the board in the period of readjustment following the armistice. The board functioned successfully in determining numerous issues between capital and labor, and ended its existence with the passing of the emergency that produced it. In 1919–20 Mr. Manly was director of Scripps Economic Bureau, and in 1921 became head of the People's Legislative Service. In addition to the reports named, he is the author of "Increase in Prices of Anthracite Coal" (1913), and as a journalist is a contributor of numerous articles to newspapers and periodicals. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and of the Cosmos, Bannockburn Golf and Columbia Country clubs of Washington, D. C. He was married Dec. 15, 1912, to Marie Merriman, daughter of Jay Bradley of Fremont county, Wyo., by whom he has a daughter, Laura Bradley Manly.

DUMONT, Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, consul, was born at Phillipsburg, N. J., Mar. 17, 1869, son of John Finley and Ann Kirkpatrick (Kline) Dumont. The founder of the family in America was Pierre de Mun, son of a French Huguenot, who sailed from Rotterdam to New York in 1720, and became a planter in Somerset county, N. J. From Pierre de Mun the line descends through his son John and his wife Mary Caldwell; their son William and his wife Martha Finley; and their son John and his wife Deborah Finley, who were the grandparents of our subject. He was graduated C.E. at Lafayette College in 1889; six years later his alma mater conferred on him the honorary degree of M.Sc. He began his professional career in 1889 as a civil engineer in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Huntingdon, Pa. In 1892 he was made assistant engineer of construction on the Pennsylvania Railroad lines, East, and four-track part of the Middle division. During 1894–95 he was harbor engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York city, and for four years thereafter, he was in charge of construction west of Harrisburg, such as changes of line, four-tracking and new bridge work, building during part of the period the great change of line west of Cresson. In 1900, he resigned because of illness, while constructing station and yard work at Pittsburgh, Pa. Subsequently he engaged in engineering work as an expert consulting engineer in British Columbia, California and Mexico; also becoming a banker and manager of an estate until 1911. In August of that year he was appointed consul at Guadeloupe, W. I. A year later he became consul at Madrid, Spain, and in April, 1914, consul at Florence, Italy. Since 1920 he has been consul at Dublin, Ireland. He is a member of the International Law Association, London, Historical Societies of Somerset County, N. J., and Lancaster county, Pa., and of the Hamilton and Wildcat Falls clubs of Lancaster, Pa.; Gilbert's Bar Yacht and Biscayne Bay Yacht clubs of Florida; Florence Club of Florence, Italy; and Delta Upsilon college fraternity. Mr. Dumont is the author of "Inland Waterways from New York to Key West, Florida" (1912). His favorite diversions are boating and the study of political economy. He was married at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 16, 1900, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Napoleon B. Wolfe.

MALTBIE, Milo Roy, economist, was born at Hinckley, De Kalb co., Ill., Apr. 3, 1871, son of Henry Munson and Harriet Sophia (Delano) Maltbie, and a descendant of William Maltbie (or Maltby), who came to this country from Yorkshire, Eng., in 1670, and settled in New Haven, Conn. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Daniel (or Maltby) and the latter's wife Esther Moss; their son Daniel (or Maltby) and his wife Mary Harrison; their son Benjamin and his wife Abigail Munger; their son Elon and his wife Hannah Osborne; and their son Milo Harrison and his wife Jerusha A. Marvin, who were the grandparents of our subject. He is descended also from Capt. Thomas Munson who settled at New Haven, Conn., soon after the founding of the town in 1638, and from Phillippe de Lanoy, who emigrated from Leyden, Holland, in the "Fortune," 1621, with the second contingent of the Plymouth, Mass., colonists. He was educated at Upper Iowa University (Ph.B., 1892), Northwestern University (Ph.M., 1893), and Columbia University (Ph.D., 1897). He was awarded at Northwestern University the Dewey prize of $100 in political science and the Cushing prize of $100 for a dissertation entitled: "The City Government of Chicago." During 1893–95 he was professor of mathematics and economics in Mount Morris College, Ill.; 1895–97, university fellow in administrative law, Columbia University; 1897–1903 was editor of "Municipal Affairs," and 1897–1902, secretary of the Reform Club committee on city affairs. Dr. Maltbie was assistant secretary of the art commission of the city of New York during 1902–07. During 1907–15 he was a member of the Public Service Commission of New York, and in 1915–16 was a member of the advisory board on railroad valuation of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He was chamberlain of the City of New York in 1916–18, and has been consultant and expert on public utilities since 1915. In 1917–18 he was engaged in war work in the war department (ordnance and finance), the U. S. Shipping Board and the War Industries Board. He was a lecturer before the Brooklyn Institute, 1897–99; member of the people's free lecture committee, New York department of education, 1897–1901; and prize lecturer in Columbia University, 1900–01. The summer of 1899 was spent by him in investigating municipal conditions in Europe for the Reform Club, and a part of 1903 was spent in northwestern Europe in collecting pictorial and other material for the Art Commission. Dr. Maltbie is or has been a member of many committees, the principal being the Merchants' Association committee upon water supply; National Municipal League committee upon uniform municipal statistics; Municipal Art Society committee upon street fixtures, advertising signs and city plans, and Constitutional Home Rule committee. He has written frequently upon municipal and economic topics, including publications by the Macmillan Co., Columbia University, Reform Club, Merchants' Association, National Municipal League, and Civic Federation of Chicago and has contributed numerous articles to magazines and newspapers. These include "Public Art in American Cities" ("Municipal Affairs," March, 1898); "Water Supplies of London and Philadelphia" (ibid, June, 1899); "Municipal Operations in Huddersfield, England" ("New York Journal," October, 1899); "Gas Lighting in Great Britain" ("Municipal Affairs" September, 1900); "New York's Municipal Campaign" ("Review of Reviews," November, 1901); "Street Railways of Chicago" (1901); "Street Fixtures and Civic Art" ("The Craftsman," June, 1904); and "City Home Rule" ("Yale Review," February. 1905). He is a member of the Reform and City clubs of New York and the Cosmos Club of Washington. Dr. Maltbie was married July 11, 1901, to Lucia, daughter of John McCosh, M.D., of Mt. Morris, Ill.

PLATT, Samuel, lawyer, was born at Carson City, Nev., Nov. 17, 1874, son of Joseph and Malvina (Bash) Platt. His father, a native of Posen, Germany, came to the United States in

1850, located first in New York, and in 1859 settled in Nevada. The son was a student at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and was graduated at Columbian Law College (now a part of George Washington University), Washington, D. C., in 1897 with the degree LL.B. He had been admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Nevada the year before and began legal practice at Carson City. Since 1913 he has been associated with George L. Sanford in the firm of Platt & Sanford, with offices at Carson City and Reno, Nev. Aside from his professional activities he is president of the Reno Evening "Gazette," owner of the Carson City "News," and a director in several mining companies. As a lawyer he specializes in corporation and mining law, and because of his wide knowledge in these departments is retained by various mining and public utility corporations of Nevada and California where he has engaged in important legal contests. He held numerous public offices in the service of state and nation and took part in a number of important political contests. He served as United States referee in bankruptcy during 1901–05, was assistant secretary of state of Nevada in 1906 and sat in the Nevada state assembly in 1903 and 1905, being speaker of that body during the latter session. In 1903 he contended for the office of state attorney-general on the Republican ticket and three years later was appointed United States attorney for Nevada by Pres. Roosevelt, winning reappointment to that office by Pres. Taft in 1910. It was this experience particularly which fitted him so well for the position of special assistant to the attorney-general of the United States which was offered him in 1911. He was the Republican nominee for the United States senate against Francis G. Newlands in 1914, and was defeated by the close margin of thirty-eight votes in the entire state. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Nevada State Bar Association, the Washoe County Bar Association, the Masonic fraternity, the Order of Elks, and the Delta Upsilon fraternity. He finds his chief recreation in art and music and has composed for the pianoforte. He was married Jan. 30, 1918, to Mrs. Helen M. Faith, of New York city.

PORTER, Alexander Jeffery, manufacturer, was born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 29, 1863, son of Albert Augustus and Julia (Granger) Jeffery Porter, grandson of Albert Howell and Julia (Mathews) Porter, and great-grandson of Judge Augustus Porter, a native of New England, who in 1808 removed from Canandaigua, N. Y., to Niagara Falls. The latter's house there was burned by the Indians and English in the war of 1812; was rebuilt in 1818, and for over a century later was one of the land-marks of that region. The Porters have ever since been dominant factors in the professional, business and the higher social, intellectual and ethical life of Niagara Falls. Young Porter, after a good education at home by private tutors, began his business career in the offices of D. M. Osborne & Co., manufacturers of hoisting machinery, at Auburn, N. Y. and remained there for eight years. He next held the office of treasurer of the Pettibone Paper Co. In 1893 he became treasurer of the Natural Food Co. of Niagara Falls, N. Y., which had been organized by Henry D. Perky (q.v.) three years before, and which was reorganized as the Shredded Wheat Co. in 1908. He was president of the company from 1907 to 1917, when he became chairman of the board of directors and was again made president in 1921. Under his wise direction the initial success of the business was greatly augmented. The rapid development of the business under Mr. Porter's direction necessitated the acquisition of three other factories, one in California, one in Canada, and a second at Niagara Falls, where the famous shredded wheat biscuits are prepared and shipped for consumption to all parts of the civilized world. They are reputed to be the cleanest, finest and most hygienic food factories in the world, and the building at Niagara Falls is visited by 100,000 persons annually. The wheat used in manufacture passes through twenty-two cleansing machines, marvels of ingenuity, which remove all dust, dirt, wild seeds and other foreign substances. The process of cooking the whole wheat in steam breaks up the starch granules in the center of the wheat kernel, rendering them soluble and digestible. The outer coat of the wheat kernel is unbroken, and none of the nutritive elements in the wheat are lost in the process. The cooked wheat is drawn into filmy shreds, formed into little "loaves" and then baked in coal ovens. They are packed in cartons in lots of a dozen, and sealed dust-proof by a very ingenious machine. The company manufactures its own cartons, and maintains a printing plant which prints the labels and much of the advertising matter of the corporation. The Shredded Wheat Co. maintains an elaborate welfare system for its employees, and conducts and operates what is perhaps the most rational scheme of social and moral betterment to be found in any factory in the United States. It furnishes daily lunches for both men and women, and in a large auditorium, with seating capacity of 1,000, are given popular lectures and other entertainments of an educational character, as well as dances, receptions and similar social events. Opportunities are provided for mental, manual, artistic and social development, and for amusement the workers have access to a skating rink, tennis courts, bowling alleys and an athletic field. The expenses of maintenance are borne one half by the employees and one half by the company, and the latter pays both sick and death benefits. Mr. Porter is also a director of the Shredded Wheat Co., the Bank of Niagara and the Niagara Falls & Eastern Railway Co.; a trustee of the Niagara County Savings Bank, the Riverview Cemetery Association, and the Niagara Falls Memorial Hospital. He has served as commissioner of the New York State Reservation, Niagara Falls, and water commissioner of the city of Niagara Falls. He is a member of the National Civic Federation, the Niagara, Niagara Country and Buffalo Country clubs. He is a communicant of St. Peter's Church, and finds his chief recreation in golf and in farming, and maintains a country residence, known as ''Penjerrick House'' at Lewiston Heights, N. Y. He was married June 2, 1894, to Margaret Maud, daughter of John Woodburn Langmuir of Toronto, Canada, and had five children: Margaret Jeffery, who married Edwin R. Bartlett; Albert Augustus, who died in service in France during the European war; Alexander Langmuir; Katherine Ralston, and Julia Granger Porter.

KING, Stanley, lawyer and manufacturer, was born in Troy, N. Y., May 11, 1883, son of Henry Amasa and Maria Lyon (Flynt) King, and a descendant of Thomas King, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Scituate, Mass., the line being traced through Thomas' son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Clap; their son John and his wife Rebecca; their son John and his wife Mary Clift; their son William and his wife Hannah Lanphear; their son Amasa and his wife Azuba Lewis and their son Dwight and his wife Martha Vinton, who were the grandparents of Stanley King. His father was judge of the Massachusetts superior court. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1903 and at Harvard Law School in 1906 with the degree of A.M. In the latter year he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and began the practice of his profession in Boston. Almost immediately he became identified with W. H. McElwain Co., manufacturers of shoes, Boston; was elected secretary in 1907, director in 1908, and vice-president and director in 1918. He is now (1924) associated with the International Shoe Co. as general manager of its eastern properties. When war was declared with Germany, he was asked to serve as a member of the committee on supplies of the Council of National Defense, a committee which organized and for several months assisted the war department in procuring clothing and other equipment for the U. S. army. In September, 1917, however, he became identified with the work of the war department in the field of labor and industrial relations, being the first chairman of the national harness and saddlery adjustment commission, formed to assist in the settlement of questions between employees and contractors manufacturing harness and saddlery for the army, and later representing the war department on the cantonment adjustment commission, the arsenal and navy yard wage commission, the national adjustment commission, and the war labor policies board, all having to deal with labor questions. From September, 1917, to July, 1918, he was a special assistant to the secretary of war in charge of industrial relations for the entire war department and during the remainder of the war he was private secretary to the secretary of war, his duties including not only problems of industrial relations but the varied questions which came before his chief. In December, 1918, he again became special assistant of the secretary of war in charge of industrial relations, and continued in both capacities until he retired from the government service. He made a comprehensive report to the secretary of war covering the activities of the war department during the war in respect to industrial problems. In 1919 he was appointed by Pres. Wilson a member of the presidents' industrial conference. Mr. King is a director in the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa societies, Harvard and Exchange clubs of Boston; Harvard Club of New York, and Cosmos Club of Washington. He was married Dec. 12, 1906, to Gertrude Louisa, daughter of Lyman W. Besse, a merchant of Springfield, Mass., and has three children: Richard, Gertrude and Margaret King.

HUME, Jessie Fremont, librarian, was born in Mamaroneck, N. Y., the daughter of Robert William and Mary (Charlick) Hume, of Scotch descent. Her father came to the United States in 1836 and was prominent as an author and reformer, being active in the abolition and women's suffrage movements in the United States. The daughter was educated at the Normal College of New York, and at a private school at Riverdale on the Hudson. In 1896 she was appointed librarian of the Long Island City public library, later known as the Queensboro public library and held that position for twenty-three years. During this period the library developed into a system of twenty branches, including six Carnegie library buildings, circulating two million books yearly, and had a high rating among the best public libraries in the United States. During 1919–20 she was employed by the Y.W.C.A., central branch, of New York city, to reorganize its employment department. During the war she served as chairman of the borough of Queens library drive for the National Library War Council and her library, the Queensboro public library, had charge of the library service of Camp Mills, on Long Island. In 1922 she was chairman of meetings in the membership drive, League of Women Voters, for Queens. In the American Library Association she was a member of the council, 1917–22, and during 1916–21 she was a member of the committee on certification of libraries. She is past vice-president of the New York Library Association; honorary member of the New York Library Club and five times a council member; past president (1909–10) of the Long Island Library Club; was chairman of the literature committee of the Jamaica (L. I.) Women's Club, and a member also of the Flushing Good Citizenship League, Jamaica Community Players, King Manor Association (Jamaica) and the Shakespeare Club (Jamaica). She finds her chief recreation in music, literature, painting and sailing. In library circles Miss Hume is widely known for executive and organizing ability, for her poise, enthusiasm and persistence, also her ability as a speaker with great power to convince. She is a resident of Astoria, L. I.

LANG, George, educator, was born at Wellwood, Scotland, Feb. 22, 1879, son of George McCraken and Mary Law (James) Lang, and came with his family to the United States in 1883. He was graduated at Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn., with the degree A.B. in 1905 and that of B.D. in 1906. He pursued post-graduate work in philosophy at the University of Edinburgh during 1908–09 and in German at the University of Berlin during 1912–13. He was professor of philosophy at Alabama Presbyterian College, Anniston, 1910–15; professor of ecclesiastical history in the Southwestern Presbyterian University, 1915–16, and president of the Alabama Presbyterian College, 1916–17, and since the latter year he has been professor and head of the department of philosophy in the University of Alabama, with residence at Tuscaloosa. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Alabama Presbyterian College in 1916. He is a member of the American Academy of Political Science, Royal Arts Society, Masonic fraternity, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; Phi Beta Kappa Society; Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, and the Rotary Club (Tuscaloosa). Politically he is a Democrat. He is unmarried.

MILLING, Thomas De Witt, aviator, was born at Winnfield, La., July 31, 1887, son of Robert Edward and Ida Louise (Roberts) Milling, and descendant of David Milling, who came from County Down, Ireland, in the eighteenth century and settled in Fairfield county, S. C. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1909, and as second lieutenant was assigned to the 15th cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. In 1911 he was detailed for aeronautical duty with the aviation section, signal corps, and received instruction in flying from the Wright brothers at Dayton, O. In October of that year he entered the open international aviation meets in Boston and New York, and broke the world's endurance record, carrying two passengers; also winning the tri-state race, one of the longest cross-country events of that time. In 1912, at Fort Riley, Kans., he successfully conducted tests in the observation of artillery fire, from airplane, using both radio and dropped messages, the first trials of this character made in the world. In the same year he obtained the first military aviator's certificate issued by the U. S. army, having previously been granted the third expert aviator's certificate issued in this country. In 1913 he went to the Mexican border with the U. S. troops, and established a new American distance record; was on duty at Brownsville, Tex., at the time of the Mexican border troubles, after which he went to Fort Sill, Okla., and from there made the flight with the first aero squadron to San Antonio, Tex. He was in charge of flying training in Washington in 1916, when he organized the first flying schools for instruction to reserve aviators. In that year he was promoted to first lieutenant, U. S. A., was made captain in May, 1917, lieutenant colonel in August, 1917, and colonel, air service, in September, 1918. Ordered to France during the European war he was in charge of flying training at Paris, France, for five months and a member of the training section of the general staff, A.E.F., for six months. During the summer of 1918 he commanded the American air service units in the Toul sector. He was chief of staff, air service, during the St. Mihiel battle, and the first phase of the Argonne-Meuse offensive, after which he was made chief of air service of the first American army, commanding the air service during the final battles of the war. He received the distinguished service medal for his services in France, the citation stating that "by untiring, painstaking and energetic efforts he succeeded in raising the efficiency of his command and insuring the proper cooperation of the land units. He exhibited professional attainments of the highest order and exercised a marked influence on the success of the first army." Returning to the United States, he was assigned to the office of director of air service and thereafter was engaged on the various problems connected with that branch of the service in training and operation. He was president of the board which drafted the act covering aerial navigation in the United States and its possessions. For his services during the war he also received the decorations of the order of Leopold from Belgium and the Legion of Honor from France. He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, New York, the Army and Navy and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington. He is unmarried.

ADAMS, Charles Christopher, zoologist, was born at Clinton, Ill., July 23, 1873, son of William Henry Harrison and Hannah Westfall (Concklin) Adams; grandson of Christopher Beeks and Sarah (Ganaway) Adams, and great-grandson of Eli and Elizabeth (Beeks) Adams. The family is of English descent. His father was a clergyman and educator, serving as president of Illinois Wesleyan University for twelve years, and fought in the civil war as a brevet major. The son was graduated in 1895 with the degree of B.S. at Illinois Wesleyan University, where he remained one year as assistant in biology. The following year he was assistant entomologist at the state laboratory of natural history, University of Illinois. He received his M.S. degree from Harvard University. He taught at the University of Chicago in the summer of 1902 and during 1903-06 was museum curator at the University of Michigan. He then became director of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History and museum curator at the University of Cincinnati, where he remained a year. In 1908 he received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, and from that year until 1914 was associate in animal ecology at the University of Illinois. For two years thereafter he served as assistant professor of forest zoölogy at the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, where he has been full professor of that subject since 1916. In 1919 he also became director of the Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Experiment Station, which was established at Syracuse largely through his initiative. He had perceived the need of such a station for the study of wild-life problems in their relation to forestry and agricultural legislation, and enlisted the approval and support of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who was equally interested in the project. In 1919, following the former president's death, at the request of the trustees of the College of Forestry, the state legislature created the station as a memorial to him. Since its establishment the station has conducted numerous investigations relating to fish, birds, game and fur-bearing animals native to the forests and streams of the state, and accumulated valuable data for the study of forestry problems and the shaping of legislation. Dr. Adams is the author of "Guide to the Study of Animal Ecology" (1913) and has also written numerous scientific papers on zoological and ecological subjects. His bibliography includes more than sixty-five articles and bulletins, published since 1892, among them "Southeastern United States as a Center of Geographical Distribution of Flora and Fauna" (1902); "Postglacial Origin and Migrations of the Life of Northeastern United States" (1902); "Postglacial Dispersal of the North American Biota" (1905); "Ecological Survey of Isle Royale, Lake Superior," with others (1909); "Outline of the Relations of Animals to Their Inland Environments" (1915); "Variations and Ecological Distribution of the Snails of the Genus Io" (1915); "Migration as a Factor in Evolution; Its Ecological Dynamics" (1919); "The Roosevelt Wild Life State Memorial" (1921); "The Economics and Social Importance of Animals in Forestry" (1926), and "The Ecology and Economics of Oneida Lake Fish," with T. L. Hankinson, (1928). His investigations embrace the geographical distribution of animals, ecological study of prairie and forest invertebrates, variation and ecological distribution of certain shells in the Tennessee river, ecological succession of birds, ecology of Oneida Lake fish, and the dynamic interpretation of animal relations. His field surveys have also included investigations in the Palisades Interstate Park, N. J., Allegany State Park, N. Y., and in Yellowstone National Park. He received the honorary degree of Sc.D. from the Illinois Wesleyan University in 1920. He is a member of the American Society of Naturalists, Ecological Society of America, Association of American Geographers, American Fisheries Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society of American Foresters, and of the Sigma Xi Scientific Society. He was married, Oct. 3, 1908, to Alice Luthera, daughter of Rev. Franklin Burroughs Norton, and they have one daughter, Harriet Dyer Adams.

BENNETT, Alfred, manufacturer, was born in Hannibal, Mo., Apr. 26, 1877, son of Alfred and Lucetta A. (Decker) Bennett, and a descendant of John Bennett, who emigrated from England in 1691, settling in Stonington, Conn. He was educated in the normal and high schools of Kansas City, Mo., and began his business career with the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association of St. Louis, in 1894. For about ten years he was a lumber salesman or a sales representative of the Arkansas Land and Lumber Co. of Malvern, Ark., and in 1906 he became president of the Alf Bennett Lumber Company of St. Louis. He was junior partner of the Sherman-Bennett Company of Chicago during 1912–17 and president of the Bennett-Field Tie Co., Inc., 1917–23. In the latter year he bought out Mr. Field and now is the sole stockholder. The latter company produces railroad ties in the Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee mountains and sends them by way of rivers to central yards at Brookport, Ill., where they are treated with wood preservatives and then shipped to the ultimate consumer. Mr. Bennett is a director in the South Central Region, American Railway Tie Producers' Association, and the Arkansas Tie & Timber Co., and is secretary of the Cypress Pole and Piling Association of Chicago. He located and helped build the Louisiana Central Lumber Co., and promoted and built the Trinity Valley and Northern railroad, the Dayton Lumber Co. of Dayton, and the Louisiana Central Lumber Co., of Clarks, La. Mr. Bennett is devoted to sports and is director of the Chicago Tennis Association. He is a member of the South Side Tennis Club, the Lincoln Park Traps, the Chicago Tennis Club and Lakeshore Athletic Club. Combined with his fondness for athletics is an appreciation and understanding of painting. On June 16, 1904, he was married, at Nebraska City, Neb., to Florence MacCuaig, whose father was assistant secretary of agriculture under Grover Cleveland, and they had two children: Dorris and Alfred Bennett.

PETRUNKEVITCH, (pā-trŭn′-kā-vĕtch), **Alexander**, zöologist, was born at Pliski, Russia, Dec. 22, 1875, son of Ivan Ilitch, member of the first Duma, and Anna Petrovna (Kandiba) Petrunkevitch. The son attended the gymnasia of Kief, Tver and Moscow, and was graduated at the University of Moscow in 1898. In 1901 he received the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Freiberg, where he studied with August Weismann and served as privatdocent during 1902–04. After coming to the United States he was lecturer at Harvard University during 1904–05; acting professor of zöology at the University of Indiana during 1907–08; instructor in zöology at Yale University in 1910; assistant professor in 1911, and professor since 1917. During 1908–12 he was honorary curator of arachnida, American Museum of Natural History, New York city. Prof. Petrunkevitch has conducted original research in the fields of physiology, psychology, experimental zoology, paleontology and morphology of invertebrates. He is recognized as an authority on American spiders, their habitat, customs, sense of sight and mating. In addition to his scientific work he is active in international and social movements. As president of the Russian Collegiate Institute in New York, he has done much university extension work among Russian workers in the United States. He was racial adviser for Russians in the bureau of education of the department of the interior in 1918, and president of the executive committee of the Federation of Russian Organizations in America, an anti-Bolshevik organization. Prof. Petrunkevitch is active as an author, translator and lecturer on Russia and current political subjects. He is the author of "Gedanken uber Vererbung" (1903); "Free Will" (1905); "Index Catalogue of Spiders of North, Central and South America" (1911); "Terrestrial Palaeozoic Arachnida of North America" (1913); "Morphology of Invertebrate Types" (1916); "The Russian Revolution" (1917), and numerous articles in current periodicals. He also translated into Russian Byron's "Manfred" (1898), and into English Leonid Andreev's "To the Soldier" (1918) and "The Lay of the War-ride of Igor" (1920). Prof. Petrunkevitch was chairman of the section on comparative physiology, international congress of zoölogy in Boston, 1907. He is fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the New York Academy of Sciences; and member of the American Society of Zoölogists, Society of Naturalists, Entomological Society of America, Paleontological Society, the Sigma Xi fraternity, the Connecticut Academy of Sciences and the Graduates' Club of New Haven. He finds his chief diversion in photography. He was married in London, England, Apr. 8, 1903, to Wanda, daughter of Edmond Fisher Hartshorn of Newark, N. J. They have two children: Anna and Wanda Petrunkevitch.

WILLIAMSON, Sydney Bacon, civil engineer, was born at Lexington, Va., Apr. 15, 1865, son of Thomas Hoomes and Julia Anna (Lewis) Williamson, and a descendant of John Williamson, who came from Kent, England, in 1687, and settled in Surry county, Va. His father was professor of engineering at the Virginia Military Institute, 1841–88, and a lieutenant colonel of engineers in the Confederate army during the civil war. The son was graduated at the Virginia Military Institute in 1884, and was instructor in mathematics at the Kings Mountain (S. C.) Military School from September, 1884, to June, 1885, and for the remainder of 1885 and in 1886 he was construction engineer for the St. Paul & Duluth railway, being in charge of construction of the Duluth Short Line from North Pacific Junction to Duluth, and of relocation and construction of the main line between St. Paul and White Bear Lake. Subsequently he was with the engineering department of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railroad, and during 1886–87 he was engaged in the construction of the Rock Fork and Cook City branch of the Northern Pacific railway from Billings to Red Lodge, Mont. During 1888–90 he was a member of the engineering firm of Williamson & Earle, Montgomery, Ala., having charge of sewer construction plans at Columbus, Ga., street surveys and street paving at Montgomery. During the next eight years he was U. S. assistant engineer, in charge of improvements on the Tennessee river between Decatur and Florence, Ala. After serving in the Spanish-American war, as captain on the staff of Gen. John R. Brooks, he was for five years a U. S. army assistant engineer at Newport, R. I., being in charge of the construction of fortifications in that district. He was engaged in private engineering work in New York city and Baltimore, Md., in 1904–07, and from 1907 to 1913, inclusive, he was engineer of the Pacific division of the Panama Canal, extending from the Culebra cut to deep water in the Pacific and including the Pedro Miguel and Miraflores locks. His work comprised the supervision of the nine million yards of excavation, thirty million yards of dredging, the placing of two and a half million yards of concrete, design and construction of docks at the Pacific terminal, the operation of thirty miles of railroad and the street, sewer and water systems of the town on the line. He was chief of construction for J. G. White & Co. during 1914 and a part of 1915, supervising the construction of public utility works in Pernambuco, Brazil; Genoa, Italy, and Buenos Aires, Argentine, and during the latter part of 1915 he was chief of construction of the U. S. reclamation service, with supervision over twenty-eight projects, then under construction. In January, 1916, he resigned from the reclamation service and became construction engineer for the Guggenheim interests, continuing in that position until June, 1918, when he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel and went to France with the 55th engineers, A. E. F. He was promoted to colonel of engineers and placed in charge of American engineering works, including the building of railroad tracks and yards, warehouses, barracks, hospitals, ammunition dumps, highways, sewers and water supply systems, in the Paris district and intermediate section west. He remained on that duty from the time of his arrival in France until April 1919, when he returned to the United States and resigned. He was then engaged in practice as consulting civil engineer until January 1924, and during that time was retained by the Chile Exploration Co. and the Braden Copper Co., in Chile, and by the Guggenheim tin mines in Bolivia. He was associated with Gen. George W. Goethals as consulting engineer for the port of Palm Beach, Fla., until the latter's death in 1928. He is president of the

Smith Co., industrial builders, of Birmingham, Ala. In June 1929 he was appointed by President Hoover a member of the interoceanic canal board to investigate and report on a canal across Nicaragua, as well as to estimate the cost of increasing the capacity of the Panama canal by constructing additional canal locks. He received the American distinguished service medal for his war work. He received the honorary degree C.E. from the Virginia Military Institute in 1916. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, Kappa Alpha fraternity, Army and Navy Club (New York) and the Cosmos Club (Washington). He was married at Stephens City, Va., May 20, 1890, to Helen C., daughter of H. L. Davis, a real estate dealer of St. Paul, Minn., and has two children: Lee Tilden Hoomes and Julia Lewis, wife of Julian P. Smith, Birmingham, Ala.

DAY, Rufus Spalding, lawyer, was born at Canton, O., Dec. 15, 1884, son of William Rufus (q.v.) and Mary Elizabeth (Schaefer) Day, and grandson of Luther Day (q.v.), judge of the Ohio supreme court. He attended the University school, Cleveland, and Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D. C. In 1910 he was admitted to the bar of Ohio and with James H. Hoyt began the practice of his profession in Cleveland. Subsequently he was for several years secretary to his father, and since 1912 he has practiced in Washington, D. C., and in Cleveland, O., as a member of the law firm of Day & Day, appearing before the U. S. supreme court and other federal courts, the U. S. court of claims, the executive departments, and committees of congress. He has successfully argued important causes in the U. S. supreme court in his private practice and in his capacity as an assistant solicitor general of the United States. In 1916 he participated in the presidential campaign, upon several occasions speaking with Warren G. Harding in Ohio. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, the Ohio State Bar Association, the Cleveland chamber of commerce, the Washington board of trade, the National Press and Racquet clubs (Washington), and the National Republican Club (New York). He finds his chief recreation with the rod and gun. He was married June 10, 1908, to Madge, daughter of John E. Carnahan of Canton, O. They have two children: Rufus Spalding, Jr., and Madge Swift Day.

CLARK, Edgar Erastus, former member, Interstate Commerce Commission, was born at Lima, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1856, son of Henry Dean and Nancy Elizabeth (Jones) Clark, and of English ancestry, whose progenitors lived in New York state since its earliest settlement. His father was a merchant. Edgar E. Clark was educated in the public schools of Lima, and at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, of that place. The romance of railroading had taken full possession of his mind, and in 1872 he became a brakeman in the service of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Co., in Minnesota. He went to Ogden, Utah, in 1876, where he became a conductor for the Central Pacific Railroad Co., and later for the Rio Grande Western Lines. While in the employ of the latter he became deeply interested in railroad fraternal organizations and was selected by the Order of Railway Conductors, grand senior conductor in 1889 and grand chief conductor in 1890. Because of his knack of welding together the men of the organizations, he was constantly reëlected for sixteen years, when (1906) Pres. Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. His work, in this connection, was the filing and posting of railway rate schedules concerning passenger, freight, Pullman and express companies, which contributed so much to the improvement of such publications that he was reappointed by Pres. Wilson and, in 1921, he was made chairman of the commission, when he resigned to enter private practice. In 1923 he became a member of Clark & LaRoe, Washington, practicing before governmental departments and commissions and specializing in transportation and Federal tax matters. In 1930, however, he retired from practice. His thorough knowledge of the intricacies of each situation and his influence over men have caused him to be called into numerous labor disputes, as a mediator between labor and capital. In 1902, Pres. Roosevelt appointed him a member of the commission organized to determine the issue involved in the strike of the anthracite coal miners. In 1916 he was made a member of the board appointed to report on the Adamson eight-hour law, and in 1917 he was an ex-officio member of the railway war board. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Elks and Commercial clubs, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Cosmos and Racquet clubs, Washington, and Traffic Club, Chicago. He has also been connected with sociological and civic movements and is a member of the National Institute of Social Science, of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation and a member of the national child labor committee, and Institute for Social Service. He was married (1), Sept. 1, 1880, to Lovenia, daughter of Thomas Jenkins, of Ogden, Utah; she died in 1903. He was married (2), June 28, 1911, to

Agnes English, daughter of Robert Barnes, planter, of Selma, Ala. He has seven children: Frank Cordley, electrical engineer; Marshall Edgar, druggist; Elizabeth Marion, wife of Leroy A. King, advertising; Florence, wife of Rex P. Harbert, banker; Helen Halzell, wife of Maj. Layson E. Atkins, U.S.A.; Mary Barnes and Edgar English Clark, Jr.

CAUTLEY, John Randolph, mechanical and aeronautical engineer, was born at Richmond, Va., Sept. 28, 1883, son of Richard Kingsman and Lucy Randolph (Daniel) Cautley. His father, a native of England, was an artist and bought and developed timber lands in West Virginia. The son received his early education at various schools at home and abroad and was graduated M.E. at Cornell University in 1906, being for a year thereafter an instructor in the college of engineering at Cornell. During 1907–11 he was connected with Hans Renold, Ltd., Manchester, England, where he served in various capacities, at the end being head of the experimental department and engineer on special projects. During 1911–12 he was again an instructor in Sibley College, Cornell University. For the next five years he was manager of the chain and specialty departments of Peter A. Frasse & Co., New York, importers of engineering materials. During the European war (1917–19) he was representative and sales manager of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation in Washington, D. C., and during 1920–23 he was the sales manager for the Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, N. J., which is the owner of the American rights to the Wright airplane patents, successor to the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation. In 1921–1922 the corporation had sales approximating $2,500,000. He was associated with the Bendix Brake Co., 1923–30, in the development of the "Bendix" automobile brake. He then initiated and is at present engaged in the development of the production of "Bendix" airplane wheels and brakes. He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, the Cornell and Engineers' clubs (New York), the Detroit Athletic and South Bend (Ind.) Country clubs, and the Houvenkopf Club (Suffern, N. Y.). He is a resident of Montclair, N. J. His chief recreation is in golf, fishing and sailing.

OXNAM, G[arfield] Bromley, 13th president of DePauw University (1928–), was born at Sonora, Calif., Aug. 14, 1891, son of Thomas Henry and Mary Ann (Job) Oxnam, and grandson of Thomas Henry Oxnam, who came from Cornwall, England, in 1875. His father, a mining engineer, was the first engineer to cyanide silver ores. The son was educated at the Los Angeles Business College, the University of Southern California, where he was graduated A.B. in 1913, at Boston University, where he received the S.T.B. degree in 1915, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, and at various institutions in Europe and the Orient. Ordained in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church at the Southern California conference in 1916, his first charge was at Poplar, Calif. For ten years he was pastor of the Church of All Nations, Los Angeles (1917–27), during which he organized and built the All Nations Foundation, composed of the church, a community house, boys' club, clinic, and a day nursery. At the same time he served as executive secretary of the Los Angeles Missionary and Church Extension Society, and during 1919–23 was lecturer in social ethics at the University of Southern California. In 1927 he became professor of practical theology and city church at the school of theology, Boston University. In the following year he was elected president of DePauw University, a position he still holds. During the first two years of his administration the productive endowment of DePauw has been increased approximately $1,500,000, making the total endowment $5,246,817. Its student attendance in 1930 was 1,723. Two major gifts were received in the last two years, $1,000,000 left by Frank Hall of Kansas City and $2,000,000 from John H. Harrison of Danville, Ill. In 1930 a fireproof building equipped for classroom purposes with accommodations for ten departments was completed at a cost of $250,000, and construction begun on the new science hall. He has set into operation certain interdepartmental forces of a cooperative and constructive nature aimed to increase the effectiveness of the teaching staff. Higher requirements for admission are being applied and while the student attendance has remained constant for a number of years the standard of scholarship, already high, has been rising. Throughout his career Dr. Oxnam has been a student of social and industrial conditions in other countries and of international problems, having traveled extensively in India, Russia, Mexico, the Orient and on the continent of Europe. He discusses these international problems before the student and faculty body from time to time and is constantly pleading for understanding and good will. His influence over the faculty, students and the public at large is stimulating and inspiring, and as a public speaker his services are in constant demand throughout the state. He is the author of "The Mexican in Los Angeles" (1919); "The Social Principles of Jesus" (1923); "Russian Impressions" (1927); "Youth and the New America"

(1928), and "Effective Preaching" (1929). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Ohio Wesleyan University and Wabash College in 1929 and by Boston University in 1930. Dr. Oxnam was a member of the executive committee of the Municipal League of Los Angeles during 1925–27. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Kappa Delta, Delta Sigma Rho and Pi Gamma Mu fraternities, the University and "X" clubs of Los Angeles and the Columbia Club and Indianapolis Athletic Club of Indianapolis. He served on the board of home missions and church extension of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a delegate to the general conferences of 1924 and 1928. In politics he is an Independent. He is fond of athletics, having won his letter in football and tennis at the University of Southern California, and finds recreation in tennis, golf and travel. Dr. Oxnam was married, Aug. 19, 1914, to Ruth L., daughter of Walter H. Fisher, of Los Angeles, Calif., and has three children: Robert, Philip and Betty Ruth Oxnam.

NEWTON, James Thornwell, former commissioner of patents, was born in Morgan county, Ga., July 17, 1861, son of William H. and Miriam Keturah (Walker) Newton. He graduated B.S. at the University of Georgia in 1880, and LL.B. at the college of law of Georgetown (D. C.) University in 1894. During 1881–91 he was a member of the faculty of South West Georgia Agricultural College. In the latter year he became assistant examiner in the U. S. patent office; was law clerk during 1893–95; chief clerk, 1895–96; examiner-in-chief, 1896–1912; assistant commissioner, 1913, and first assistant commissioner, 1914–17, when he became commissioner of patents. During the European war he coöperated effectively with various departments and commissions of the government in the administration of the patent laws and the supervision of all matters relating to the granting of letters patent for inventions, and the registration of trade marks. In order that the war and navy departments might be supplied with the best and latest inventions, officers of the army and navy were granted access to the applications for patents. Through the primary examiners advisory committees, appointed by Mr. Newton, the publication of inventions that might be of aid to the enemy, was suppressed and report made to the army and navy of any invention that seemed to be practically useful to them. Mr. Newton coöperated with the federal trade commission in licensing manufacturers under German patents and detailed a patent office examiner, familiar with patent practice, to the commission to secure uniformity of practice in treating licenses under the trading-with-the-enemy act. He also coöperated with the ordnance department of the army in making contracts for government supplies on which patents had been granted. He resigned from the patent office in 1921 and has since been in charge of the American division of Marks & Clerk, international patent attorneys, with offices in London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Washington and Ottawa. He is compiler of "Digest of Patent Office Trade Mark Decisions" (Newton's Trade Mark Cases, 1896). He is a trustee of the Home Club, and a member of the Washington Country Club, and Chi Phi fraternity. Politically he is a Democrat and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married twice: (1) at Cuthbert, Ga., Mar. 3, 1882, to Lucie, daughter of Col. J. T. Flewellen; she died in 1890; and he was married (2) at Columbus, Ga., Sept. 18, 1901, to Helen, daughter of J. B. Bennett. He has three children, William F., Margaret L., and Helen Keturah Newton.

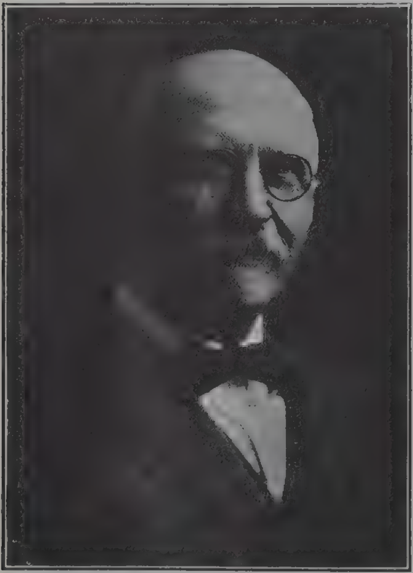
WEAVER, Rufus Washington, 13th president of Mercer University (1918–27), was born at Greensboro, N. C., June 30, 1870, the son of Preston DeKalb and Elizabeth Jane (Forbis) Weaver and grandson of Amos Weaver, a Baptist clergyman. He was graduated at Wake Forest College in 1893 with the degrees of A.B. and A.M. and having decided to follow the ministry entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary where he received the degree of Th.M. in 1898, and Th.D. the following year. He had been ordained for the Baptist ministry in 1893 and after leaving the seminary he preached for eighteen years as pastor of churches at Middletown, O., 1899–1903, Baltimore, Md., 1903–06, Cincinnati, O., 1906–08, and Nashville, Tenn., 1908–17. Meanwhile he took advanced courses at Johns Hopkins University, 1905–06, and Cincinnati University, 1906–07. While in Nashville he was adjunct professor of religious education in the school of Religion of Vanderbilt University from 1913 to 1917. At the Tennessee Baptist Convention he was president of the education board, 1912–17, and secretary of Christian education, 1917–18. Mercer University of Georgia elected him president in 1918 and two years later he became chancellor of Mercer University system of colleges and secondary schools. During his administration of ten years the assets of the university were doubled, the annual income and student attendance greatly increased and four professional schools, theology, law, education and journalism, added. Dr. Weaver had dreamed of a great

university in the South and bent his energies on making the dream a reality. Chiefly as a result of his efforts several hundred thousands of dollars came to the institution and were expended in enlarging the campus and erecting faculty apartments, a dining hall and a president's residence. He was instrumental in securing a college stadium erected by the City of Macom at a cost of $100,000. At the expiration of his term the faculty had been enlarged to 53 members and the student enrollment to 1197. Dr Weaver resigned in 1927 and thereafter has been engaged in literary work, excepting one year when he was secretary of the education board of the Southern Baptist convention. Since 1919 he has been a member of the Georgia Illiteracy Commission and in 1929 Secretary of the Interior Wilbur appointed him secretary and treasurer of the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy. Dr. Weaver was president of the Southern Baptist Education Association during 1917–20, and is president of the Association of Georgia Colleges, director of the Georgia Education Association, member of the education committee of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America and the Georgia state board of education. Four books have been published from his pen, "The History of the Doctrine of Inspiration" (1899); "The Christian Conversationalist" (1903); "The Reconstruction of Religion" (1904), and "Religious Development of the Child" (1913). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Wake Forest College in 1912 and Bethel (Ky.) College in 1912, and that of LL.D. by Baylor University in 1920 and Wake Forest College in 1921. Attending college athletic contests is his chief form of recreation. He was married, Jan. 11, 1911, to Mrs. Charlotte Lewis (Mason) Payne, daughter of Horatio Pleasants Mason, railroad president, contractor and farmer, of "Scotland," near Frankfort, Ky.

NOBLE, W[illiam] Clark, sculptor, was born at Gardiner, Me., Feb. 10, 1858, son of Clark and Emma (Freeman) Noble, grandson of Stephen Noble and great-grandson of Stephen Noble, of an old Maine family founded probably by James Noble, a native of Ireland who was a British officer at Louisburg in 1744. His father, a sea captain, was lost on a voyage when his son was but ten months old and the boy was then cared for by his grandfather, Capt. Charles Freeman, in the neighboring town of Richmond. In his childhood he manifested a natural inclination for art, modeling in a clay hill near his home, and after reading the life of Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor, determined to follow that art. After the death of his grandfather in 1870, he went to Boston to study sculpture. Here he served an apprenticeship of three years with an architectural sculptor and three years as an improver, and at the same time studied anatomy and other subjects essential to his art. Later he worked on architectural decorations, carving in stone, wood and plaster, attended life classes and modeled in clay and wax. With an excellent equipment for his profession, both in the technique of his art and in knowledge of the human figure, he began his professional career in Newport, R. I., where he first engaged in interior decorating and carving. Later he conducted classes in modeling, devoted himself largely to portraiture and figure work, and designed many medallions, portrait bas-reliefs and busts of notable persons. His first work to bring him prominently before the public was a heroic bust of John McCullough, the actor, as "Virginius," modeled in 1887 entirely from photographs for the Philadelphia Actors' Society, and a bust of Maj. Gen. Robert B. Potter, owned by the New York Historical Society. His most important works privately owned, include a statue of Harriet Beecher Stowe; head of Hawthorne; bust of Longfellow; ideal group "The Morning Tide"; ideal figure "Anglo-American"; busts of Pierpont Morgan, Hamilton and Sen. Lodge, and a number of works in Europe, including the portrait bust of Premier Lloyd George. He has also rendered an ideal "Head of Christ"; large "Madonna" in marble; jeweled crucifix in the Church of Saint Mary the Virgin, New York city; the Jefferson loving cup and a unique yachting cup. Among his most important public monuments, memorials and statues are a heroic statue of Robert Burns for Providence, R. I.; the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Newport, R. I.; the Bishop Brooks Memorial in the Church of the Incarnation, New York city; the Walters Memorial at City Hall, Newport, R. I.; the War Memorial "For Humanity," a gift of the sculptor to Gardiner, Me.; the War Memorial "Greatest Mother of Them All"; standing portrait figure of William Ellery Channing in Truro Park, Newport, R. I.; statue of Gen. Josiah Porter, Van Cortlandt Park, New York; statue of Bishop McDonnell in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mgr. George H. Doane at Newark, N. J.; Gov. Andrew G. Curtin at Bellefonte, Pa.; colossal statues of Napoleon Bonaparte, Thomas Jefferson and Anthony Wayne, at the St. Louis Exposition; equestrian statue of Gen. Eli S. Parker for Rochester, N. Y.; statue of Peter Turner in Brooklyn, N. Y.; portrait bust of Gen. Robert Potter, Chamber of Commerce, New York city; portrait statue of Abraham Lincoln; statues of Pope Pius X, Pope Leo XIII and Pope Benedict XV in the Vatican, Rome; portrait reliefs of Bishop Potter, Edward Everett Hale, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler; figure of "Knowledge" for the public library at Augusta, Me., and the Bishop Brooks panel in Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., and the Charles Pierre L'Enfant memorial in Washington. Most of his commissions were awarded in competition with other well-known sculptors, and he won twenty-nine out of thirty-two competitions. The greatest of his achievements is an elaborate monument designed for Washington, D. C., called the "Womanhood of America." It displays his skill as a monumental architect as well as sculptor; it is 200 feet high, and 200 feet wide, and has won the highest praise of the world's best critics. Mr. Noble shows remarkable versatility in his subjects and breadth of art in their rendition. While he has produced imaginative works, his greatest accomplishment lies in the field of portraiture figures and bas reliefs. His sculptures have character, animation, vigor, dignity and poise, and they are simple and forcible in line and form. He is known for his proficiency as an anatomist and his technique in presenting surface textures. He conducted a studio in Boston, Mass., for eight years and in 1923 made his permanent home in Washington, D. C. He was twice married: (1) in 1898, to Jewel, daughter of Robert Brassel of New York city, and had one son, William Clark Noble, Jr.; (2) Aug. 24, 1912, to Emilie B., daughter of Henry Bleeker of New York city.

CROWDER, Enoch Herbert, soldier, was born near Edinburg, Mo., Apr. 11, 1859, son of John Herbert and Mary C. (Weller) Crowder. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy with honors in 1881 and commissioned second lieutenant in the 8th U. S. cavalry. After serving four years in campaigns against the Apache Indians in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, he was appointed professor of military science and tactics at the University of Missouri, where he also studied law and received the degree of LL.B. in 1886. In 1889–90 he participated in the campaigns against the Sioux Indians in the Dakotas, in which "Sitting Bull" was killed, and from 1891 to 1895 he was acting judge advocate of the department of the Platte. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was appointed judge advocate of the American troops sent to the Philippine Islands. While in the Philippines he was a member of the commission which arranged the Spanish capitulation of Manila and was a commissioner to receive the records of the royal Spanish court at Manila; he served as legal adviser to the American military governor and drafted the code of laws which governed the archipelago for many years; he served as associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippines for two years, and was a member of the board which revised the customs and tariff regulations. Returning to the United States in August, 1903, he was assistant to the judge advocate general of the army, and also chief of the first division of the general staff. Upon the opening of the Russo-Japanese war, he went to Manchuria and served with Gen. Kuroki's first army as senior American military observer until the end of the campaign in February, 1905. During the following year he was acting judge advocate general. In March, 1906, he was appointed legal adviser to the provisional government of Cuba and, later, secretary of state and justice, in which position he devised the first electoral laws of the island, prepared its political code, and supervised its first presidential election. In July and August, 1910, he was a member of the U. S. delegation to the fourth Pan-American conference in Argentine, and in the following September served as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Chile. He became judge advocate general of the army in February, 1911, with the rank of major general. In this capacity he made sweeping changes in the administration of military justice and introduced a more humane policy in the treatment of prisoners, by separating those serving sentences for minor infractions of the law from those convicted of serious crimes, and applying methods which preserve the self-respect of prisoners and enable them to gain their freedom by honorable discharge from the army. The various methods of raising armies in time of war were a subject which he had studied for many years, and his observations had convinced him that the volunteer system was inadequate, unsound and unfair, since it took from professional and industrial life indiscriminately men who could ill be spared for military service, and permitted those shirking service to remain at home. Therefore, when the United States entered the European war, he was ready with a comprehensive plan for the creation of a great military force by a process of selection. His program was accepted by the president and his military advisers, and Gen. Crowder was directed to draft the selective service bill. The definite abandonment of the volunteer system and the substitution of the principle of universal liability to military service, as embodied in the new measure, was one of the most important events in the military history of the United States. The bill was introduced in congress three weeks after the declaration of war and was adopted with but few changes on May 18, 1917. It fixed the military age limits at twenty-one and thirty years, both inclusive, later extended to eighteen and forty-five years, and required all males of military age, except alien enemies, to register for service. It embodied a judicious scheme to exempt all those who had dependents likely to become public charges and those employed in essential industries, taking only those whose absence would least interfere with the internal economy of the country. Four days after the bill became law, Gen. Crowder was appointed provost marshal general to administer the new act while retaining his office as judge advocate general, and within three weeks he worked out an elaborate series of regulations for its enforcement. The task of creating and maintaining the necessary organization was delegated to the governors of the states and territories, and through them Gen. Crowder directed the activities of 4,667 local boards and 158 district boards, whose duty it was to register all males of military age, select those fitted for active service, and classify them into groups, according to a priority rating, later to be summarily called into the service. Pursuant to this act, 24,234,021 young Americans were registered, the greatest mobilization of man-power in the world's history, and 2,810,296 were inducted into the military force which was at first known as the "national army." There was less opposition to this measure than to any previous recruiting measure in the history of the country, and Gen. Crowder, its author and administrator, received high commendation from experts in political and military service. After the machinery for the administration of the law was organized, he asked to be permitted to take a command in France, but his request was refused upon the ground that he could best serve his country at home. In March, 1919, he was appointed representative of the United States in Cuba to assist in the revision of the Cuban electoral laws. In this capacity he devised a new and comprehensive measure, supervised its passage by the Cuban congress and conducted the taking of a new census upon which the voting strength of the country could fairly be based. Upon the completion of his work in the following August, the Cuban congress voted him the thanks of the republic and authorized the conferring of the honorary degree of LL.D. upon him by the University of Havana. Gen. Crowder was again sent to Cuba in the fall of 1920, during the financial crisis occasioned by political difficulties, the strangling of trade through congestion in the port of Havana, and a serious fall in the price of sugar. With rare wisdom, patience and tact he piloted the country through that crisis and received the praise of former president Menocal. When Pres. Zayas succeeded to office in 1921, he requested Pres. Harding to permit Gen. Crowder to remain, and in 1923 he was accordingly appointed to his present post of first ambassador to Cuba. His duties in this capacity are both those of the diplomatic service and those involved in the provisions of the permanent treaty between the two countries. He has been accorded abundant recognition for his numerous services. He received the distinguished service medal "for especially meritorious and distinguished service as provost marshal general in the preparation and operation of the draft laws of the nation during the war." He also received the decoration of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (Great Britain), Oct. 16, 1919; Commander of the Legion of Honor (France), Oct. 5, 1921, and Commander of the Order of the Crown (Italy), Nov. 14, 1921. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Brown, Columbia, Harvard and Princeton universities in 1919, and the University of Michigan and the University of Missouri in 1920. He is a member of the Army and Navy, Chevy Chase and Metropolitan clubs (Washington, D. C.), Army and Navy Club (New York), Cosmos Club (San Francisco), and the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He is unmarried.

SAVAGE, George Martin, educator, was born near Rienzi, Tishomingo co., Miss., Feb. 5, 1849, son of Hamilton Giles and Eleanor Jane (Shields) Savage. He was graduated at Union University, Murfreesboro, Tenn., now Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Tenn., in 1871 with the degree A.B. and first honors, receiving from that institution the degree A.M. in 1874 and the degree LL.D. in 1890. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1871 and became pastor at Henderson, Tenn., where he was also principal of the Henderson Masonic Male and Female Institute during 1871–77 and 1880–84. He was professor of English and French in Southwestern Baptist University during 1877–80. He was principal of Eagleville (Tenn.) high school during 1884–90. He was president of Southwestern Baptist University during 1890–1904, 1906–07 and 1915–18; in the interim being professor of philosophy, the Bible and French. During 1908–09 he was a member of the faculty of the Hall-Moody Institute. He has had one year's leave of absence in 1905–06 for travel in Greece and Bible lands. He is a profound Bible student and has read critically the entire Hebrew Bible. He was married July 26, 1871, to Fannie Forrester, daughter of Chesley Williams, of Eagleville, Tenn., and they have five children: Kate, Emily Dodd, George H., Helen and Mary Savage.

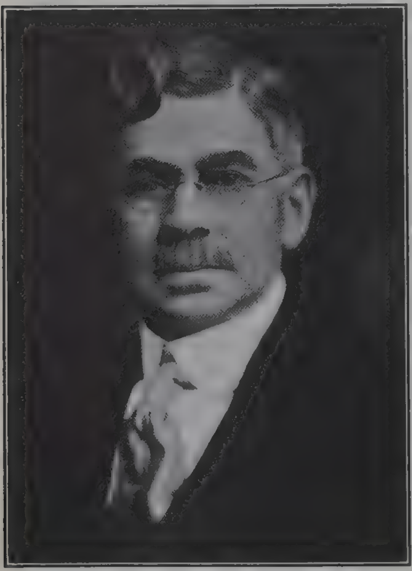


JONES, Lewis Ralph, botanist, was born at Brandon, Wis., Dec. 5, 1864, son of David and Lucy (Knapp) Jones. His father, a native of Nantmel, Radnorshire, England, came to the United States in 1842. The son received his early education at the Brandon high school and at Ripon College, Ripon, Wis. From the latter he went to the University of Michigan and was graduated in 1889, having meanwhile spent a year and a half as teacher of natural science at Mount Morris Academy in Illinois. After his graduation he became successively instructor at the University of Vermont and professor of botany, holding the latter position from 1893 to 1909, serving also during these years as botanist to the Vermont Experiment Station. In the meantime, as a temporary special agent in the Bureau of Plant Pathology, U. S. Department of Plant Pathology, he investigated special problems and pursued graduate courses at the University of Michigan and abroad in 1901 and 1904, receiving the degree Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1904. In 1909 he accepted the chair of plant pathology at the University of Wisconsin, a position he still holds. His investigations and studies of plant pathology have resulted in many valuable contributions to the literature of that subject, including the following: ''A Soft Rot of Carrot and Other Vegetables'' (1900); ''Studies from Plum Blight'' (1902); ''Disease Resistance of Potatoes'' (1905); ''Pectinase, the Cytolytic Enzyme Produced by Bacillus Carotovorus and Certain Other Soft-Rot Organisms'' (1909); ''Resting Spores of the Potato Fungus'' (1909); ''Investigations of the Potato Fungus Phytophthora Infestans'' (1912); ''The Control of Cabbage Yellows through Disease Resistance'' (1915); ''Soil Temperatures as a Factor in Phytopathology'' (1917); ''Bacterial Blight of Barley'' (1917); ''Disease Resistance in Cabbage'' (1918) and ''Frost Necrosis of Potato Tubers'' (1919). Dr. Jones had charge of the definitions of bacteriological terms for the Webster's New International Dictionary and has been an editor of ''Phytopathology'' and the ''American Journal of Botany.'' He was secretary of the Vermont Botanical Club in 1895–1909 and president of the Vermont Forestry Association in 1908–09. In recognition of his scientific contributions to Vermont the University of that state conferred on him the degree of Sc.D. in 1910. During 1920–22 he was vice-chairman and chairman of the division of biology and agriculture of the National Research Council. He is a member of the American Phytopathological Society (president, 1909), the Botanical Society of America (president, 1913), the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), and the National Academy of Sciences. He was married at La Crosse, Wis., June 24, 1890, to May Ida, daughter of Charles E. Bennett.

HANCOCK, John Milton, naval officer and merchant, was born at Emerado, N. D., Feb. 2, 1883, son of Henry and Isabella (Irvine) Hancock. His father, a native of Canada, was a pioneer farmer of North Dakota. The son was graduated A.B. at the University of North Dakota in 1903. At that institution he was prominent in athletics, and gained Phi Beta Kappa honors. In 1904 he was commissioned an assistant paymaster in the U. S. navy, and after holding this position for ten years, became officer in charge of the purchase division of the navy's bureau of supplies and accounts. Later, as commander of the supply corps, he practically directed all navy purchasing. During American participation in the European war his daily purchases of supplies exceeded $2,000,000 in value and covered virtually every commodity required by the navy. Under his direction the purchases were formulated by officials conducting a group of "commodity sections," which estimated the navy's need of steel, chemicals and explosives, textiles, non-ferrous metals, lumber, and provisions, among other materials, and which maintained close contact with the country's industries, trade conditions, sources of supply, war service committees and the war industries board. The methods he adopted in building up his purchasing organization by commodity sections also served as a basis for the coördination of the various government purchasing departments in the commodity section organization of the war industries board. It was his effective exercise of the commandeering powers the navy acquired by war legislation in 1917 and put in operation by him through navy orders that carried out Sec. Daniels's desire to have government contracts based upon cost, plus a reasonable margin of profit, and indirectly led to the war industries board forming a price-fixing committee, of which he was a member. During April-August, 1917, he served as a member of the general munitions board. His constructive work revolutionized the navy's bureau of supplies and accounts, and was reflected in the report of a congressional committee which investigated the navy department the first year of the European war, and which indicated that the purchasing of naval supplies had been ably handled. As the war progressed his administrative gifts became recognized in Washington, and attracted favorable notice from the secretary of the navy and the president. After the war he was awarded the navy cross, and in 1919 resigned as commander of the supply corps to become vice-president of the Jewel Tea Co. of Chicago, of which he was elected president in 1922. He was married June 23, 1904, to Ida M., daughter of George W. Buckingham, contractor of Grand Forks, N. D. They have two children, Ruth Laura and Ralph Henry Hancock.

TAUSSIG, Frank William, economist and educator, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28, 1859, son of William Taussig, a native of Germany. His father was a physician, but abandoned his profession for other pursuits, becoming in turn judge of the St. Louis county court, president of the St. Louis board of education, and head of the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association. The son was graduated A.B. at Harvard in 1879. A post-graduate course gained for him in 1883 the further degrees of A.M. and Ph.D., and led to his appointment as instructor in political economy in recognition of the distinguished record he made in his advanced studies. Entering the Harvard law school, he was graduated LL.B. in 1886, and became assistant professor in political economy the same year, professor in 1892, and Henry Lee professor in 1901. Early in his career Prof. Taussig attracted attention as a lucid publicist on economic themes, and shed much light on a dark and confused subject by approaching it from a new viewpoint. He departed widely from the conceptions of the classic or old school of economists, whose studies of the subject were based almost wholly on individual theories and who made economics appear abstract, doctrinaire and impracticable, with only a remote relation, if any, to human affairs. In his book, the "Principles of Economics" (1911), he was among the first to perceive the inadequacy of old economic doctrines to explain the intricate problems developing from modern industrial growth. Those doctrines rested too much on assumptions removed from actual conditions and recognized no relation between individual competition and the public welfare. In his book he made a searching and convincing analysis of the premises and methods of reasoning which made the old philosophy misleading. He did not wholly discard its simple assumptions, but placed a well defined limit to their application. Its abstract reasonings cannot, for instance, be applied to explain the modern consolidation of wealth and industry by the development of trusts and the increasing strength of unionized labor. By systematically examining the conditions of manufacture in many industries, he raised economics to the plane of a practical science in a real world, and was ranked among the best authorities on wages, international trade and money. In his views on the relation of the unequal distribution of wealth to public welfare and happiness he departs widely from economic orthodoxy. His studies have exercised a marked effect on economic thought and are likely also to influence much future legislation. As a specialist on the tariff question, he examined the effect of protection on different branches of manufactures and agricultural production and showed that underneath them all lay a common principle familiar in economics. This subject he first broached in "Some Aspects of the Tariff Question," contributed to the "Quarterly Journal of Economics" in April, 1889. His longer work of the same title published in 1915, and covering industrial conditions in the intervening period, showed results that did not impugn the main reasoning of his earlier article. The extraordinary developments in industry served to confirm his original conclusions rather than to modify them. He studied the tariff problem by considering and explaining concrete facts, statistical and historical, again discarding the methods of older economists, whose reasoning on international trade was deductive and did not take sufficient account of actual factors. In studying certain phases of American tariff history, he concluded that they could only be explained fundamentally on the theory of comparative costs. This theory, he pronounced, lay at the root of the international trade of the United States, and involved the tariff doctrine that the comparative advantages possessed by different countries in international commerce determined the sort of trade and division of labor that would take place between them. During 1917–19 Prof. Taussig served in Washington as chairman of the U. S. tariff commission. His other books are: "The Tariff History of the United States" (1888); "State Papers and Speeches on the Tariff" (1892); "Silver Situation in the United States" (1892); "Wages and Capital" (1896); "Inventors and Money Makers: Lectures on Some Relations between Economics and Psychology" (1915); "Tariff, Free Trade and Reciprocity" (1919); and "Selected Readings in International Trade and Tariff Problems" (1921). Since 1896 he has been editor of the "Quarterly Journal of Economics." He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and was president of the American Economic Association in 1904–05. The degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by Brown University in 1914, and by Harvard in 1916, and that of LL.D. by Northwestern University in 1920. He was twice married: (1) June 29, 1888, to Edith Thomas, daughter of George Guild of Boston, Mass., and they had four children: William Guild; Mary, wife of Gerard C. Henderson; Catherine Crombie and Helen Brooke Taussig; Mrs. Taussig died in 1910, and he was married (2) Aug. 31, 1918, to Laura, daughter of Gustav Fisher of St. Louis, Mo.

GROGAN, Frank Willis, naval architect, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., May 21, 1857, son of John J. and Sarah A. (Shapleigh) Grogan. Educated in public and private schools at Portsmouth, he became an apprentice at the Kittery navy yard at the age of sixteen, and by diligent study and application rose to be a naval draughtsman at the age of twenty-one. In 1881 he designed a type of wooden gunboat for use in Chinese waters and in March, 1883, in the office of the chief naval constructor of the navy department, Washington, worked on the design of the first vessels of the "White Squadron," famous during the Spanish-American war. He had charge of the designing and preparation of plans for the battleships "Massachusetts," "Indiana" and "Oregon," the first vessels of the more modern navy. Resigning in April, 1891, he was appointed principal technical assistant to the board of management of the government exhibit at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, Ill., and designed as an exhibit for the navy department, the full-size model battleship "Illinois" and supervised its construction. He also designed and supervised the construction of the buildings for the exhibits of the naval observatory and the International Navigation Co. At the dedication of the Columbian exposition he was presented by the directors with a medal as one of its designers. After the exposition he resumed his work as a designer in the navy department. He designed and superintended the construction of the "Pathfinder" for the coast and geodetic survey department. From August, 1899, to January, 1904, he was naval architect and superintendent of the hull division of the Fore River Ship and Engine Building Co., Quincy, Mass., during which he had entire charge of the design and construction of all vessels built at that yard, among them the U. S. battleships "Rhode Island" and "New Jersey," and the U. S. cruiser "Des Moines," the seven-masted schooner "Thomas W. Lawson" and the passenger steamer "Providence" for the Fall River Line. He resigned from this work in 1904 and for several years was engaged in engineering projects of different kinds in the United States; part of this time being with the Wm. Cramp & Sons Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. In September, 1917, he was made district officer of the 10th district of the U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, with headquarters in Philadelphia; having jurisdiction over eight shipyards on the Delaware and Christiana rivers and supervising construction of all vessels therein. These yards were the Cramps of Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Shipbuilding Co. of Camden, N. J.; Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Co. and New Jersey Shipbuilding Co. of Gloucester, N. J.; Sun Shipbuilding Co. and Merchant Shipbuilding Co. of Chester, Pa.; Bethlehem (Harlan and -Hollingsworth) Shipbuilding Corp., Wilmington, Del.; and Pusey & Jones Co., Wilmington, Del. As district officer Mr. Grogan supervised all contracts, changes in requisitioned vessels to suit war conditions, and inspection as to workmanship and materials; approved all vouchers and countersigned all checks for payment to contractors; organized the field personnel force, and supervised all custom house business of the "Shipping Board" for the agency yards, "Hog Island" and "Bristol," as well as his own district. From the time Mr. Grogan organized his district until its close September, 1922, there were constructed in the yards under his supervision 155 ships, of 1,352,381 deadweight tonnage. In April, 1923, he was in charge of the survey of the fleet of 165 laid-up vessels at Hog Island for the U. S. shipping board. In December, 1923, he was appointed district manager of the Gulf district, and February, 1924, was transferred to Washington as chief surveyor of the laid-up fleet division, U. S. shipping board. Mr. Grogan was a member of the Portsmouth (N. H.) city council in 1882–83, and is a Mason, a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the National Geographic Society. He was married Jan. 1, 1878, to Helen Thurston, daughter of William Gardner Joy of Portsmouth, N. H., and they had four children: Harley Hichborn, Fred Potter, Marian Willis and Earl Sullivan Grogan.



PHELAN, James Duval, U. S. senator, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 20, 1861, son of James and Alice (Kelly) Phelan. His father (q.v.) was a pioneer and capitalist of California.

FOLKS, Homer, social worker, was born in Hanover, Mich., Feb. 18, 1867, son of James Folks, a native of Essex county, England, who came to America in 1853, and his wife, Esther Woodliff. He was graduated A.B. at Albion College, Michigan, in 1889, and received an A.B. degree from Harvard in 1890. For three years he was general superintendent of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania. He resigned to become secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association and has since held that position except for the period 1902–04. This association is an unofficial organization whose aim is the practical improvement of public institutions and the promotion of public health and welfare. As its secretary and chief executive officer, Mr. Folks has been active in organizing the Craig colony for epileptics; in securing an amendment to the state constitution recognizing the state board of charities therein, and giving the board power to control the granting of public aid to private charities; the establishment of a state tuberculosis hospital; the creation of a children's court in New York city; assisting the promotion of two state-wide campaigns of public information in connection with referenda on a $50,000,000 bond issue for state institutions in 1923 and a $100,000,000 bond issue in 1925 for public works and improvements, including state hospitals and charitable institutions. During 1897–99 he was a member of the New York board of aldermen. In 1900 he spent six weeks in Cuba as special agent of Gen. Leonard Wood, the military governor, studying public relief. He prepared the charities law establishing public institutions for destitute and delinquent children and for the insane in Cuba. A bureau for placing children in families was organized under his direction and in the first two years reduced the number of destitute children in institutions in Cuba from 5,000 to less than 2,000. He was commissioner of public charities of the city of New York in 1902–03, president of the New York probation commission, 1907–17, and has been a member of the New York state public health council since 1913. In the World war he was organizer and director of the department of civil affairs of the American Red Cross in France, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and established bureaus dealing with tuberculosis, child welfare, cripples, relief in the war zone and relief of refugees throughout France. After the war, as chief of a Red Cross mission, he made a survey of the conditions and needs of the civilian populations of Italy, Greece, Serbia, Belgium and France, to aid the American Red Cross in developing its plans for further relief in Europe. He is the author of "Care of Destitute, Neglected and Deliquent Children" (1902), and "The Human Costs of War" (1920), besides numerous pamphlets and addresses on child welfare, public health and other social welfare subjects. He was president of the National Conference of Social Work in 1911 and 1923 and president of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, 1915. He is vice-chairman of the National Child Labor Committee; member of the technical board of the Milbank Memorial Fund; director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the American Child Health Association, the National Tuberculosis Association, the New York City Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the New York Tuberculosis Association, the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association, and the Potts Memorial Hospital; associate fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Albion College and Ohio Wesleyan University in 1911. Mr. Folks was married in Albion, Mich., Dec. 22, 1891, to M. Maud, daughter of Rev. Edward Beard, and they had three children: Lalitha Marilla, Gertrude Homera, wife of Savel Zimand, Evelyn Esther, wife of Lawrence M. Orton.

HARRINGTON, John Lyle, consulting engineer, was born in Lawrence, Kans., Dec. 7, 1868, son of Robert Charles and Angeline Virginia (Henry) Harrington, and a descendant of James Harrington, who came from England in the latter part of the eighteenth century and settled at Binghamton, N. Y. He was graduated at the University of Kansas in 1895 with the degrees A.B., B.S., and C.E. He began his professional work with J. A. L. Waddell, consulting engineer, of Kansas City, Mo. He was graduated at McGill University, Montreal, in 1906, with the degree B.S., receiving the degree M.S. from McGill in 1908. For two years he was engaged in designing and detailing bridges and elevated railroads in the employ of the Elmira (N. Y.) Bridge Co., the Pencoyd Iron Works, Philadelphia, the Keystone Bridge Works, and the Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, successively. The Monongahela railroad bridge and other heavy structures for the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Co., were designed by him in that period. He was assistant superintendent of the structural department of the Cambria Steel Co., assistant chief engineer and assistant superintendent of the Bucyrus Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., assistant to the chief engineer of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Co., Chicago, and designing engineer for the Berlin Iron Bridge Co., all within two years. He was executive engineer and manager of the C. W. Hunt Co., New York city, during 1902–04, and chief engineer and manager of the Locomotive & Machine Co., Montreal, for two years. Returning to Mr. Waddell of Kansas City, in 1907, he was a member of the firm of Waddell & Harrington, consulting engineers, until 1914, when he became associated with Ernest C. Howard and Louis R. Ash as consulting engineers in Kansas City. Among the bridges designed and built by Mr. Harrington are the Harriman bridge and the Hawthorne avenue bridge over the Willamette river, and Columbia river interstate highway bridge over the Columbia river, all at Portland, Ore.; the city waterway and the Puyallup bridges, at Tacoma, Wash.; the Granville street and Connaught bridges at Vancouver, B. C.; ten bridges for the Canadian Northern Pacific railway in British Columbia; the Sixth street bridge in Spokane, Wash.; the Oakland (Calif.) inner harbor bridge; the Arroyo Seco bridge at Pasadena, Calif.; the Missouri and Yellowstone river bridges for the Great Northern railway at Snowden, Mont.; the Chicago and Great Western railroad bridges over the Mississippi river at St. Paul, Minn.; the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway bridge at Keithsburg, Ill., the Armour-Swift-Burling bridge over the Missouri river at Kansas City, Mo.; the Twelfth street and Twenty-third street viaducts in Kansas City; the Central avenue bridge over the Kaw river in Kansas City, Kans.; the Colorado river bridge at Austin, Tex.; the Arkansas river bridges at Tulsa, Okla.; Fort Smith and Morrillton, Ark.; the Red river bridge at Texarkana, Ark.; the Chicago river bridge and two Calumet river bridges for the Pennsylvania railroad, and two Calumet river bridges for the New York Central lines, all in Chicago; the Detroit-Superior high level bridge in Cleveland, O.; the North Hill viaduct in Akron, O.; the St. John's river bridge at Jacksonville, Fla.; the Don river bridge at Rostoff, Russia; the Waikato river bridge in New Zealand; two large bridges for Japanese railroads in Manchuria, and a bridge for the Ssu Cheng railroad in North China. Mr. Harrington has made a number of improvements in the vertical lift bridge, and has taken out many patents on movable bridges. Mr. Harrington is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (president, 1922–23), the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Railway Engineering Association, the American Society for Testing Materials, the Institution of Civil Engineers of England, and the Institute of Engineers of Canada, and of the Sigma Xi, and Tau Beta Pi honorary fraternities (president of the latter); Sigma Nu fraternity, Engineers' Club of Chicago, and the University, Mission Hills Country, and Engineers' clubs of Kansas City. He finds his chief recreation in golf and mountain climbing. Politically he is an independent Republican, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married June 21, 1899, to June, daughter of Thomas Orton of White Cloud, Kans., and has one son, Thomas Orton Harrington.

FRENCH, Daniel Chester, sculptor, was born at Exeter, N. H., Apr. 20, 1850, son of Henry Flagg and Anne (Richardson) French, grandson of Daniel and Sarah Wingate (Flagg) French, and a descendant of Edward French, a native of England, who, with his wife, Ann Goodale, and family, emigrated to America about 1637, settling at Salisbury, Mass. His grandfather was attorney general of New Hampshire and his father, assistant secretary of the U. S. treasury. Daniel C. French manifested no special taste for art early in life but was interested in ornithology. At the suggestion of Louisa May Alcott, he began, almost accidentally, to model, his first subjects being animals and portrait reliefs and busts of friends. He studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for one year. At that time there was no school of academic art in Boston, but he made up for the deficiency by attending Dr. William Rimmer's lectures on artistic anatomy in Boston, and subsequently he studied sculpture with J. Q. A. Ward in New York, Thomas Ball in Florence, Italy, and in various Paris studios. He first exhibited in Chicago, Ill., in 1870, the subject being a bas-relief head, and it resulted in his first serious order. At a public meeting of Concord (Mass.) citizens, presided over by Ralph Waldo Emerson in 1873, his model for the "Minute Man" was accepted and the finished statue was unveiled Apr. 19, 1875. Other commissions now rapidly followed, chief among them being a portrait statue of John Harvard, unveiled at Harvard University in 1883. This is generally regarded the last of his early works and marks the beginning of that period wherein appears the suaver touch of the maturer artist. From that time commissions from public and private sources and for every variety of sculpture were given to Mr. French and he worked unceasingly in every form, from the modest head to the monumental symbolic group. The many demands on his talent notwithstanding, he always worked with the greatest care and the deepest concern for the realization of his conception, sometimes discarding a year's labor in order to express a thought more happily. Upon his return from Florence he executed his first important monumental works, Law, Power and Prosperity, a marble group for the federal court house in Philadelphia (1883), and two years afterward completed two marble groups for the Boston post office. Three notable statues are the outstanding triumphs of this period,Dr. Gallaudet and his first deaf-mute pupil, for the Columbian Institute for Deaf-Mutes, Washington, D. C. (1889), which Lorado Taft said was "as beautiful as a strain of music"; Thomas Starr King, a bronze figure unveiled in San Francisco in 1890, and a life-size figure of Lewis Cass, for the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, and regarded by Mr. Taft as "the only good thing in our national sculpture gallery." But the work which has made Mr. French's name best known in this country and even abroad is his poetic memorial to Martin Milmore, called "The Angel of Death Staying the Hand of the Sculptor," which was placed in Forest Hill Cemetery, near Boston. It won a medal at the Paris salon of 1892 and assures Mr. French a high place in the ranks of American sculptors. At the Columbian exposition of Chicago, 1892–93, he exhibited two colossal figures, the Republic and the Columbus Quadriga, the latter afterwards adapted to the Minnesota state capitol at St. Paul, and four groups of animals and figures. In groups involving animals and equestrian statues, the animals are always designed by Edward C. Potter, formerly his pupil. Notable among these French-Potter sculptures is the bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Grant in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia (1897). Meanwhile Mr. French had been working on a project somewhat unlike his previous undertakngs, three pairs of bas-reliefs for the bronze doors of the Boston public library, and representing Knowledge and Wisdom, Poetry and Music, and Truth and Romance. They were placed in 1897–98. Thereafter he devoted himself almost exclusively to two types of sculpture, statues and figures for memorial and commemorative purposes and large groups for public institutions. Among the former are the equestrian statue of Washington, a gift from the women of America to France, now standing in the Place d'Iena, Paris; equestrian statues of Gen. Charles Devens, Worcester, Mass., and Gen. Joseph Hooker, Boston, and the statues of E. Rockwood Hoar, Worcester, Mass. (1908); Gov. James Oglethorpe, Savannah, Ga. (1910); statue of Abraham Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebr. (1912); Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C. (1922); Gov. John S. Pillsbury, St. Paul, Minn.; Gov. Roger Wolcott, Boston; Gen. William F. Bartlett, Boston; the Lafayette Monument, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Richard M. Hunt Memorial, Central Park, New York city. Among his more poetic memorials and symbolic figures are the "Spirit of Life," for Katrina N. Trask, Saratoga, N. Y.; "Mourning Victory," a memorial to the Melvin brothers in Concord, Mass., and the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial for Wellesley College; the figure of Alma Mater for Columbia University; representations of Justice, Knowledge and Force for the court house of the New York appellate division of the supreme court; the heroic figures of Greek Religion and Greek Poetry for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; sculpture for the exterior of the St. Louis Museum of Art; "Memory," now housed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the four symbolic representations of Europe, Asia, Africa and America on the New York customs house. This list of Mr. French's work, while not complete, indicates the wide sweep of his imagination and the persistence of his labor through a lifetime consecrated to the practice of his art during which he has stood firm and without compromise against any lowering of his ideals. "Nobility," said an art critic, "is, perhaps, the only word that indicates his special message, and nobility is a complex result of sensitiveness, imagination, intellectual acumen and perfect craftsmanship." He received medals of honor at the Paris exposition, 1900; from the New York Architectural League in 1912; at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915 and from the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1918. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1898, Yale University in 1913 and Harvard University in 1917, and that of Litt.D. by Columbia University in 1913. In 1910 France made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He is honorary president of the National Sculpture Society and a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is one of the original members of the Art Commission of New York, on which he served for seven years, and a member of the National Commission on Fine Arts (president 1912–15) and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Mr. French was married in 1888 to Mary Adams, daughter of Edmund F. French, of Washington, D. C., and has one daughter, Margaret, wife of William Penn Cresson.

TAFT, Lorado, sculptor, was born in Elmwood, Peoria co., Ill., Apr. 29, 1860, son of Don Carlos and Mary Lucy (Foster) Taft, and a descendant of Robert Taft, who came from England or Scotland in 1675, and finally settled at Mendon, Mass. From Robert Taft the line descends through his son Daniel; the latter's son Daniel, who married Lydia Chapin; their son Nathan, who married Judith Sibley; and their son Zadock Lovell, who married Annie Ramsdell, and was the grandfather of Lorado Taft. His father was principal of schools in Elmwood and other towns of central Illinois, and professor of natural sciences in the then infant University of Illinois. Young Taft became interested in sculpture by watching a Chicago sculptor repair casts in the art museum of the University of Illinois and was made happy by an invitation to assist in the work. Although not old enough to enter college, he was allowed to join a class of decorative modeling which had been formed for the architectural students of the university, and from that time he never relinquished the handling of clay, even during the busiest terms of college life. He was graduated at the University of Illinois in 1879 and spent four years studying at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. In 1886 he took up a permanent residence in Chicago, Ill., where he became instructor in sculpture at the Art Institute, and later lecturer on art in the university extension department, University of Chicago. In 1909 he was made professorial lecturer in the same institution. Among his early works were "The Sleep of the Flowers" and "The Awakening of the Flowers," decorations of the horticultural building of the Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893. Later came "The Eternal Silence," Graceland cemetery, Chicago; "The Solitude of the Soul," Art Institute of Chicago; "Washington," Seattle, Wash.; "Paducah," Paducah, Ky.; "The Blind," 1908; "Black Hawk," Oregon, Ill., 1911; Trotter memorial fountain, Bloomington, Ill., Columbus memorial fountain, Washington, D. C., 1912; Ferguson fountain of the Great Lakes, Chicago, 1913; Thatcher fountain, Denver, Colo., 1918; "Fountain of Time" for the Midway, Chicago; "Lincoln," Urbana, 1927; "Alma Mater," University of Illinois, 1929; "The Pioneers," Elmwood, Ill., 1928; and the Hackley memorial, Muskegon, Mich., 1929. Mr. Taft is also the designer of a large number of busts and medallions, particularly of scholars and writers, personal friends of the sculptor, as Frances E. Willard, Hamlin Garland, Henry B. Fuller, Israel Zangwill, Joaquin Miller and James Whitcomb Riley. He received the designer's medal at the Chicago exposition in 1893; a silver medal at the Buffalo exposition in 1901; a gold medal at the St. Louis exposition in 1904, and a silver medal at the Panama-Pacific exposition, San Francisco, in 1915. Mr. Taft is a member of the National Academy of Design, the National Academy of Arts and Letters, and National Sculpture Society. He was for many years secretary of the municipal art commission of Chicago, and is a member of the state art commission of Illinois. He is the author of "The History of American Sculpture" (1903) and "Modern Tendencies in Sculpture" (1921). The honorary degree of M.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Illinois in 1880 and that of L.H.D. by Northwestern University in 1913. He is a member of "The Little Room," Cliff Dwellers, Quadrangle and City clubs of Chicago, and of the artists' camp, "Eagles' Nest," at Oregon, Ill. He is fond of out-of-door life and his favorite pursuit is modeling in an open studio in the woods. Mr. Taft has been twice married: (1) Oct. 4, 1890, to Carrie L. Scales of Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. Taft died in April, 1892, and he was married (2) in Boston, Feb. 11, 1896, to Ada, daughter of Rev. Leavitt Bartlett, a Congregational minister. They have three children: Mary, Emily and Jessie Louise Taft.

DENBY, Charles, Jr., diplomatist, was born in Evansville, Ind., Nov. 14, 1861, the son of Charles and Martha (Fitch) Denby, and brother of Edwin Denby, appointed secretary of the navy by Pres. Harding. He was graduated at Princeton University in 1882, receiving the degree of M.A. in 1893. In 1885 he was appointed second secretary of legation at Peking, China, his father being the U. S. minister to China and in that position he devoted himself diligently to the study of the Chinese language, literature and history. In the Chinese official and written language he attained unusual proficiency, and many important negotiations between the legation and the Chinese government were conducted by him entirely in that tongue. In 1893 Mr. Denby was promoted by Pres. Cleveland to be first secretary of legation at Peking. From March to October, 1894, and from March to August, 1896, he served as chargé d'affaires, in the absence of the U. S. minister. At the outbreak of war between China and Japan, he was ordered by the U. S. government to exercise his good offices in behalf of the Japanese residents in China. In pursuance of these orders he represented the governments of the United States and Japan during the first four months of the war, and was the medium of important negotiations between the belligerent powers. During 1900–02 he was secretary general of the provisional government which ruled over North China, and during 1902–05, foreign adviser to the viceroy of the province of Chihli, North China. He was particularly well qualified for a position of this character, being skilled in all that pertains to diplomatic life in the far East, and as well one of the best American scholars of his day in the Chinese language, literature, history and philosophy. Returning to America in 1905, he was chief clerk of the department of state at Washington for two years, and then went back to China as American consul general at Shanghai, China. In 1909 he was appointed American consul general at Vienna, Austria, holding that office until March, 1915, when he resigned to become vice-president of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation, Detroit, Mich. Upon the entrance of the United States into the European war, he offered his services to the war trade board, and in October, 1917, was made director of the bureau of foreign agents, war trade board. In 1918 he went to China as special assistant to the department of state in the interests of the war trade board investigations, verifying enemy lists and reporting on political conditions. Returning to Washington in December, 1918, he resigned from the war trade board the following March, and retired from public life, but in 1922–23 was in China for the U. S. shipping board. He was married at Evansville, Ind., Mar. 18, 1895, to Martha, daughter of James L. Orr, and had three children: James Orr, Charles, 3rd, and Edwin Orr Denby.

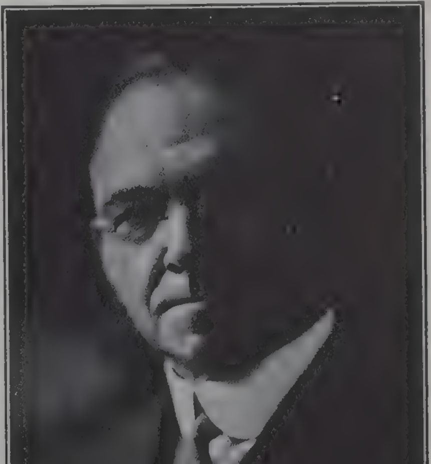
HORNEY, Odus Creamer, soldier and ordnance expert, was born at Lexington, Ill., Sept. 18, 1866, son of James R. and Josephine (Creamer) Horney. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1891, number six in a class of sixty-five members, and commissioned second lieutenant, 7th infantry, later promoted first lieutenant, ordnance department. He served for four years at the Rock Island arsenal (Ill.), and while on duty there designed and constructed a large concrete water power dam in the Mississippi river at Rock Island. In 1898 he was ordered to the Springfield, Mass., armory, where he was one of three officers who worked out the design for the present Springfield caliber 30 rifle, and developed the early models of that weapon. In 1902 he was transferred to the Watervliet arsenal, and while there designed and applied modifications of the breech mechanism of all seacost cannon which made rapid fire possible, and invented the firing mechanism now used on practically all heavy seacoast cannon. In December, 1905, he was assigned to duty in Washington, D. C., as assistant to the chief of ordnance and appointed a member of the joint army and navy board, on which he served for nearly ten years, during that time the methods of manufacturing smokeless powder and high explosives embodying the best practices, not only of the army and navy, but of private manufacturers as well were standardized and detailed instructions issued, resulting in the manufacture of what was probably the best and most stable smokeless powder in the world. He built and put in operation the first army smokeless powder factory while in command of the Picatinny (N. J.) arsenal, during 1907–15. He was promoted major in 1906 and lieutenant colonel, ordnance department in 1911. On July 14, 1915, he resigned from the army and became technical director of the Aetna Explosives Co., at New York. When the United States declared war against Germany he volunteered his services and on June 25, 1917, was commissioned major, ordnance reserve corps, and soon after colonel, national army, and assigned to duty at Washington, D. C., first as chief of the supply division, ordnance office, and later as ordnance representative in the office of the assistant secretary of war. When the ordnance department was reorganized in 1918 he was placed in charge of the estimates and requirements division, which was concerned with the preparation of all tables of ordnance material required to meet the program of army expansion and organization as laid down by the general staff, and the preparation of estimates of funds required for the purpose. On Aug. 8, 1918, he was commissioned brigadier general, U. S. army and ordered to France, arriving three days after the armistice was signed, and was made president of the board to inspect all ammunition and ordnance supplies on hand in the field in France, and to recommend the disposition to be made of them. Upon his return to the United States in 1919 he was assigned to the command of Old Hickory Powder Plant at Nashville, Tenn., and on June 2, 1919, he returned to the regular army as lieutenant colonel, ordnance department, in the following year was promoted colonel and assigned to command of San Antonio arsenal, San Antonio, Tex. In 1921 he was transferred to the command of Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa. In 1926 he was transferred to Manila, Philippine Islands, where he served as department ordnance officer until November, 1929, when he was assigned to duty at Baltimore, Md., as ordnance officer of the 3rd corps area. Col. Horney was married at Mechanicsburg, O., July 29, 1891, to Kezia, daughter of Joseph Bryan, and their children are Ruth, wife of Maj. T. G. M. Oliphant; Grace, wife of Capt. Elbert L. Ford, Jr.; Esther, wife of Lieut. Francis J. Gillespie, and Odus C. Horney, Jr.

ANDERSEN, Arthur Edward, accountant, was born at Plano, Ill., May 30, 1885, son of John William Andersen, a native of Norway. His business career was begun in the offices of the comptroller of the Allis-Chalmers Co. in Chicago. He obtained a degree as certified public accountant at the University of Illinois in 1908 and in 1917 the degree of bachelor of business administration from the Northwestern University. He was senior accountant for Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chicago, during 1907–11; comptroller for the Uihlein interests of Milwaukee, during 1911–12, and since 1913 has been in business for himself in a general accounting business including industrial engineering, being licensed as a certified public accountant in the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa and California. Mr. Andersen appeared as an expert in the Ford Motor Co. tax case in 1927. He was professor of accounting at Northwestern University in 1912–22 and formerly chairman ot the board of certified public accountant examiners of the state of Illinois. He is a director of the State Bank & Trust Co., Evanston, Ill., a trustee of Northwestern University and a member of the American Institute of Accountants (chairman of committee on definition of earned surplus), the Illinois Society of Certified Public Accountants (president 1918–19), American Economic Association, United States Chamber of Commerce, and the Mid-Day, Chicago Athletic, University, The Attic, Industrial and Commonwealth clubs, of Chicago; the Bob-o-Link Golf Club, of

Highland Park, Ill., the Milwaukee and Milwaukee Athletic clubs, of Milwaukee, and Broad St. Club, New York. He is the author of "Complete Accounting Course" (1917) and a series of articles on financial and industrial investigation appearing in the magazine "Management" in 1927. In religion he is a Methodist and in politics a Republican. Mr. Andersen was married in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 8, 1906, to Emma, daughter of James Arnold. They have three children: Ethyl Bernice, Arthur Arnold and Dorothy Emma Andersen.

PEASE, Arthur Stanley, educator and tenth president of Amherst College (1927..), was born at Somers, Conn., Sept. 22, 1881, son of Theodore Claudius and Abby Frances (Cutter) Pease, and a descendant of Robert Pease, who came to Boston from Great Baddow, Essex, England, in 1634. His father was a Congregational minister and taught homiletics at Andover Theological Seminary. Pres. Pease was a brilliant scholar at Phillips Academy, Andover, whence he passed to Harvard, where he was graduated A.B. in 1902, received his master's degree in 1903, and his doctorate in 1905. He then spent a year at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, Italy. In 1906 he returned to Cambridge as an instructor in the classics at Harvard University and Radcliffe College, and so taught for three years. From 1909 to 1924 he was on the faculty of the University of Illinois, successively as assistant professor, associate professor, and professor of classics, and also served as curator of the university's museum of classical art and archaeology. In 1924 he went to Amherst College, Mass., as professor of Latin, and in 1927 the trustees elected him president, an office he holds jointly with the chair of Latin. His appointment as president of Amherst was welcomed as indicating that the college had decided to cast its lot with the intellectuals, and with a scholar chosen to preside over its students, could be assured of the continuance of its traditions as a seminary of liberal and sound learning. During the early years of his administration the so-called "major with honors" plan was inaugurated as one of the outstanding developments of the college's educational policy. It provides an opportunity for students of high rank to do intensive work in the major subject during their junior and senior years. Each honor student's work is under the supervision of some member of his department. Conference courses are offered to individuals or small groups and each student working for honors must pass a three hours' comprehensive examination held early in May of his senior year and must attain a final average of at least B in his total work in a given department. The student attendance in 1930 reached 700 and the faculty numbered 75. Recent gifts to Amhurst include the Anson D. Morse professorship of history endowment of $160,000; the professorship of Greek endowment, $160,000; from the class of 1880, the Moore laboratory of chemistry and a fund for its upkeep of $250,000. The total endowments in 1930 were $8,800,000. President Pease is a noted classical author and a frequent contributor to philological and literary journals. His classical publications are "Index verborum quae in Senecae tragoediis necnon in Octavia praetext a reperiuntur" (1918); "M. Tulli Ciceronis De Divinatione" (1920–24); "Aeneas Tacticus, Asclepiodotus and Onasander (1923), the first and third being of joint authorship. Among his avocations is botany and to the literature of that science he has contributed "Vascular Flora of Coos County, New Hampshire" (1924). He is a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Philological Association, the Classical Association of New England, the Dante Society of Cambridge, Mass., the Classical League, and the Phi Beta Kappa honor society. As a Congregationalist in creed President Pease is in sympathy with the religious traditions of Amherst. He is a mountain climber and belongs to the Appalachian and Randolph (N. H.) Mountain clubs. He was married, June, 23, 1909, to Henrietta, daughter of William Faxon, of Boston, Mass., and has a daughter, Henrietta Pease.

HOWE, Marshall Avery, botanist, was born at Newfane, Vt., June 6, 1867, the son of Marshall Otis and Gertrude Isabel (Dexter) Howe, and a descendant of John Howe, an Englishman who settled in Sudbury, Mass., in 1639. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1890, the first to receive from that institution a degree "with double honor." He subsequently taught for a short time in the high school at Brattleboro, Vt., but in December, 1891, he was appointed instructor in cryptogamic botany at the University of California, where he became associated with Dr. Edward Lee Greene, an eminent botanist. In July, 1896, he resigned from the University of California, and commenced a course of post-graduate study at Columbia University, New York. The two following years were devoted chiefly to studying collections of Hepaticae and Musci, previously obtained in California. During 1897–98 he was a university fellow in botany, at Columbia, and in 1898 he received from that institution the degree of Ph.D.



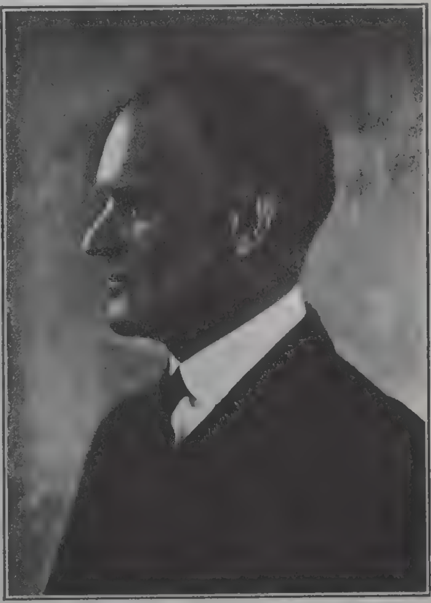
On Jan. 1, 1899, he was appointed curator of the herbarium of Columbia University. In 1901 he became assistant curator and in 1906 curator of the New York Botanical Garden, which position he held until Dec. 1, 1923, when he was appointed assistant director. Dr. Howe's publications include: "Phycological Studies" (1905–11); "The Marine Algae of Peru" (1914); the "Algae," in Britton's "Flora of Bermuda" (1918); the "Algae," in Britton and Millspaugh's "The Bahama Flora" (1920); the "Ricciaceae" in vol. 14 of "The North American Flora" (1922), and numerous shorter papers relating chiefly to the marine algae and the Hepaticae. Of his "Hepaticae and Anthocerotes of California" (1899), which forms the seventh volume of the "Memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Club," the "Columbia University Quarterly" remarked: "It forms the most important addition to the literature of the bryophytes that has appeared in America during this generation." As a botanist he has been engaged especially in systematic studies of the algae and Hepaticae. He has emphasized the importance of lime-secreting algae in reef-building and land-forming, and has described many fossil calcareous algae. Dr. Howe is a life member of the Botanical Society of America (vice-president, 1913); a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a fellow and member of council of the New York Academy of Sciences, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and the honorary fraternities, the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi, and former editor and now associate editor of the "Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club." He has distinguished himself as a lecturer and public speaker on botanical, horticultural, and social topics. In 1919, he received the honorary degree of Sc.D. from the University of Vermont. Dr. Howe is active in civic and social organizations in his home village, Pleasantville, Westchester co., N. Y. His favorite pursuit is ornamental gardening. He has helped to popularize the dahlia by lectures and by a public exhibit of choice living varieties during several seasons at the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park. He was married June 8, 1909, to Edith Morton, daughter of Rev. Edward N. Packard, D.D., of Stratford, Conn., who was for thirty-six years a member of the board of governors of Bowdoin College. They have two children: Gertrude Dexter and Prentiss Mellen Howe.

GILCHRIST, Harry Lorenzo, military surgeon, was born in Waterloo, Ia., Jan. 16, 1870, the son of Lorenzo and Margaret Jane (Ohl) Gilchrist, and grandson of William L. Gilchrist, who came from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1810, and settled in Ohio. He was educated in Cleveland, O., and received his medical degree from the Western Reserve University in 1896. He became a medical officer in the U. S. army in July, 1898, and was chief of the sanitary department, at Manila, P. I., in 1900–01. Two years later he was an honor graduate and medalist at the army medical school. Washington, D. C. He volunteered for research work in the treatment of leprosy by the use of Roentgen rays, spending a year in such experimental work on Tybee Island, Ga. When the United States entered the European war in April, 1917, efforts were made to send overseas quickly several hospital units. The first to sail was the Lakeside Hospital (Cleveland) contingent, consisting of thirty-eight commissioned medical officers, 180 enlisted men and sixty-five trained nurses in command of Col. Gilchrist. Sailing May 7, it was the first contingent of U. S. troops to enter the war, and upon reaching England it was reviewed by the king and queen of England, at Buckingham Palace. He commanded British General Hospital, No. 9, at Rouen, France, May to December, 1917, and thereafter was medical director of the chemical warfare service, A.E.F., until the end of hostilities. As chief of the bathing and delousing division of the quartermaster corps, in France, after Nov. 21, 1918, he established stations at all base ports and large mobilization points into which troops could march in squad formation and march out deloused in an incredibly short space of time, seemingly almost without pause. On July 1, 1919, he was selected to organize and command the American typhus fever expedition to Poland, by direct orders of Pres. Wilson, the command consisting of thirty-five commissioned officers and 500 enlisted specialists from the A.E.F. The first contingent arrived in Poland Aug. 9, and the last, Sept. 30, and altogether 1,700 railway cars, thirty-five trains of sanitary supplies, passed over German railways into Poland for the purpose. The expedition did not leave Poland until December, 1920, withdrawal orders being thrice canceled, at the request of the Polish government. Col. Gilchrist received a personal letter of commendation from the president of Poland, and was decorated with the Polish commemorative cross, the order of the Polonia Restituta, and the Cross of the Valiant, on the recommendation of the Polish army. He was also awarded the U. S. Distinguished Service Medal for especially meritorious and distinguished service in the war and the rank of commander in the French Legion of Honor, France also conferring upon him the order of the Service de Santee. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C. He was married in June, 1909, to Mayme L., daughter of Harry L. Morgan of Cleveland, O.

LONG, Joseph Ragland, lawyer and educator, was born at Charlottesville, Va., Dec. 15, 1870, son of John Crallé and Josephine Hardin (Ragland) Long; grandson of Armistead and Calista (Crallé) Long, and great-grandson of Armistead and Elizabeth Burgess (Ball) Long, the latter a daughter of Col. Burgess (also Burges) Ball who was a distinguished soldier of the revolutionary war. John Crallé Long, his father, was professor of church history in the Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa. Joseph R. Long was graduated at Richmond (Va.) College (now University of Richmond) in 1890 with the degree of A.B., and taught in Alleghany Institute, Roanoke, Va., during 1890–92. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1894 with the degree of B.S., and at the school of law of the University of Virginia in 1895 with the degree of LL.B. He joined the editorial staff of the Edward Thompson Co., publishers of the "American and English Encyclopedia of Law," Northport, N. Y., for two years (1895–96), and engaged in the practice of law in Denver, Colo., from 1897 to 1902. During 1902–23 he served as professor in the school of law in Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., and from 1917 as dean of the school. In 1923 he became professor of law at the University of Colorado at Boulder, Colo. He is the author of "Law of Irrigation" (1901); "Law of Domestic Relations'' (1905); ''Jurisdiction and Procedure of Federal Courts'' (1910); ''Notes on Law of Wills and Administration'' (1910); ''Notes on Roman Law'' (1912); ''Cases on Domestic Relations" (1915), "Government and the People" (1922) and "Cases on Constitutional Law" (1926). In addition Mr. Long has contributed articles to the second edition of the "American and English Encyclopedia of Law"; the article, "States," to the "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure,'' and articles to legal and other periodicals. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Richmond College in 1919. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha, Phi Delta Phi, Omicron Delta Kappa and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. In creed he is a Baptist. He was married on August 12, 1902, to Talitha Chenault, daughter of Joseph Brinker, of Denver, Colo., and has three children: Joseph Ragland, Jr., John Chenault and Lucian Massie Long.

MONTGOMERY, Helen Barrett (Mrs. William A.), mission worker and author, was born at Kingsville, O., July 31, 1861, daughter of Adoniram Judson and Emily Julia (Barrows) Barrett, and a descendant of Humphrey Barrett, a native of England, who settled at Concord, Mass., in 1639. Her father was a teacher and later pastor of a church in Rochester, N. Y., from 1876 until his death. She was graduated A.B. at Wellesley College in 1884. She served as a teacher of history in Rochester Free Academy (1884–85) and of Greek and Latin in the Wellesley Preparatory School, Philadelphia (1885–87). In 1892 she was licensed as a minister of the Baptist church. In 1900 she was elected for a two-year term as the first woman member of the Rochester school board, and was subsequently reëlected for two terms of four years each. She has made a careful study of missions, in whose interests she traveled around the world in 1913–14, and is one of America's foremost authorities on that subject. She is a member of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union (president, 1895–1912); Woman's American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society (president, 1913–23); National Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions (president, (1917–18); Northern Baptist Convention (president, 1921); American section of the world alliance for international friendship; Daughters of the American Revolution; Rochester Historical Society, and the Wednesday and College clubs of Rochester. She is author of "The Island World of the Pacific" (1906); "Western Women in Eastern Lands" (1910); "Following the Sunrise" (1913); "The King's Highway" (1915), dealing with missionary conditions in Egypt, India, Burma, China, Japan and Korea, where she visited; "The Bible and Missions" (1920); "Prayer and Missions" (1923); "From Jerusalem to Jerusalem" (1929) and "The Preaching Value of Foreign Missions" (1930). This series of books was written for the central committee for the united study of foreign missions, an interdenominational committee organized in 1900 at the ecumenical conference in New York city. They are of such broad scope that they are freely used by all Protestant denominations. Mrs. Montgomery made a translation of the New Testament, the first woman to undertake such a task, which was published as "The Centenary New Testament." She is also the author of "The Story of Jesus as Told by His Four Friends" (1926), compiled from the accounts in the four gospels. In 1929 the Helen B. Montgomery professorship of missions was established by the Newton Theological Seminary and her first course of lectures there was published as "The Preaching Value of Foreign Missions" (1930). She received the honorary degrees of A.M. of Brown University, D.H.L. of Franklin College, LL.D. from Denison University and LL.D. from Wellesley College. She was married at Rochester, N. Y., in 1887, to William A. Montgomery, a manufacturer, and they have one daughter, Edith, wife of George F. Simson.

PERKINS, Albert Thompson, railroad president, was born at Brunswick, Me., Oct. 2, 1865, son of Charles Sumner and Mary Silsby (Murray) Perkins, and a descendant of Abraham Perkins, who came from Newent, England, in 1638, and settled at Hampton, N. H. His father was a minister of the Free Baptist denomination. The son was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1887 and entered the general freight department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., in Chicago, Ill., filling various positions with this company until 1897, when he was made superintendent of terminals in St. Louis, Mo. During 1902–06 he was superintendent of the St. Joseph division; the two following years, consulting engineer and railroad adviser to the Municipal Bridge and Terminal Commission of St. Louis; and since 1908, consulting engineer and railroad adviser, St. Louis Union Trust Co. During 1908–18 he was first vice-president and managing director of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railway Co.; during 1909–18, president of the Brownsville & Matamoros Bridge Co., and 1909–23, president of the Marshall & East Texas Railway Co. He was president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary Railway Co. from



1909 to 1921; president of the New Iberia & Northern Railroad Co. from 1909 to 1918; consulting engineer of the Southern Traction Co. of Texas in 1912-13; since 1916 he has been president of the Apalachicola Northern Railroad Co. He was manager for the receiver of the United Railways Co. of St. Louis (1919–27), and is now vice-president of the City Utilities Co. (St. Louis). Mr. Perkins is also president of the West Texas Abstract & Guaranty Co. and the St. Joseph Land & Development Co., and a director of the St. Louis Public Service Co., Laclede Steel Co., and the St. Louis Refrigerating & Cold Storage Co. He has made a study of railroad terminals and equipment in the principal cities of the United States and Europe, and has been called as an adviser on terminal matters by several American and Canadian cities. He attended Plattsburg Military Training Camp in 1916. After the United States entered the European war, he was commissioned major in the engineer reserve corps, and a month later was commissioned lieutenant colonel of engineers in the national army, and assigned to the 14th engineers, Camp Rockingham. Sailing with his regiment in July, 1917, he was with the British third army north during August-October, 1917, in the Cambrai offensive, and subsequently with the British second army in the Paaschendaele Ridge offensive. He was later appointed successively deputy manager, manager and director of light (combat) railways for the American expeditionary forces, and was present at the Marne-Aisne, Somme, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne offensives. In August, 1918, he was commissioned colonel of engineers, U. S. army, and receiving his discharge from the service at his own request in March, 1919, was later assigned as colonel of the engineer officers' reserve corps to the command of the 327th (combat) engineers. He was decorated with the distinguished service medal by the United States, and with the British Order of St. Michael and St. George by the Prince of Wales. He has taken much interest in the development of the citizens' military training camps, and since 1916 has been chairman for Missouri of the Military Training Camps Association. In 1923 he had in charge the building of the Lambert-St. Louis Flying Field, hangars, and other buildings for international air races at St. Louis. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Harvard Engineering Association, Society of American Military Engineers, and the Engineers' Round Table, St. Louis Country, Noonday, University, Flying and Harvard clubs (St. Louis); University Club (Chicago) and Harvard clubs of New York and Boston. He has been a member of the board of overseers of Harvard University since 1925; is a director of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce; trustee of the Missouri Botanical Garden and Rankin school of mechanical trades, and president of the St. Louis chapter of the National Aeronautic Association. He was president of the St. Louis community fund in 1928–29. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Harvard University in 1919. Politically he is an independent Republican. Mr. Perkins was married, Feb. 16, 1898, to Eva Spottswood, daughter of Dr. Edwin S. Lemoine, St. Louis, Mo., and they have one child, Katharine Lemoine Perkins.

ADAMS, Arthur Frank, telephone official, was born at Auroraville, Wis., June 3, 1881, son of Harrison Emil and Susan (Coville) Adams. After attending the Berlin (Wis.) high school, he studied electrical engineering through a correspondence course and in the field, and entered the service of the Waushara Telephone Co., Berlin, as a telephone engineer in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. In 1917 he became president of the Kansas City Home Telephone Co., now the Kansas City Telephone Co. He is chairman of the board of directors of Theodore Gary & Co., and of the Kansas City Long Distance Telephone Co., both of Kansas City, Mo.; president of the Almera Electric Co. of Kansas City; and a director of the International Automatic Telephone Co. of London, England; Diversified Investments, Inc. and Wabash Telephone Securities Co. (Kansas City); the Automatic Products Corp. and the National Telephone & Telegraph Corp. (Chicago), and the Cable, Telephone & General Trust, Ltd. (London). During the World war he was appointed by Postmaster General Burleson a member of the general operating board in charge of the federal operation of telegraph and telephone systems, serving during 1918–19. He is a trustee of the Liberty Memorial Association of Kansas City, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Automobile Club, London, England, the Missouri Athletic Association, St. Louis, and the Kansas City, Kansas City Athletic, Kansas City Automobile, and Mission Hills Country clubs (Kansas City). Politically he is a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian. He was married at Sun Prarie, Wis., Sept. 10, 1902, to Louetta May, daughter of Clarence E. Spalding, of Madison, Wis., and has two daughters, Ruth Deborah and Marjorie Nell Adams.

WIER, Jeanne Elizabeth, educator and historian, was born at Grinnell, Ia., Apr. 8, 1870, the daughter of Adolphus William and Elizabeth (Greenside) Wier. Her father, a native of Germany, settled in Wisconsin in 1858 and served during the later part of the civil war in the northern army. His daughter received her education in the public schools of Iowa and at the Iowa State Teachers' College, at which she was graduated in 1893, having contributed to her college expenses by teaching school. After two years as assistant principal of the Heppner, Ore., high school she joined the faculty of the University of Nevada as assistant professor of history. During her vacations she studied at Leland Stanford Jr. University, and was graduated at that institution with the degree of A.B. in 1901. She has played a major role in developing the department of history and political science at the University of Nevada, which she has headed since 1899. She was one of the founders of the Nevada Historical Society in 1904 and is still serving as its first secretary. In 1911 she called the first woman's suffrage meeting in Nevada and for several years thereafter took an active part in woman's suffrage affairs. During 1915–16 she was vice-president of the Pacific coast branch of the American Historical Society, of which she has long been an active member. A woman of force and energy, she has played a conspicuous role in all the foremost political and social movements in Nevada of the past generation. Versed in history and a lover of politics, she has done more than any one else to collect and compile historical data of the state of Nevada. Following the European war she was commissioned by the Nevada legislature to write a war time history of that state. She is a member of the Political Science Association, the National Education Association, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Phi Kappa Phi and the Woman's Relief Corps of the G.A.R. She is also an honorary member of the Nevada Federation of Women's Clubs. The University of Nevada conferred upon her the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1924 in recognition of her services to that institution.

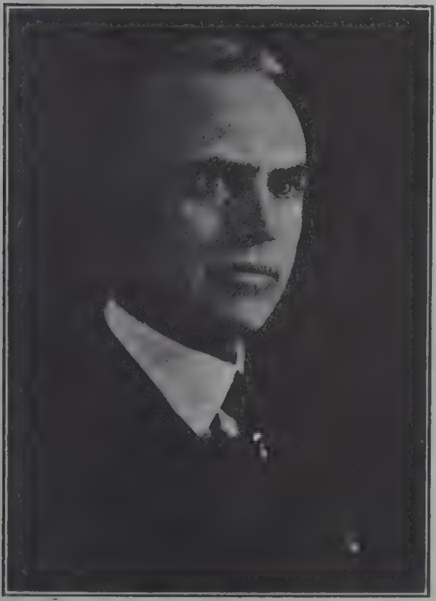
STORK, Charles Wharton, author and critic, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12, 1881, son of Theophilus Baker and Hannah (Wharton) Stork, grandson of Theophilus and Emma (Baker) Stork and great-grandson of Charles Augustus Gottlieb Stork who came to this country from Germany and settled in North Carolina in 1798. His father was a lawyer, and a writer on philosophical and economic subjects. The son prepared for college at the Friends' School, Germantown, Philadelphia, and was graduated A.B. at Haverford College in 1902, receiving the degrees of A.M. at Harvard University in 1903 and Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1905. He was also a student at the University of Munich, Germany, in 1907–08. From 1903 to 1915 he was a teacher in English at the University of Pennsylvania, resigning in 1916 to engage in original literary work. He is author of ''Day Dreams of Greece,'' verse (1908); ''The Queen of Orplede,'' verse (1910), and ''Sea and Bay,'' a narrative poem (1916), and editor of ''Plays of William Rowley'' (1910); ''Contemporary Verse Anthology'' (1920), and ''The Poems of S. M. Bird'' (1922). Mr. Stork has translated from the Swedish, ''Selected Poems of Gustaf Fröding'' (1916); ''Selected Poems of Verner von Heidenstam'' (1919); ''The Charles Men'' of Verner von Heidenstam (1920); ''Modern Swedish Masterpieces,'' short stories (1923); ''The Motherless,'' a novel by Benzt Berg (1924); ''The Swedes and their Chieftains,'' from von Heidenstam (1925); and also from the German, ''Hofmannthal's Lyrics'' (1917). He has also compiled an ''Anthology of Swedish Lyrics'' (1917). In 1914 he contributed a play and numerous lyrics in translation to ''The German Classics,'' and has also been a contributor of verse, translations and articles to the ''Century,'' ''Harper's,'' ''Nation,'' ''New Republic,'' and to several publications in England and Sweden. A critic of the New York ''Times'' said of the ''Anthology of Swedish Lyrics'': ''It is seldom that so fortunate a combination as a fine poet like Mr. Stork and a quite unexploited literature so fine as Swedish lyric poetry occurs in the history of letters.'' Mr. Stork has been editor of ''Contemporary Verse'' since 1917. He is a member of the Modern Language Association, Poetry Society of America (president in 1925), Franklin Inn Club, Philadelphia Atheneum, and the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In 1921 he was decorated by the King of Sweden with the Order of Gustaf Vasa, First Class. His dominating motives of life are based on belief in the divinity of man, dislike of narrow art cliques, and interest in the art and life of all nations. His favorite diversions are walking, tennis, classic music, rowing on the ocean and fishing. He was married Aug. 5, 1908, to Elisabeth, daughter of Franz von Pausinger, a noted landscape painter of Salzburg, Austria, and has three children: Rosalie, Francis Wharton and George Frederick Stork.

LEWIS, Richard Henry, physician, was born near Falkland, N. C., Feb. 18, 1850, son of Richard Henry and Martha Elizabeth (Hoskins) Lewis. His first American ancestor, Gen. Robert Lewis, a native of Wales, received a grant of 33,333 acres of land in Virginia, in recognition of services rendered to his sovereign in war and came to America some time in the seventeenth century, settling probably in Gloucester county, Va. Exum Lewis, great-grandfather of the physician, was colonel of Edgecombe county, N. C., during the war of the revolution. Richard Henry Lewis attended the universities of North Carolina and Virginia and was graduated at the University of Maryland with the degree of M.D. in 1871. He settled in Savannah, Ga. in 1875 as specialist in eye and ear diseases, and two years later removed to Raleigh, N. C., where he has since practiced in partnership with Dr. Kemp P. Battle, Jr. He was a member of the state board of medical examiners, 1880–84; professor of diseases of the eye, ear and throat, Leonard Medical School, Raleigh, 1885–1913; president of the North Carolina Medical Society, 1891; professor of diseases of the eye and hygiene, medical department, University of North Carolina, 1902–09; secretary and treasurer of the state board of health, 1892–1909; president of the national conference, state and provincial boards of health of North America, 1905–06; and president of the American Public Health Association, 1907–08. Dr. Lewis is actively interested in the advancement of education in his community. For thirty-three years he was a member of the school committee of Raleigh township, and for a long period trustee and member of the executive committee of the state university. For twenty-six years he has been a trustee and member of the executive committee of St. Mary's School, Raleigh, the Episcopal diocesan school for the two Carolinas, and St. Augustine's Normal School of the Episcopal Church for the education and training of the colored youth of both sexes. He is president of the State Audubon Society and of the Wake County Medical Society. As amateur agriculturalist and dairyman he was the first to introduce the cream separator into North Carolina and the second in his state to use ensilage for feeding cattle. While serving as alderman, he introduced in 1884 what is believed to have been the first road machine used in North Carolina and as chairman of the committee on country roads of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce he prepared the first legislation for the permanent improvement of the rural roads of his locality. He was three times married (1) Feb. 13, 1877, to Cornelia Viola Battle, by whom he had four children: Richard Henry, Martha Battle, Kemp Plummer and Ivey Foreman Lewis; she died in 1886 and he was married (2) Apr. 16, 1890, to Mary Long Gordon who died in 1895 leaving one daughter, Cornelia Battle Lewis; and (3) Oct. 27, 1897, to (Mrs.) Annie Blackwell Foreman.

FOSTER, Fay, composer, was born in Leavenworth, Kans., the daughter of James Hervey and Alice Allen (Monroe) Foster. Her early education was obtained in the Leavenworth schools and from private tutors. She was born with a decided talent for music and at an early age displayed a conception of harmony and counterpoint usually found only in adult musicians. At the early age of three years she amused the guests of the family with her gift of "absolute pitch." At five she composed songs, at seven began to study the piano, at eight completed a course in harmony and at twelve was professional organist and choir director. She studied the piano under William H. Sherwood, the voice with Madame Dove-Boitte and theory with Frederick Grant Gleason, all of Chicago, Ill. At sixteen she was the youngest member ever admitted to the Chicago Manuscript Society. She toured with William H. Sherwood as pianist and accompanist for one year and was director of the Onarga (Ill.) conservatory at the age of nineteen, also teaching vocal and dramatic art in Chicago. She went abroad in 1899 to become a special scholarship pupil of Moritz Rosenthal of Vienna, and remained in Europe twelve years studying music in its various branches. Her piano studies were continued as a scholarship pupil of Alfred Reisenauer of the Leipzig Conservatory and Sophie Menter and Heinrich Schwartz of Munich; she studied singing under Siga Garso, Hans Weinhöppel and Alexander Heinemann of the conservatories of Cologne and Munich and composition and counterpoint at the Leipzig conservatory under Jadassohn. She had two years of opera repertoire in Italy and later took first honors in the classes of acting and pantomime at the Cologne conservatory where she also studied German opera and repertoire. While she was in Germany the journal "Die Woche" organized an international contest for a waltz modeled after Johann Strauss' "Blue Danube" for the purpose of finding a worthy successor to the famous waltz king. More than 4,200 manuscripts were submitted and the judges, of whom Strauss himself was one, awarded Miss Foster a prize of $500 for her waltz "The Prairie Flower." She was the only woman to receive a prize in the contest. Returning to the United States in 1911 she opened a studio in New York city and divided her time between teaching, composing and recital work, the last consisting of presentations of the Fay Foster Trio (vocal) in costume in widely diversified programs of her own compositions and arrangements. She has met with remarkable success as a voice developer and coach, numbering among her pupils many concert and opera singers. In training her pupils she places great stress upon the open throat and the high and forward placement of the tone, and urges a sufficient technique of facial expression and proper interpretation of a song in addition to vocal technique. Since 1923 she has been head of the voice department of the Ogontz School, near Philadelphia, Pa. Her published compositions, numbering more than 150, consist of songs, piano, organ and violin pieces, choral works and chamber music, and four operettas entitled "Land of Chance," "Bluebeard," "The Castaways," and "The Changeling." They cover a wide range of style and show originality, character and great power of imagination. Probably the most popular of her songs is "The Americans Come!", inspired by the World war and made widely popular by being sung on vaudeville circuits, in churches, on the concert stage and by such well-known singers as John McCormack, Schumann-Heink, Reinald Werrenrath and Lucien Muratore. In the United States Miss Foster has received prizes: in 1914, given by the assembly Salon at Hotel Plaza, New York, for a group of songs; in 1916, for a piano composition "Etude de Concert," given by the "Etude"; in 1917, for a women's chorus "In the Carpenter Shop," given by the Women's Federation of Music Clubs; in 1919, for a patriotic song "Are You for Me or Against Me," given by the New York "American," and in 1923, given by the "Etude" for her chorus "A Little Boy and a Dream." She is a member of the Musicians, No Name, Gamut and MacDowell clubs of New York city, of the Authors' League of America, the Guild of Vocal Teachers and the Society of American Women Composers.

RAYBURN, Joseph Henry, commercial organization secretary and city manager, was born in Kansas City, Mo., Apr. 10, 1890, son of Joseph Henry and Mary Louise (Kaufman) Rayburn. He was graduated at St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kans., in 1909, and for two years he was assistant auditor of the Kansas City Gas Co. Thereafter he was assistant secretary of the Kansas City civil service commission, deputy county treasurer for Jackson county, Mo., 1912–13, and district agent at Kansas City for the Bell Telephone Co. 1914–15. After the bill was passed by the Nebraska legislature to permit cities of the second and third class to operate under the city manager form of government, the city council of Chadron, Nebr., in adopting this ordinance, employed Mr. Rayburn as city manager, at a salary of $5,000 per annum. He was the first to hold that position in the state of Nebraska and in the initial year of his service he saved the city of Chadron in contracts and purchases more than $19,600. A modernized water system costing $118,000 was inaugurated and completed during his administration, as well as a street paving program and extensive sewerage and other municipal improvements. Subsequently he was city manager of Kansas City, Mo. He was appointed general secretary of the chamber of commerce of Salt Lake City, Utah, in August, 1919. In his first four years with the Salt Lake organization he is credited with raising more than $232,000 for advertising and publicity work, as well as enlarging and departmentizing the Chamber. The membership was increased numerically under his direction from 1,240 to 2,016, the revenue increased from $71,600 to $109,300 per annum. During the European war he served as manager of the 14th division, war industries board. He is vice-president of the National Park Highway Association, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries, Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, and the Commercial and Rotary clubs. Politically he is a Democrat. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 21, 1915, to Mary Stella, daughter of Michael F. Burke, a contractor of Tulsa, Okla., and has three children: Joseph Henry, Jr., Rita Jeanne and Dorothy Agnes Rayburn.

HULL, David Denton, Jr., lawyer and capitalist, was born at Marion, Va., Mar. 26, 1872, son of David Denton and Mary Ann Henderson (Graham) Hull, and a descendant of George Hull, who came over from Crewkerne, Somersetshire, England, in 1629–30, was one of the founders of Dorchester, Mass., and in 1634 settled at Windsor, Conn. He was graduated A.B. at Emory and Henry College in 1891 as valedictorian, and completed his law course at the University of Virginia in 1893. In that year he was admitted to the Virginia bar and began the practice of his profession at Pulaski, Va., where for a year he was associated with J. Early Moore. He removed to Bristol, Va.—Tenn., in 1900, and for a time was there associated with Maj. J. F. Bullitt and Judge Joseph L. Kelly under the firm name of Bullitt, Kelly & Hull. In 1908 he settled at Roanoke, Va. There he has been general counsel of the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. since 1903 and vice-president of that corporation since 1917, president of the Alimar Coal Corporation and the Hazard Coal Corporation, and a director in the National Exchange Bank. As a lawyer he has specialized in corporation practice. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Lee Highway Association, to advance the construction of a highway over a southern route from New York to San Francisco. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Virginia State Bar Association, Roanoke City Bar Association, American Iron and Steel Institute, Kappa Sigma fraternity, Virginia Historical Society, Westmoreland Club of Richmond, and the Shenandoah, University, Rotary, and Allegheny clubs of Roanoke. Politically he is a Democrat and he is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Golf is his chief form of recreation. He was married June 16, 1923, to Elizabeth Duval Adams of Lynchburg, Va.



PEPPER, George Wharton, U. S. senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 16, 1867, son of George and Hitty Markoe (Wharton) Pepper. He is a descendant of Henry Pepper, who came to America from Alsace and settled in Lebanon county, Pa., in 1769, moving to Philadelphia in 1774. From him and his wife Catherine the line of descent is traced through their son George and his wife Mary Catherine Seckel, whose son William and his wife Sarah Platt were the grandparents of Sen. Pepper. Thomas Wharton, his great-great-grandfather on the maternal side, headed the Pennsylvania council of national defense during the revolution. His grandfather, who was professor of clinical medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and his father, were leading physicians in Philadelphia, the former being also a noted writer on medical topics, while his father's brother, William Pepper, who was equally notable in the medical world, himself held the chair of medicine at the university and was provost of that institution during 1881–94. George Wharton Pepper, after being privately prepared for college, was graduated A.B. at the same seat of learning in 1887 and was also valedictorian of his class. While a student he acted the principal rôle, that of Dikaiopolis, in the "Acharnians of Aristophanes, the Greek play produced by the university at both the Academy of Music in Philadelphia and in New York city. He was active in college athletics, especially as a hammer thrower on the Pennsylvania track team and as a football player, and as an alumnus has always taken a prominent part in the control and direction of the university's athletic interests. After his graduation he was registered as a student of law in the office of George W. Biddle in Philadelphia, and meantime pursued his studies further at the law school of his alma mater, where he was graduated in 1889, first in his class, receiving the degree of LL.B., as well as the P. Pemberton Morris examination prize and the Sharswood essay prize. He was also law orator at his university commencement and elected a fellow of the department of law. In September of the same year he began the practice of his profession with the firm of Biddle & Ward in Philadelphia, while devoting much of his time to giving legal instruction at the university law courses as required by the terms of his fellowship. In November, 1890, he formed a law partnership with Bayard Henry, an association which developed into the firm of Henry, Pepper, Bodine & Pepper, later Henry, Pepper, Bodine & Stokes. In 1893 he was elected to the Algernon Sydney Biddle professorship of law in the University of Pennsylvania, a chair he held for seventeen years. At the first meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association in 1895 he read a paper on "Legal Education and Admission to the Bar," which furnished a starting point for the reforms in legal education and examinations which the association promoted subsequently throughout the commonwealth. For many years he has consistently advocated adoption of the inductive method of legal study, by which a student draws his own conclusions from an examination of individual judicial decisions, instead of attending lectures or studying text-books and illustrative cases. He maintained steadfastly that a university law school should teach its students by methods similar to those applicable to the instruction given in other sciences. While the location of the University of Pennsylvania's great law school was under consideration, he opposed its erection in the heart of the city or anywhere else except near the university buildings in West Philadelphia, and the site chosen finally marked the triumph of his views. He has had wide experience as a general practitioner, extending for thirty-two years up to the time he entered the U. S. senate, while also specializing in corporation and insurance law as general counsel for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia Trust Co. and other corporations. He took a leading part in most of the important corporation suits that developed in the course of his notable legal career, and also appeared as counsel in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy of 1910–11, and in the du Pont family litigation over the ownership of $57,000,000 of stock in the du Pont de Nemours Corporation. As one of the counsel for the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs and of the national commission, he defended organized baseball in the litigation that followed the turbulent rivalry in 1914 between the newly formed Federal League and the National and American Leagues, drafting the agreement thereafter entered into by the two latter bodies. In September, 1914, when the war in Europe was in its early stages, he publicly urged that the U. S. government should protest against the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany, and at once sever diplomatic relations with that country if the protest were unheeded. He took a forward part in furthering the movement of preparedness for war which marked that period, and supported Maj. Gen. Wood in promoting the formation of military training camps. In 1915 he himself enrolled for training at Plattsburg, N. Y., where he served as color sergeant of the 1st provisional regiment in that year and as sergeant in company H, 9th regiment, in 1916. Meantime (1915) he was the Lyman Beecher lecturer at Yale. In 1917–19, covering the period of American participation in the European war, he was chairman of the Pennsylvania council of national defense and of the national committee of patriotic and defense societies, and a member of the Red Cross committee on coördination. His public service in 1920–21 included membership in the Pennsylvania commission on the revision of the state constitution. He was among the earliest of the American opponents of Pres. Wilson's efforts to bring the United States into the League of Nations, voicing his criticisms of the league covenant to the peace treaty even while the allied representatives were framing it at the Paris conference in 1919. As a speaker and author of power and knowledge he rendered great aid to the Republican party in its crusade against American recognition of the league, while the Democrats recognized his force as a protagonist by pitting Sen. Hitchcock of Nebraska against him in a joint debate. He also fought the issue with other skillful advocates of the league with a clarity and vigor unmatched outside congress. His trenchant and consistent opposition, which was based largely on the ground that league membership menaced American freedom of action in international affairs, was of considerable weight in directing popular attention in many states to what the Republicans deemed to be the cardinal defect of the proposal. His part in the long and bitter controversy revealed Sen. Pepper, like other distinguished lawyers before him, to be capable of applying his trained mind to problems of state, and of making a lucid analysis of great public questions. He was regarded as a logical successor of Boies Penrose in the U. S. senate upon the latter's death in January, 1922, and Gov. Sproul of Pennsylvania promptly appointed him to fill the vacancy ad interim until a candidate was properly elected the following November to serve the rest of Sen. Penrose's term. Sen. Pepper's selection proved so acceptable to his state that he was nominated at the Republican primaries in May to succeed himself by a majority of 241,159 votes, and at the ensuing election gained a plurality of 351,177 over his Democratic opponents and a majority of 218,162 over all competitors, five in number. Meantime he had been elected a member of the Republican national committee, also in Sen. Penrose's place, but following his election to the senate he took the view that a senator ought not to belong to such a body, and resigned his membership. He holds important assignments on senate committees as a member of those on foreign relations, naval affairs and banking and currency, and is also on the law revision and library committees, of which latter he is chairman. Sen. Pepper sought to harmonize the views of the Coolidge administration and the Republican leaders of the senate on the constitution of the permanent court of international justice so as to enable American representation on that tribunal without adhesion to the League of Nations. In May, 1924, he submitted to the senate from the foreign relations committee a constructive set of proposals, known as the Pepper plan, which accepted the existing court both as to its personnel, jurisdiction and procedure, but embodied changes in the method of electing judges. He proposed that this function be transferred from the council and assembly of the League of Nations to two new but similar bodies to be known as the "council of signatories" and the "assembly of signatories." His proposal was so drawn that the existing council and assembly need not be displaced, but while in session could act by special motion as the new electing bodies, with the addition of representatives of the United States. By this means the league's council and assembly could be converted into special bodies for electing judges, unrelated to the league, and the court would thus function as a tribunal dissociated from the parent body. He urged the summoning of a third Hague conference to give effect to his resolution by amending the League of Nations statute creating the court, and to clarify, improve and codify the international law which it was the business of the court to interpret. Political conditions, with the presidential campaign pending, were not favorable to senate action on his proposal, but as a well-conceived effort to reconcile all divergent views it had the effect of reviving interest in the world court issue before the country. In 1925 he appeared before the U. S. supreme court representing the U. S. senate in a suit against the government brought by the postmaster of Portland, Ore., for salary unpaid because of his summary removal by Pres. Wilson in 1920, without the "advice and consent of the senate." The case involved the independence of the executive and realizing its importance the supreme court asked the senate to appoint a senator, learned in the law, to intervene in order to bring out all the arguments. Sen. Pepper defined the issue as one arising from the existence of a vague executive prerogative on one hand, and on the other, of legislative power to determine, in connection with the creation of an office, what was the wise way of vacating it, and contended that the prerogative of the dismissal rested with the legislature. He is the author of "The Borderland of Federal and State Decisions" (1889); "Pleading at Common Law and Under the Codes" (1891); "The Way" (1909); and "A Voice from the Crowd" (1915). His publications also include various essays, pamphlets and addresses advocating radical revision of the covenant of the League of Nations. With Dr. William Draper Lewis he edited a "Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania" and a "Digest of Decisions and Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Law," and for several years was also editor of the "American Law Register and Review," to which periodical he has been a constant contributor, as well as to other legal magazines throughout the country. As one of the most active and influential laymen of the Protestant Episcopal church, on whose canonical law he is an authority, he has been a frequent delegate to its general and diocesan conventions. He is a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and the Carnegie Foundation, vice-president of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Philosophical Society, the University, Racquet and Merion Cricket clubs of Philadelphia, and the Cavendish and Universities clubs of London. His favorite diversions are tennis, cricket and mountain-climbing. Sen. Pepper holds the honorary degrees of LL.D. of the University of Pennsylvania (1907), Yale (1914), Pittsburgh (1921), Lafayette, University of Rochester and Pennsylvania Military Institute (1922) and the D.C.L. of the University of the South (1908) and of Trinity College (1918). He was married, Nov. 25, 1890, to Charlotte Root, daughter of George Park Fisher, who was professor of ecclesiastical history in Yale University and dean of Yale Theological Seminary. Of this union are three children: Adeline Louise Forbes, wife of Theodore S. Paul, lawyer; George Wharton, Jr., architect; and Charlotte Eleanor Pepper, wife of Fitz-Eugene Dixon Newbold, banker.

ROGERS, Samuel Lyle, census director, was born near Franklin, Macon co., N. C., Dec. 31, 1859, son of Clark Thornton and Margaret Louise (Reid) Rogers. He completed his education at Rheatown Preparatory School in East Tennessee and in 1878 entered the service of Capt. William Addington, a merchant, who was also engaged in tanning, live stock raising and farming, at Franklin. Meanwhile he continued his studies at home, and upon attaining his majority, was elected clerk of the superior court, serving for ten years. He resigned to accept an appointment by Pres. Cleveland as collector of internal revenue for the western district of North Carolina. He was a member of the state corporation commission of North Carolina during 1899–1911, declining reëlection in the latter year. In 1911 he returned to his private business. In 1915 he was appointed by Pres. Wilson director of the census, and at the request of the house census committee, prepared the present census act, which was passed by congress with scarcely a change in any of its provisions. The director's estimate of appropriations for the 14th census, amounting to $23,500,000, was accepted with but slight changes. Under the act he organized a force of approximately 90,000 men, distributed over continental United States, Alaska, Guam, Samoa, Hawaii, the Canal Zone and Porto Rico. In its work the 1920 census organization was far in advance of any corresponding census period. Mr. Rogers was one of the organizers and a director of the Bank of Franklin. Politically he is a Democrat and he is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He is a trustee of the Franklin High School and of the Children's Home, Winston-Salem, N. C. He is a member of the American Statistical Association, the Masonic fraternity, and the National Press Club of Washington. He was married Dec. 31, 1889, to Mamie Williams, daughter of Capt. William Addington of Franklin, N. C., and they have six children: Margaret L., Esther L., Samuel L., Reid A., Wiley T., and Carolyn Rogers.

MOORE, Herbert McComb, college president, was born at Macomb, Ill., Aug. 17, 1876, son of Josiah and Jennie Elizabeth (Lindsay) Moore, and grandson of Charles Moore, who came to America from Ireland and settled at Hanover, Ill., in 1856. His father was a minister and a captain in the U. S. army during the civil war. He was graduated B.A. at Lake Forest College in 1896, and was prepared for the ministry at the McCormick Theological Seminary, and the United Presbyterian Theological College in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church in 1901. His first pastorate was at Goldfield, Colo., where he remained until 1903. He was the minister of Grace Church, Milwaukee, during 1903–06; of the Memorial Presbyterian Church at Appleton, Wis., 1906–12, and university pastor at Ithaca, N. Y., from the year 1912 to the year 1917. At the outset of the World war he offered his services and, as Y.M.C.A. secretary, he was on duty at Chaumont, France, during 1917–18. In 1920 he became president of Lake Forest University. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pittsburgh in 1921. Dr. Moore is a Mason and a member of the University Club, Chicago, the Rotary Club, the Onwentsia Club of Lake Forest and the National Arts Club of New York city, and an honorary member of the Kiwanis Club. His favorite recreations are golf and tennis. He was married Dec. 10, 1902, at Sheboygan, Wis., to Abigail, daughter of Jerry Donohue, general superintendent of the Milwaukee & Lake Shore R.R. He has one child, Charles Herbert Moore.

GAW, George D., manufacturer, was born at Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 15, 1889, son of Mattison and Louise M. (Sheffer) Gaw. He was educated in Owensboro College and St. Mary's College, Kentucky, and began his business career as bookkeeper in an Owensboro tin shop in 1905. Later he became an insurance agent, but soon grew tired of this and determined to become an actor. With a vaudeville sketch he had written himself, in his pocket, he went to Nashville, Tenn., and obtained a position on the vaudeville stage, with the aid of some thirty college students whom he had persuaded to applaud him at his trial appearance. After a few weeks on the vaudeville stage he was engaged to play the title role in George M. Cohan's "Little Johnny Jones," when the regular actor became ill. This role he played successfully two seasons and then went back to vaudeville for a time. He next became bookkeeper for an envelope manufacturer in Chicago, Ill., later becoming a salesman. For the first time in his life he began to save money and when he had accumulated $500 he formed a partnership with Thomas O'Hara in an envelope brokerage business, soliciting the trade for orders and turning them over to manufacturers for a small commission. The next logical step was to manufacture envelopes themselves and hiring a single room for both the workshop and office, the partners sold envelopes in the day time and made them at night. By 1918, the Gaw-O'Hara envelope had become so popular that two complete floors were needed to carry on the business and in 1920 a large factory was erected on Sacramento boulevard, Chicago, Ill. The property is valued at more than $1,000,000 and adjoining ground has been purchased for two additional buildings. The capacity is 2,000,000 envelopes a day and there are more than two hundred factory employees. Branches are maintained in all the leading cities of America. All of the corporate stock of the Gaw-O'Hara Envelope Co., of which Mr. Gaw is president, Mr. O'Hara vice-president and R. P. Moran secretary and treasurer, is owned by these three officers, but by adopting a liberal, humane and broadminded policy toward the employees a spirit of coöperative ownership and of individual responsibility for the quality of the product and the success of the business pervades the entire establishment. In the factory every possible convenience for the pleasure and comfort of the workers is provided. The wage rate is higher than the average and the company maintains a lake shore resort where the employees may stay without charge, it conducts a playground for their children, it requires every one to have a savings account, and it encourages and assists the heads of families to purchase their own homes. One of the iron-clad rules of the company is quick delivery of its products and a special motorcycle service is maintained for emergency service. On occasion Mr. Gaw himself has donned a special messenger's cap, put a rush order in his private automobile and delivered it in person, on the theory that satisfied customers are more necessary to a business concern than its president's dignity. His unstudied courtesy, his adaptability, his sincerity and his generosity have created for him a personality that is one of his most valuable assets. He is an active member of the Chicago Rotary Club, Chicago Association of Commerce and many other civic bodies and is definitely recognized as one of the business leaders of that city. He has been honored with a commission as colonel on the staff of the governor of Kentucky. He is a Catholic and is president of the alumni association of St. Mary's College, which has conferred on him the honorary M.A. degree. He is a member of the board of directors of the Illinois Athletic Club and takes an active interest in all outdoor athletics, particularly golf, motor boating, hunting and fishing. He was married May 12, 1912, to Ellen Katherine, daughter of James A. Hopkins, a farmer and banker of Rockport, Ind., and has one child: Betty Ellen Gaw.

TUECHTER, August Herman, manufacturer, was born in Cincinnati, O., Aug. 15, 1869, son of William Rudolph and Louise Margaret (Geier) Tuechter, and grandson of John Henry Rudolph and Maria Sophie (Lammers) Tuechter, who came from Lengerich, Prussia, in 1855, and settled in Cincinnati. His father was connected with the banking interests of Cincinnati for many years. The son received his education in the grammar and high schools of his native city and at a business college. During 1887–92 he was office manager for the Bickford Drill Co., Cincinnati, and from 1893 to 1898 he was general manager and a partner in the Bickford Drill & Tool Co. During 1899–1908 he was business manager and half owner of the Cincinnati Machine Tool Co. Since 1909 he has been president of the Cincinnati Bickford Tool Co., which has specialized since 1874 in the manufacture of metal drilling machinery. The plant is one of the largest of its type in the world, regularly employing approximately 500 hands. The corporation has an authorized capital stock of $2,000,000, and in normal times has annual sales approximating $1,800,000. Aside from this interest he is vice-president of the Oakley Bank; secretary of the Factory Power Co., and a director in the First National Bank of Norwood, Cincinnati, the Cincinnati Morris Plan Bank, the Century Machine Co., the Ahrens Fox Fire Engine Co., the American Liability Co., and lesser corporations. He is a member of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association of America (president 1920–23); of the National Metal Trades Association (president, Cincinnati branch, 1916–17); associate member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a member also of the Army Ordnance Association, the Machinery Club (New York), the Machinery Club (Chicago), and the Engineers', Hyde Park Country, and Business Men's clubs (vice-president 1918) of Cincinnati. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Evangelical church. His chief recreation is in golf, pipe organ music and choir work. He is unmarried.

MORROW, Edwin Porch, thirty-ninth governor of Kentucky (1919–23), was born at Somerset, Pulaski co., Ky., Nov. 28, 1877, son of Thomas Z. and Jennie Crosson (Bradley) Morrow. He is descended from Scotch ancestors who went into Kentucky from Pennsylvania, upon the foundation of that state. A great-great uncle was Jeremiah Morrow (q.v.), governor of Ohio, and an uncle was William O'Connell Bradley (q.v.), governor of Kentucky. He received his education at St. Mary's College, St. Mary, Ky., and at Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Ky. At the age of seventeen he stumped Kentucky in the interest of his uncle's campaign (W. O. C. Bradley), and during the Spanish-American war, he served as second lieutenant in the 4th regiment of the Kentucky volunteers. He was graduated at the Cincinnati (O.) Law School in 1900 with the degree of LL.B., and upon his admission to the Kentucky bar, began the practice of his profession at Lexington, Ky., where he gained a state-wide reputation by successfully defending his first client, a negro charged with killing a prominent Lexingtonian. Subsequently, he moved to

Somerset, Ky., to become his father's partner in the law firm of Morrow & Morrow. He was Republican candidate for governor in 1907, was U. S. district-attorney for the eastern district of Kentucky during 1911–15, and was Republican caucus nominee for U. S. senator in 1912. Running for the governorship again in 1919, he was elected by more than 40,000 majority, the first Republican to be elected governor of Kentucky in sixteen years. The outstanding feature of his administration was his fearless and unyielding defense of law and order. When, on Feb. 9, 1920, a mob made violent attacks on the court house where a negro was being tried for murder, Gov. Morrow ordered out the state militia to quell them. Six members of the crowd were killed by the militia as a result of their attempts to lynch the prisoner. This decisive action on the part of the governor started a new era in which law and order were to be maintained at all costs. Gov. Morrow is widely known as a political and after-dinner speaker. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, various bar associations, and the Lexington City Club. He was married in 1905 to Katherine Hail, daughter of O. H. Waddell of Somerset, Ky. They have two children: Edwina and Charles Robert Morrow.

SATTERFIELD, Robert Samuel, clergyman and editor, was born at Mount Airy, Surry co., N. C., Feb. 27, 1873, son of John Dillard and Jennie Ingram (Atkinson) Satterfield. He was graduated at the theological school of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1904 and on November 7 of that year joined the Indian Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at McAlester, I. T. His pastorates have all been in Oklahoma: at Lawton, 1905–07 and again 1916–18; at Oklahoma City, 1907–09 and 1911–12; at Cordell, 1909–11; and at Pauls Valley, 1912–16. During his first pastorate in Oklahoma City, 1907–09, he was also professor of Biblical history and the New Testament at Epworth University in that city. From 1910 to 1923 he was secretary of the West Oklahoma Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and in 1922 was delegate to the general conference. Having been a prolific writer both for church periodicals and newspapers during his ministry, he was asked to become assistant editor of "The Christian Advocate," the official organ of his denomination, published at Nashville, Tenn., and he accepted the position in 1918. In 1922 he was made associate editor of the "Advocate." In the same year he was elected president of the Southern Methodist Press Association and reëlected in 1923. While of a studious, retiring disposition, preferring such recreations as tramping, fishing and bee-keeping rather than the more energetic sports, Mr. Satterfield at the same time has taken an active interest in civic affairs wherever he had his residence. He was married Sept. 12, 1905, to Willie Mai, daughter of Dr. W. H. Smith of Nashville, and has two children: Robert Samuel, Jr., and Annie Beth Satterfield.

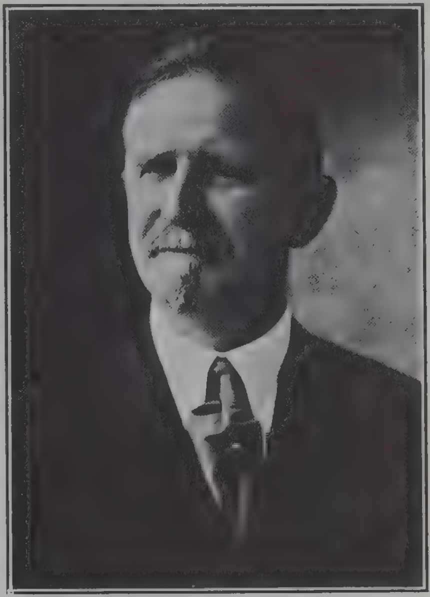
BRANDON, Channing Webster, underwriter, was born in Marion, Ind., Dec. 11, 1858, the son of Thomas Adams and Susannah (McCullough) Brandon. He received his early education in the public schools and at the age of sixteen began work as a clerk in a grocery store. Ambition teed the non-forfeiture of renewals, which meant agent or group of agents. This rule also guaran- came a traveling salesman for a wholesale book soon led him to seek a broader field and he be- his liking and something he could do with success. Selling books, however, he decided, was not quite the thing for him. Going to Bellefontaine, O., in 1884, he entered the service of the Union Central Life Insurance Co., and for eleven years canvassed rural districts in southern Ohio and Indiana. From 1895 to 1900 he was with the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., and from 1900 to 1906 he was a general agent for the Interstate Life Insurance Co. After nearly twenty-five years in the insurance business, during which time he distinguished himself as one of the that an agent would continue to draw commis- Columbus Mutual Life Insurance Co. before the concern. He found canvassing rural districts to cuted even though he quit the employ of the sions on insurance contracts he originally exe- since been the president of the Columbus Mutual agents did not work under conditions any too favorable to them, so he instituted the so-called improved methods Mr. Brandon introduced. His vast experience as an agent had taught him that with several friends, he put up all his personal savings and was one of the founders, and has Life Insurance Co., which opened its offices in Columbus, O., in 1908. Though the Columbus Mutual was a small concern, it was destined to succeed from the first, primarily because of the "golden-rule contract," which eliminated general agents and gave every agent an unlimited field, country's foremost insurance salesmen, he decided to start an insurance company. Joining or territory, with no special privileges for any old contract was renewed. In the beginning the Columbus Mutual Co. was capitalized at $100,000. As the laws of Ohio provided that a deposit of exactly that sum must be made with the state before an insurance company could open its doors, the Columbus Mutual Co. had left as working capital just forty-nine dollars and sixty cents after making its required deposit. The company wrote as much insurance in 1920 as it did during its first ten years of existence. It now has a large corps of agents and is averaging considerably over $2,000,000 a month in new business. It closed the year 1923 with approximately $57,000,000 of life insurance in force. It has now accumulated a policyholders' surplus amounting to $800,000, and its assets at the close of 1923 were over $5,000,000. In 1923 it acquired a sixteen-story building—the tallest in Columbus—for its home office. The company has never undergone a reorganization of any kind; its president, vice-president, medical director and treasurer having been with the company from the beginning. The company has returned to stockholders every dollar of premium on stock which was originally paid in so that its entire present surplus represents earnings from the business, and its capital stock has been increased to $500,000. The Columbus Mutual was one of the very few companies which was able to maintain unchanged its dividend schedule throughout the epidemics of influenza, the European war, and the hard times which followed the war-time boom. Mr. Brandon was married at Meadville, Pa., Sept. 18, 1877, to Josephine, the daughter of William Archard of Union City, Ind., and they have four children: William Thomas, Harry Palmer, Mary Josephine and Archard Brandon.

PALMER, Theodore Sherman, ornithologist, was born in Oakland, Calif., Jan. 26, 1868, the son of Henry Austin and Jane Olivia (Day) Palmer. He was graduated A.B. at the University of California in 1888. In 1888 he was employed in the Pomona Bank, Pomona, Calif., and in the following year became field agent of the U. S. department of agriculture. He also pursued a medical course at the Georgetown (D. C.) University, where he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1895. During 1890–96 he served as first assistant ornithologist in the U. S. department of agriculture. In the latter year he became associated with the biological survey in that department, where he served as assistant chief in 1896–1902, assistant in charge of game preservation in 1902–10 and 1914–16, assistant chief during 1910–14; expert in game conservation during 1916–24, and biologist since 1924. Dr. Palmer has prepared the following compilations: "Jack Rabbits of the United States" (1897); "List of Generic and Family Names of Rodents" (1897); "Legislation for the Protection of Birds Other Than Game Birds" (1902); "Review of Economic Ornithology in the United States" (1900); "Index Generum Mammalium" (1904); "Hunting Licenses" (1904); "Chronology and Index American Game Protection" (1912). He has also published, with Henry Oldys and others, numerous short papers on game protection, including "Laws Regulating the Transportation and Sale of Game" (1900); "Digest of Game Laws for 1901"; "Importation of Game Birds and Eggs for Propagation" (1904), and "Game Laws for 1916." He was chairman of the committee which prepared the regulations under the federal migratory bird law in 1913; and he drafted a treaty for the protection of migratory birds in the United States and Canada. Dr. Palmer is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and American Ornithologists' Union, and a member of the International Association of Game Commissioners (honorary), National Conservation Association, National Geographic Society, American Society of Naturalists, American Forestry Association, American Bison Society, American Genetic Association; American Fisheries Society, Audubon Society of the District of Columbia, California Academy of Sciences, Washington Academy of Sciences, Cooper Ornithological Club, and New York Zoölogical Society. He has served as president of the Biological Society of Washington (1909–10), and vice-president of the National Association of Audubon Societies. Dr. Palmer has given particular attention to game protection and the nomenclature of mammals. He was married Nov. 21, 1911, to Bertha M. Ellis of Washington, D. C.

HAGOOD, Johnson, soldier, was born at Orangeburg, S. C., June 16, 1873, the son of Lee and Kathleen Rosa (Tobin) Hagood. He was educated in the common schools and at the University of South Carolina, which he left in 1892 to attend the U. S. military academy, from which he was graduated in 1896, being assigned to the coast artillery. He served as second lieutenant successively at Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; St. Augustine, Fla., and Sullivan's Island, S. C. During the Spanish-American war he superintended the mounting of guns and mortars on Sullivan's Island for the defense of Charleston, S. C. During 1901–04 he was on duty at the U. S. military academy as instructor in the department of philosophy. After serving a year in command of the 69th company, coast artillery, at Fortress Monroe, Va., he was made assistant to the chief of coast artillery, in August, 1905, continuing in that duty until November, 1908. He was then detailed to the general staff corps and served as aide to two chiefs of the army general staff, Maj. Gens. J. Franklin Bell and Leonard Wood, until March, 1912. While on this duty he was a member of several boards appointed to draw up plans for seacoast fortifications, was prominently identified with the installation of range-finding and fire-control apparatus for the coast defenses and he designed a mortar deflection board which was manufactured by the ordnance department and is still part of the standard equipment of the coast artillery. He also designed a tripod mount for telescopic sights and a modification of the sighting platform of disappearing gun-carriages. While on duty in Washington he was also in charge of army legislation and was instrumental in the enactment of a number of important military laws, notably the act of 1907, that separated the coast and field artillery and gave a more modern organization to both branches; the army pay bill of 1908; and the extra officers bill of 1911. He was in command of Fort Flagler, Wash., in 1912–13 and in 1913–15 was in the Philippine Islands, serving first as coast defense officer of the department and then as adjutant of the coast defenses of Manila and Subic Bays. While in the Philippines he was prominently identified with the development of what is known as the Corregidor project, a plan for preparing the Philippines to withstand a long siege. On his return to the United States in 1915 he was placed in command of the coast defenses of San Diego, Calif., and in July, 1916, he also had charge of military operations along the Mexican border from the Pacific coast to Mountain Springs, Calif. He commanded the business men's train-

ing camp at Salt Lake City, Utah, in August, 1916, and was then ordered to Charleston, S. C., for artillery staff duty. Having reached the grade of colonel, Aug. 5, 1917, he was at once appointed commander of the 7th regiment, C.A.C., and later in the same month proceeded overseas with his command. After training his regiment for a month at Borden Camp, England, and Mailly le Camp, France, he was ordered to the front as an observer and in that capacity witnessed the fierce battle of Chemin des Dames in September and October. He was then selected by Gen. Pershing to reorganize and command the advance section, line of communications, subsequently serving as chief of staff, line of communications, and in February, 1918, he was designated by Gen. Pershing as president of a board to reorganize the whole system of supply and staff administration of the American expeditionary forces. Upon the recommendation of this board the services of supply (see Harbord, Gen. James G.) was created, Col. Hagood, who was promoted to brigadier general in April, 1918, being appointed chief of staff of the organization and serving in that capacity until after the armistice. He was designated by Gen. Pershing to be major general Oct. 20, 1918, but the appointment failed on account of the armistice. From December, 1918, to May, 1919, he was with the American army of occupation on the Rhine as commander of artillery of the 3rd army. On his return to the United States in May, he was assigned to command the railway artillery at Camp Eustis, Va. He was demoted to the grade of colonel, regular army, June 30, 1919, and three days later he was appointed brigadier general, regular army. He was transferred to the Philippine Islands in January, 1922, and assigned to the command of the 12th field artillery brigade and Camp Stotsenburg. He received the American distinguished service medal, and wears the cross of commander in the French Legion of Honor, and in the Order of the Crown of Italy. From the Mikado of Japan he received the Star of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, second class. Besides being recommended for major general, U. S. army, by Gen. Pershing, he was twice so recommended by Maj. Gen. Harbord. He received the degree LL.D. from the University of South Carolina in 1921. He is a member of the Army and Navy clubs of Washington, D. C., and Manila, the West Point Army Mess, the Officers' Club, Fort Monroe, Va.; the Cercle Inter Allié, Paris; the St. Cecelia Society of Charleston, S. C., the American Legion and the United Confederate Veterans. He was married Dec. 14, 1899, to Jean Gordon, daughter of James H. Small of Charleston, S. C., and has four children: Jean Gordon, wife of James L. Holloway, Jr., U. S. N.; Alice Kathleen; Francesca Hagood and Johnson Hagood, Jr.

BABSON, Roger Ward, statistician, was born in Gloucester, Mass., July 6, 1875, son of Nathaniel and Ellen F. (Stearns) Babson of English ancestry. He was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1898. He was first employed by E. H. Gay & Co., bankers of Boston. While making professional investigations of mines, railroads and factories, he was impressed by the unsettled conditions which prevailed in the industrial world. Collecting and tabulating these impressions he concluded that business success depended less on the efficient management of work from day to day than on foresight which extended over a period of months or even years. Elaborating this principle, he argued that if the law which governed the industrial tides could only be discovered and formulated, their rise and fall might be forecast in time to prevent business failures. For several years Mr. Babson was engaged in various banking enterprises, meanwhile devoting his spare time to the analysis of business conditions. This study became of such absorbing interest to him that he determined to devote his entire time to it, forthwith abandoning both engineering and banking and with the coöperation of several leading bankers and merchants in New England, he commenced the task of cataloging and systematizing the details of industrial life, and thus formed a statistical clearing house which has become probably the largest of its kind. The name of the institution is the Babson Statistical Organization, and the basic principles underlying the service which it renders are: (1) That every business, though even apparently local, is dependent on the business not only of the country in which it is located, but on that of the world; and (2) that, in accordance with Newton's law of action and reaction, applied to the commercial world, every period of abnormal business activity must be followed by an equal period of business depression. Observations of business conditions are regularly sent to the company's offices in Wellesley Hills, Mass., and there correlated and tabulated for the benefit of the business world. Mr. Babson has been so successful in predicting changes in industrial currents, the rise and fall of prices, and periods of prosperity and depression that the Babson business reports are regarded as an almost infallible barometer of trade and are read daily in thousands of financial and industrial houses throughout America. Mr. Babson has spent much time in Europe, mainly in connection with the development of an interna-



tional census bureau which he believes would indirectly do much for the furtherance of international peace. He is the organizer of the Standard card system, now used in nearly all brokerage offices, and the composite bond offering system for obtaining quotations on unlisted securities. He is the author of the following economic and statistical treatises: "Business Barometers" (1911); "Commercial Paper" (1912); "Religion and Business" (1912); "Bonds and Stocks" (1912); "Making Good in Business" (1913); "The Future of the Nations" (1914); "Life of William B. Wilson," Secretary of Labor (1919), and "Life of James M. Cox" (1920). He is a frequent contributor to magazines, newspapers and financial journals. Because of his knowledge of the industrial conditions of the world, during the war with Germany he was appointed director of the division of industrial relations committee on public information, which was created for the purpose of bringing the industrial workers of the United States into closer harmony with the government by making them more fully acquainted with the war purposes of the country. This service was soon taken over by the department of labor under the name of the information and education service, with Mr. Babson as director-general. As such he conducted a nation-wide campaign in the dissemination of information to business men and workers concerning the services rendered by the department of labor and seeking to create through the press, public speakers, motion pictures and posters, a spirit of harmony and coöperation between capital and labor. He sent out material daily to 5,000 newspapers and distributed 1,000,000 posters a month to factories, stores and railway stations. He organized a force of nineteen staff speakers and several hundred volunteer speakers to carry on the campaign of education, and formed a government committee composed of employers, employees and department of labor representatives in more than 2,000 plants in order to promote personal contact between workers and their employers. After the war Mr. Babson established at Wellesley Hills the Babson Institute, where the industrial leaders of the nation may meet for conference and consultation regarding the economic problems of business and industry. Mr. Babson believes that a greater coöperation between those in control of capital and labor and a more thorough knowledge of business conditions by those controlling production and distribution would put an end to the periodic industrial inflation and depression and thus solve the great problem of unemployment and the consequent unrest and suffering. He sees in the functioning of his institute or statistical headquarters, which started with a large endowment fund, the means of achieving this reform. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the Babson Institute, president of the Babson Statistical Organization, vice-president of the Manchester (Mass.) Trust Co. and the Adirondack Power and Light Co., director of the Newton (Mass.) Trust Co., and a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London. Mr. Babson was married Mar. 29, 1900, to Grace Margaret, daughter of Richard Knight of St. Paul, Minn. They have one daughter, Edith Low Babson.

POUND, Cuthbert Winfred, jurist, was born at Lockport, N. Y., June 20, 1864, son of Alexander and Almina (Whipple) Pound, and a descendant of John Pound, a Quaker who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1680, and settled at Piscataway, Middlesex co., N. J. He was a member of the class of 1887, Cornell University, where he specialized in history and political science. He studied law at Lockport under the preceptorship of his brother, John E. Pound, and after being admitted to the New York bar in 1886, began the practice of his profession at Lockport in partnership with his brother, the firm of John E. & Cuthbert W. Pound continuing until 1895. He was city attorney for Lockport in 1889–91, and a member of the New York state senate in 1894–95. In the legislature he served as chairman of the senate committees on privileges and elections, state prisons, and on the manufacture of salt; and was a member of the judiciary, internal affairs, and general laws committees. In 1894 he was a member of the Lexow committee, created to investigate the New York police department; the special committee appointed to investigate charges of bribery against certain senators made by the New York "Press," and the special committee to investigate the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, writing the minority report which was adopted by the senate. In the senate he introduced the following bills, which are now laws: the compulsory education act, the amendment to corrupt practices' act prohibiting bribery at caucuses and conventions, and the act creating a commission of prisons pursuant to the new constitution. He had charge of the woman suffrage constitutional amendment in the senate which, for the first time in its history, passed both houses in 1895. He was professor of law at Cornell University during 1895–1904 and a member of the New York state civil service commission, 1900–04, serving as president in 1902–04. Returning to Lockport in 1904, he became the senior member of the firm of Pound & Moore. He was counsel to the governor (Hon. Frank W. Higgins) in 1905–06. In 1906 he was appointed justice of the supreme court for the eighth judicial district to succeed Hon. Henry A. Childs, deceased, and in the same year was elected for the term, 1907–20. In 1915 he was designated associate judge of the court of appeals, and in 1916 was elected to that office for the term, 1917–30. Some of Judge Pound's leading opinions are: Quinby v. Public Service Commission (223 N. Y. 244), limiting the power of the public service commission to raise trolley fares fixed by local franchises in cities; Hanover National Bank v. Goldfogle (234 N. Y. 345), holding the New York state tax on shares of stock in national banks unconstitutional; City of New York v. Brooklyn City R. R. Co. (232 N. Y. 463), upholding the power of the city to operate street railroads, and Durham Realty Co. v. La Fetra (230 N. Y. 429), upholding the emergency rent laws for New York city; P. ex rel Chadbourne v. Voorhis (236 N. Y. 437) on the constitutionality of literary tests for new voters. He was chairman of the convention of 1921 to revise the judiciary article of the New York state constitution. Judge Pound has been an alumni trustee of Cornell University since 1913, and is a member of the New York State, Niagara County, and Erie County Bar associations; Legal Institute; Masonic fraternity; Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Delta Phi (legal) fraternities; the Cornell Club (New York city); Tuscarora and Town and Country clubs (Lockport), Niagara Club (Niagara Falls) and the Town and Gown Club (Ithaca, N. Y.). He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in his political affiliations he is a Republican. Judge Pound is a man of judicial temperament, scholarship, experience and eminence of accomplishment. He was married June 22, 1887, to Emma Frances, daughter of Robert White, of Lockport, N. Y., and they have two children, Alexander W., and Mary, wife of Ralph C. Taylor.

HOBSON, Sarah Matilda, physician, was born at Island Pond, Vt., Sept. 25, 1861, the daughter of Samuel Decatur and Mary Elizabeth (Sawyer) Hobson, and a descendant of William Hobson, who came from Rowley, England, and settled at Rowley, Mass., in 1653. His wife was Ann Reynor, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Sarah Jewett; their son Jeremiah and his wife Jane Dresser; their son William and his wife Lydia Parsons; their son Samuel and his wife Rachel Lane; and their son Samuel Hobson and his wife Hannah Sawyer, who were the grandparents of the physician. Her father, a lumber manufacturer, was a leader in his community for civic reform and advancement of educational opportunities. The daughter attended Massachusetts State Normal School, at Salem, and Montpelier (Vt.) Seminary and was graduated Ph.B. at the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, in 1887, and M.D. at the medical school of that institution in 1890. During 1888–90 she was demonstrator of anatomy in Boston University medical school and in the latter year began the practice of her profession at Saco, Me., removing to Chicago in 1892. She engaged in general practice until 1914, when she began specialization in personal preventive medicine, becoming a consulting physician. She was associated with the Chicago public school system as medical inspector in 1899–1901. She was attending physician of the Chicago Home for the Friendless, 1900–04, and since then has served as consulting physician of that institution. She was adjunct professor of pediatrics at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, during 1904–10. She has served as member of the consulting staff of the Algonquin summer hospital since 1918, and she has been a member of the advisory staff of the Daily News Sanitarium since 1920. Taking a keen interest in community work and club activities, Dr. Hobson organized the Book Club of Windsor Park, which has continued for twenty-two years; and in 1920 the Girls' Club, which later was merged with the Hyde Park Girl Reserves of the Y.W.C.A. She is now chairman of the Neighborhood Club, a recreation center for boys and girls under twelve. She is also a member of a scholarship committee for helping children in the public schools to obtain two years more schooling after the legal working age, and of a committee in charge of a loan fund for young women medical students. She has lectured on physiology in vocational training courses and, during the European war, on social hygiene in community hostess houses. She is a member of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical Society (president, 1910–11), the American Institute of Homeopathy (editor of its "Journal" from 1916–20), the Illinois Homeopathic Society (director, 1923), the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, the American Public Health Association, the American Association of University Women, the Chicago Council of Medical Women, the American Medical Editors' Association, Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority, and of the Chicago College (director, 1914–17), the Cordon, the Woman's City, and the After Dinner clubs of Chicago. In all her pursuits she shows tremendous capacity for hard work and in addition to all her duties, she finds time for her favorite outdoor recreations, camping and gardening.

FRANZ, Shepherd Ivory, psychologist and physiologist, was born in Jersey City, N. J., May 27, 1874, son of William and Frances Elvira (Stoddard) Franz. His father was a native of Hanover, Germany. He was graduated at Columbia University in 1894, having been university scholar in psychology in that year. He was university fellow in psychology at Columbia during 1895–97, and a student at Leipzig during the intervening year. He taught two years as assistant in psychology at Columbia University, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1899. He then served as assistant in physiology at Harvard medical school for two years and instructor in physiology and medical physics at the medical school of Dartmouth College for three years (1901–04). He was pathological physiologist and psychologist at the McLean Hospital for the Insane at Waverley, Mass., in 1904–06, and in the following year went to George Washington University as professor of physiology at the medical school, and professor of experimental psychology in the graduate school. He held the former chair fourteen years and still holds the latter. He has also been associated with St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the government institution in Washington for the insane, as psychologist since 1907 and director of laboratories since 1920. He was editor of the "Psychological Bulletin" from 1914 to 1924, and is now editor of the "Psychological Monographs." He has been associate editor of "Psychobiology" since 1917, and has served as a member of the psychological committee of the national research committee since 1917. He is also research assistant of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. He lectured on psychology at the University of Chicago during the summer of 1922, and at Johns Hopkins University during 1922–23. Dr. Franz's researches have related chiefly to pathological physiology and psychology, vision, fatigue, skin sensations, aphasia, cerebral localization and reflexes. He is the author of more than eighty monographs and articles on psycho-pathology and neurology, mental examination methods, abnormal psychology and principles of reëducation, many of which have appeared in the "Psychological Review." He is fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; associate fellow of the American Medical Association; honorary member of the American Psychiatric Association and the St. Louis Medical Society, and member of the American Psychological Association, of which he was president in 1920, American Psychopathological Association, American Physiological Society, Southern Society of Philosophy and Psychology (president), District of Columbia Medical Society, Washington Society for Nervous and Mental Diseases (president), and the Cosmos Club of Washington. In 1915 Dr. Franz received from George Washington University the honorary degree of M.D. and from Waynesburg College that of LL.D. He was married June 18, 1902, to Lucie Mary, daughter of Dr. James Simpson Niven of London, Canada.

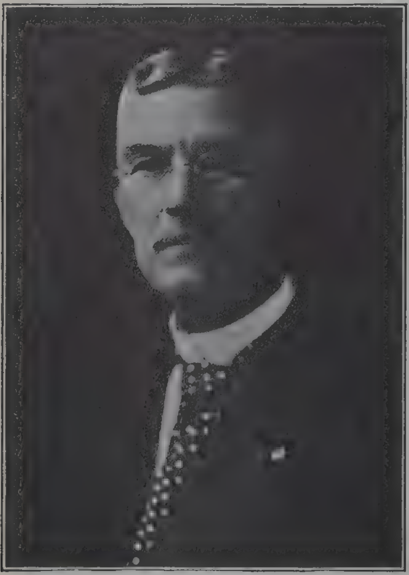
CARTER, Franklin Oliver, physician and surgeon, was born at Oshawa, Ontario, Canada, Mar. 7, 1874, son of John and Susan (May) Carter, and grandson of William Carter, who emigrated from London, England, to Canada, in 1820. He received a high school education and studied medicine at the Chicago Medical College and the Jenner Medical College of Chicago, being graduated M.D. at the latter in 1904. He also took a course at the Chicago College of Ophthalmology. Since 1904 he has practiced medicine in Chicago, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is the originator of the new method of correcting cross-eyes, which bears his name and which has proved successful in more than 6,000 cases. It consists of looping the opposing muscle with a piece of cat-gut and drawing the eye into position. The straightening of cross-eyes had previously been considered a hospital operation until Dr. Carter perfected his method, by which an office operation is rendered possible. Another advantage is the elimination of the necessity of a second operation. During the European war he volunteered his services in the United States army medical corps. In addition to his affiliation with medical societies, Dr. Carter is a life member of the Illinois Athletic Club and a member of the Canadian Club of Chicago. His chief forms of recreation are travel, motoring and golf. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Methodist church. He was married in June, 1901, to Marie Louise, daughter of Theodore Kintzélé, a writer of Chicago, Ill., and they have one child, Franklin K. Carter.

PHILLIPS, John Sanburn, editor and publisher, was born in Council Bluffs, Ia., July 20, 1861, son of Dr. Edgar L. and Mary L. (Sanburn) Phillips, and a descendant of Rev. George Phillips, who came from England and settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1630. His father was a physician and surgeon. The son was graduated A.B. at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., in 1882, and in that year he went to Boston, where he became associated with Samuel S. McClure in founding the "Wheelman," a magazine of bicycling, which developed into "Outing," a general periodical of out-of-door sports. In 1883 he went to Harvard University, where he pursued studies in language and philology, specializing in old English under Prof. F. J. Child, and received the degree of A.B. in 1885. During the next year he continued his studies of philology, phonetics and general literature at the University of Leipzig. Late in 1886 he returned to the United States and again joined S. S. McClure, who had recently established a newspaper syndicate, which has developed into an extensive business for the purchase of literature and the sale of it to the newspapers throughout the United States and England, Australia, New Zealand and Germany. In this syndicate were published the writings of Barrie, Kipling, Hope, Stevenson, Tennyson, Whittier, Lowell and Whitman, and the novelists of the time. Mr. Phillips was manager and editor during the years of development of this business, and during the winter of 1890–91 he had charge of the European business, with an office in London. In 1893 the business was incorporated, "McClure's Magazine" was established, and Mr. Phillips became vice-president and treasurer of the company. In 1900 the book firm of McClure, Phillips & Co. was established, and in that year Mr. McClure's health broke down, and during the following five years, when Mr. McClure was absent from the United States, the responsibility for the general management of both "McClure's Magazine" and the book business of McClure, Phillips & Co. devolved upon Mr. Phillips. In the spring of 1906 he withdrew from the McClure enterprises and purchased the "American Magazine," associating with him as contributing editors Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, Finley Peter Dunne, William Allen White and Ray Stannard Baker. Mr. Phillips was president of the Phillips Publishing Co. until it was merged with the Crowell Publishing Co. He continued as editor of the "American Magazine" until 1915, and editor of the "Red Cross Magazine" during 1917–20. He is a member of the Century, Harvard and Players clubs. He was married Oct. 2, 1890, to Jane B., daughter of Reuben Peterson of Boston, Mass. He has five children: Ruth B., Dorothy S., Margaret E., Elizabeth P. and John Phillips.

MAPES, Victor, author and playwright, was born in New York city, Mar. 10, 1870, son of Charles Victor and Martha Meeker (Halsted) Mapes, and a descendant of Thomas Mapes who came to America from Rowlesby, Norfolk, England, in 1640, and founded the town of Southold, Long Island. From him and his wife Sarah Purrier the line descends through their son Jabez and his wife Elizabeth Roe; their son Joseph and his wife Keziah Parshall; their son James and his wife Deliverance Hawkins; their son Jonas and his wife Elizabeth Tylee, and their son James Jay and his wife Sophia Furman, who were the grandparents of Victor Mapes. James Jay Mapes (q.v.), his grandfather, was a distinguished agricultural chemist, and his father, Charles Victor Mapes (q.v.), was also an expert on agricultural chemistry. Victor Mapes was graduated A.B. at Columbia College in 1891, first in his class. At college he established an intercollegiate record for the running broad jump—22 feet, 11¼ inches—that stood for nine years, was editor-in-chief of the "Columbia Spectator" and president of the college debating society. After his graduation he became a reporter on the New York "Sun" and was Paris correspondent of the "Sun" four years. While in Paris he studied literature and the drama at the Sorbonne and wrote his first play, "La Comtesse de Lisne," which was produced at the Theatre Mondain and won for its author the distinction of being the only American who had written a drama in the French language and had it presented on a French stage. The play had been accepted by the directors of the government subsidized Theatre Odeon, only to be rejected later when they learned that its author was an American and not a Frenchman. Returning to the United States in 1896, Mr. Mapes was stage manager of the Lyceum theatre for two years and dramatic critic for the New York "World" two years. He was manager of the Globe theatre, Boston, Mass., during 1903–04 and director of the New (endowed) theatre, of Chicago, Ill., during 1906–07. Meanwhile his talents as a playwright were developing. In 1899 he wrote his first play in English, entitled "A Flower of Yeddo," based on a Japanese subject, which was produced at the Empire theatre in New York. It was followed by "The Tory's Guest" (1900), "Don Caesar's Return" (1901), which was played for several years by James K. Hackett, and "Capt. Barrington" (1903), played for several seasons by Charles Richman and William Bramwell. Since his engagement as director of the New theatre, Chicago, terminated in 1907, he has devoted his entire attention to authorship of plays and books. His plays are: "The Undercurrent" (with Lena Ashwell, 1907); "Self Defense" (1908); "The Detective" (with Douglas Fairbanks, 1908); "Judge Lagarde" (with Wilton Lackaye, 1912); "6 Washington Square" (with Winchell Smith, 1913); "The New Henrietta" (with William H. Crane, Douglas Fairbanks and Patricia Collynge, 1913); "The Boomerang" (in collaboration, 1915); "The Lassoo" (with Shelley Hull and Phoebe Foster, 1917); "The Long Dash" (with Henry E. Dixey and Robert Edeson, 1918); "The Hottentot" (with William Collier, 1920); "The Kangaroos" (1921), and "The Streak" (with Frank Craven, 1923). His books are "Duse and the French" (1897); "Partners Three" (1909); "The Gilded Way" (1910), and "Heart and Soul" (1921), written under the nom de plume "Maveric Post." Mr. Mapes is a gifted and charming writer, and his plays combine all the elements essential to ideal entertainment, with an invigorating freshness, conciseness and plot interest that never fail to allure. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society and the University, Columbia University, and Lambs clubs, New York, the Maidstone Club of Long Island, and the American Dramatists Club. He was married June 5, 1900, to Anna Louise, daughter of William H. Hoeke, a financier, of Washington, D. C., and had one son, James Jay Mapes, deceased.

GRAVES, Henry Solon, forester, was born in Marietta, O., May 3, 1871, son of William Blair and Luranah (Hodges) Graves. His father (q.v.) was professor of natural science at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. The son attended Phillips Academy and after being graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1892, took a post-graduate course in forestry at Harvard and the University of Munich, Germany. In 1896–97 he was assistant to Gifford Pinchot, consulting forester, in New York; in 1897 he was connected with the U. S. geological survey in the Black Hills forest reserve, and during 1898–1900 he was assistant chief of the division of forestry in the U. S. department of agriculture. In the latter year he received the degree of A.M. from Yale University, where he organized the Yale forest school and served as its director from 1900 to 1910. He was chief forester of the U. S. department of agriculture for ten years, his work then being interrupted by the war with Germany. In June, 1917, he was commissioned major in the engineer reserve corps, U. S. A., and was sent to France by the war department to plan for the organization of the work of the forest engineers, for whom Pershing had cabled a pressing call to Washington. Arriving in France June 20, 1917, he visited the areas of the British and Canadian forestry operations and, with an outline of the probable requirements of the American expeditionary forces before him, requested that forestry troops be rushed to France with the greatest possible speed in order that preparations might be made for the arrival of the combatant army. From that time until the arrival of the tenth engineers, known as the "Lumberjack" regiment, Lieut. Col. Graves, who was advanced in rank August, 1917, was engaged in locating French timber tracts and negotiating for the purchase of lumber for the docks, warehouses, barracks, telegraph and telephone poles and railroad ties required for the operations of the army. Upon the arrival of the forest engineers, a force ultimately amounting to more than 20,000 men, he returned to the United States in February, 1918, to resume his duties as chief forester. In 1920 he resigned from the service. Two years later he was appointed Sterling professor of forestry and dean of the school of forestry in Yale University. In 1923 he was made provost of Yale University, an office which he held for four years, in addition to his work as dean of the school of forestry. He has made extensive surveys of the forests of the East, West and South, and has presented technical data, thus obtained, in scientific publications. He is the author of "The White Pine" (1896), with Gifford Pinchot; "The Black Hills" (1898); "Forest Mensuration" (1906); "The Woodman's Handbook" (1910); "The Woodlot" (1911), with Richard T. Fisher; "Principles of Handling Woodlands" (1911); "Practical Forestry in the Adirondacks" (1912); numerous government bulletins, and more than 150 articles. Dr. Graves was a member of the national conservation commission in 1908, and is a fellow of the Society of American Foresters, the American Geographical Society; an honorary member of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society and the Royal English Arboricultural Society; and a member of the Société Forestiers d'Franche Compte d'Belfort, the Ooesterreichischer Reichforstverein of Vienna, American Society of Military Engineers and the Washington Academy of Sciences. He also holds membership in the Boone and Crockett Club, the Camping Club of America, the Graduates (New Haven), Century (New York) and Cosmos clubs (Washington). The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Harvard University in 1911 and that of LL.D. by Syracuse University in 1924. Dr. Graves was married, Dec. 19, 1903, to Ella Marian, daughter of Pierce L. Welch of New Haven, Conn.

FLEMER, John Adolph, topographical engineer, was born in New York city, Apr. 1, 1859, son of Carl Henrik Flemer, a native of Barnsdorf, Germany, who emigrated to New York city in 1840. He was graduated at the Royal Polytechnic School, Cassel, Germany, in 1878, and in civil engineering at the Royal Technical High School, Berlin, in 1881. Returning to the United States he began his professional career with the topographical survey of the District of Columbia, a position which he held during 1882–86. In the latter year he became assistant in the U. S. coast and geodetic survey, serving in this capacity fourteen years. During 1900–03 he was associated with the F. & F. nurseries, Springfield, N. J., and for two years he was engineer to the U. S. commissioner for the demarcation of the Alaskan boundary. In 1909–10 he was topographical engineer to the commission on the improvement and development of Jamaica bay, New York. Mr. Flemer is the author of "Treatise on Phototopographic Methods and Instruments" (1906), and a number of contributions on photo-topographical surveying to the "Reports of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey" and to scientific journals. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the National Geographic Society, Société Académique d'Histoire Internationale (Paris), the National Highways Association, and Washington Society of Engineering. He is also secretary-treasurer of the Washington library, Oakgrove, Va. His chief recreation is found in agriculture. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married in Washington, D. C., Mar. 22, 1887, to Cornelia Chaplin, daughter of James Muscoe Matthews, lawyer and author of Richmond, Va,; and they had three children: Martha Lindenkohl, wife of James Latane; Cornelia C. Matthews, wife of Julian Hungerford Griffith, and Ellen Bagby Matthews Flemer.



PARKHURST, Lewis, publisher and philanthropist, was born in Dunstable, Mass., July 26, 1856, the son of Thomas Henry and Sarah Nutting (Wright) Parkhurst. At Green Mountain Academy, South Woodstock, Vt., he prepared for Dartmouth College, and was graduated in 1878 with the B.A. degree. In 1907 Dartmouth conferred upon him the honorary A.M. degree. Upon graduation he taught school for several years, first at Fitchburg, then at Athol and Winchester, Mass. In 1885 he entered the employ of Ginn & Co., publishers of school books, and his forty years of service with that company have been marked by constant progress. When first identified with the firm he built, equipped and managed for twenty-five years, the Athenaeum Press, at Cambridge, Mass., where all Ginn & Co.'s books are printed. In 1888 he became a member of the firm and since 1898 he has been treasurer. The present manufacturing and financial departments of Ginn & Co. are the result of study and reorganization by Mr. Parkhurst, who has been an indefatigable worker for the general improvement of the company since he first became associated with it. He has been mainly responsible for the company's policies resulting in its tremendous expansion during the past few years. Ginn & Co. is one of the largest publishing houses devoted to the manufacture of school books in the world, and their text and reference books are used in all the primary and secondary schools as well as in the colleges and universities and educational institutions of all kinds, not only in America, but in most countries of the world. Many of the twelve hundred men and women employed in their various departments to turn out over 10,000,000 books a year, are college graduates, it being Mr. Parkhurst's policy to employ college people wherever possible. A man of philanthropic nature, ever anxious to better his fellows at some cost to himself, either spiritual or material, Mr. Parkhurst has not been satisfied to succeed in one business alone. Taking a keen interest in politics and other lines of business endeavor than his own, he has been elected to both houses of the Massachusetts legislature, and to several posts of public responsibility in Winchester, Mass., where he makes his permanent home. In 1920 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention. He was one of the founders and president during 1897–1900, of the Middlesex County National Bank, at Winchester, Mass., and since 1903 he has been a trustee of the Winchester Savings Bank. Always fond of studying architecture, he has taken a keen interest in constructing buildings, having been placed on the high school building committee and the Unitarian Church building committees of Winchester. Since 1907 he has been a trustee of Dartmouth College and in 1911 he built and presented to the college Parkhurst Administration Building in memory of his son Wilder, who died while at college. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1928. All his life he has been an active sportsman, holding that only by vigorous exercise can a man be best equipped for arduous and successful work. He has also traveled extensively, some part of his travel experience being recorded in "A Vacation on the Nile" (1913). He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Union Club of Boston, the Megantic Club of Canada, and the Country Club of Winchester. He was married in Weston, Vt., Nov. 18, 1880, to Emma Wilder, and had two sons, Lewis Wilder, and Richard Parkhurst.

SCHMITT, Albert Felix, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., June 14, 1873, son of Theodore and Sarah Elizabeth (Heitz) Schmitt. His father was a native of Alsace, France, and emigrating to the United States in 1848 settled in Boston, Mass., where he was engaged in the trade of wood-carver. The son studied art in the Massachusetts Normal Art School, the Cowles Art School, and the school of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, under Benson, Tarbell and Decamp. During his last two years at the latter he was assistant instructor in perspective drawing. For ten years (1903–13) he was in charge of the art department of the Bradford (Mass.) Academy, after which he was instructor in drawing from life at the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R. I. In 1909 he went abroad to study the works of the old masters in all the principal museums. Since 1916 he has been a resident of Cambridge, Mass. He has exhibited at the Boston Art Club; the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; the Chicago Art Institute; the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D. C.; City Art Museum, St. Louis; Detroit Institute of Arts; Copley Society, Boston; Traveling Exhibitions of the American Federation of Arts; Worcester Art Museum; Albright Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y.; Museum, Rhode Island School of Design; the Société Internationale des Beaux Arts, Paris; and the American Water Color Society. Mr. Schmitt belongs to no particular school of art and follows no special cult. He has developed a method and style peculiarly his own, and is equally successful in landscapes, figure subjects and portraits. His large out-of-door decorative nude studies are entirely the product of his imagination and are well placed and harmonious in color. His portrait work is vital and inspiring. He is a most skillful draughtsman, with a profound sense of tone and color values, and his compositions are individual and invariably well considered. His "On the River Bank" and "Blue and Gold" won silver medals at the Panama-Pacific international exposition in San Francisco in 1915. The best of his canvases are: "Symphony in Blue," "The Capri Bowl," "In the Train," "The Blue Veil," "Red and Gold," "The Pearl Necklace," "On the Piazza," "Bride and Groom," "Old Trees, Digby, N. S.," "A Summer Idyl," "Boys Bathing," "The Benares Tray," "Old Cherry Tree," "Psyche," "Blue and Gold," "Lady in Black," "The White Vase," "The Tea Table," "Lady in Furs," "The Orange Tree," "The Sequin Dress," "On the River Bank," "The Blonde Girl," "Dorice," "Japanese Iris," "Naiads," "Fountain, Villa Nazionale, Naples," "To the Monte Pincio, Rome," "On the Molo, Venice," 'Gibraltar," "Como," "Old Willow," "On the Living-Porch," "Boy Bather," "In the Garden," "Mountain Stream," "Pedlars at Gibraltar," "Geese," "Poplars," "West Gloucester," "Sunlight," and many decorative panels. He is a member of the American Water Color Society, Guild of Boston Artists, Boston Society of Water Color Painters, Copley Society, the Boston Art Club, the Salmagundi Club of New York, and the Arts Club of Washington. In politics he is an independent, and he is an attendant of the Episcopal church. He was married at Cambridge, Mass., June 2, 1916, to Esther, daughter of Henry Sparks Cattell of Philadelphia, Pa.

UTLEY, (ŭt′-lē), George Burwell, librarian, was born at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 3 1876, son of George Tyler and Harriet Ella (Burwell) Utley. His earliest paternal ancestor was Samuel Utley, who came from Thorne, Yorkshire, England, about 1647, settled first at Scituate, Mass., and subsequently at Stonington, Conn. His wife was Hannah Hatch, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Sarah Ashby; their son Samuel and his wife Hannah Frink; their son John and his wife Desire Tracy; their son Peleg and his wife Abigail Herrick; their son Ephraim Herrick and his wife Betsy Chapman; their son John Chapman Utley and his wife Mary Prentice Richards, who were the grandparents of George Burwell Utley. George Tyler Utley, father of the librarian and a native of Norwich, Conn., was engaged in journalism in early life, and from 1874 until his death in 1893 he was secretary of the Connecticut railroad commission. He was prominent in Sunday school work and in the Royal Arcanum in Connecticut. The son attended Colgate University, and was graduated at Brown University in 1899 with the degree of Ph.B. He began his professional career in the Watkinson library, Hartford, Conn., as assistant librarian during 1899–1901. Subsequently he was librarian of the Maryland diocesan library, Baltimore, Md., during 1901–04; librarian of the Jacksonville (Fla.) public library during 1905–11, and secretary of the American Library Association and of its publishing board from 1911 to 1920, with headquarters in Chicago. He has since been librarian of the Newberry library, Chicago. During 1917–19 he served as executive secretary of the library war service of the American Library Association, which supplied reading matter to the military and naval forces during the war and demobilization period. In 1922 he was decorated by the king of Italy with the Order of the Crown of Italy. Mr. Utley has written "Life and Times of Thomas John Claggett" (1913), and contributed papers on library work and bibliography to various professional journals. He is an active member of the American Library Association, serving as president (1922–23), and as member of the executive board, publishing board, editorial committee and chairman of the finance committee. He is also a member of the Florida (president) and Illinois State Library Associations; American Library Institute; Bibliographical Society of America; American Historical Association; National Education Association; National Institute of Social Sciences; the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity; and the Literary (president), University, City and Cliff Dwellers clubs (Chicago). He is actively interested in the Geographic Society of Chicago, of which he has been director and president (1929–30). In 1923 he was given the honorary degree of A.M. by his alma mater. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Baptist church. He was married, Sept. 4, 1901, to Lou Mabel, daughter of Capt. Hamilton Smith Gilbert, of Fairfield, Vt.

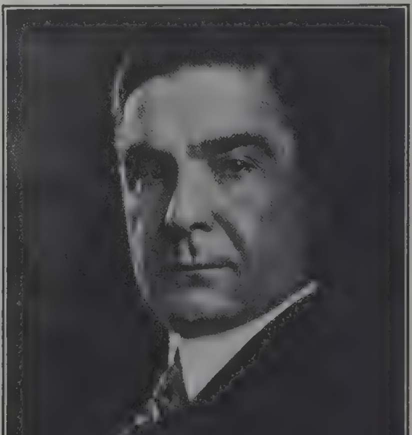
PATRICK, Mary Mills, educator, was born at Canterbury, N. H., Mar. 10, 1850, daughter of John and Harriet (White) Patrick, and a descendant of Matthew Patrick, who emigrated from northern Ireland in 1686, and settled at Warren, Mass. Her grandfather, William Patrick, was a graduate of Williams College, and for a half century a pastor at Canterbury. She received her preliminary education at Lyons College, Iowa. In 1871 she was unexpectedly invited to teach in a mission school at Erzerum, eastern Turkey, and after some hesitation finally accepted the post. There she immediately interested herself in the languages of the country, and three years later translated an English textbook into Armenian for use in the American school. Her success in Erzerum led to her being called to Constantinople, as a younger member of the faculty of a new school for girls. This school was founded by Mrs. Albert Bowker and Miss Caroline Borden, of Boston, Mrs. Henry Durant of Wellesley and others, with funds raised outside the general activities of the Woman's Board of Missions. The school was gradually transformed into a college and received its first charter in 1890 from the legislature of Massachusetts. Miss Patrick became the first president of the college in 1890, serving in that office until she resigned in 1924. In 1895 Sultan Adbul Hamid granted the college special privileges in recognition of its fine service, in the form of a Turkish charter and it was incorporated as an independent college in 1908, with a new board of trustees. The University of Iowa gave Miss Patrick the M.A. degree in 1890. During 1892–97, she studied successively at the universities of Zürich, Leipzig, Berlin and Berne, and received the Ph.D. degree at the latter institution in 1897. As opportunity offered she made a special study of ancient and modern languages and of the history of Greek scepticism at various centers in Europe and the Near East. Under her leadership Constantinople Woman's College met with unique success. Originally situated in Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, it was removed to Arnaoutkeui on the European shore in 1914, upon the completion of modern buildings, the gifts of Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Henry Woods, Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, Miss Olivia Phelps Stokes, John D. Rockefeller and others. In 1920 the college established a medical department and opened an American hospital in Stamboul. William Bingham II added a medical building to the original college group. Up to 1924 the college graduated over 500 students of fifteen nationalities. The number of the faculty at that date was sixty-five, of eleven nationalities, and the enrollment was 450 students. The college holds property valued at $1,000,000. In recognition of Dr. Patrick's services for the higher education of women in the Near East, the sultan of Turkey conferred upon her the Order of the Shefakat, on the occasion of the dedication of the new buildings in 1914. She was a member of the philosophical and psychological congresses held in Munich in 1896, in Paris in 1900, in Bologna in 1911, and at Harvard University in 1926. She is the author of "Sextus Empiricus and Greek Skepticism" (1899); "Sappho and the Island of Lesbos" (1912), "The Greek Sceptics" (1929 and "Under Five Sultans" (1929). Her chief recreation was language study, particuarly ancient and modern Greek, and golf. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon her by Smith College in 1914, and Litt.D. at Columbia University in 1922, when she was characterized as having done "a man's work in the Near East with a woman's skill and a woman's devotion." Upon her retirement in 1924 she returned to the United States.

WILFRED, Thomas, musician, was born at Nastved, Denmark, June 18, 1889. While a college student in 1905 he began experimenting in the then unknown art of utilizing light by means of mobile color forms as a new expression in esthetics. His first researches were in the nature of a critical examination of the theory formulated by Bainbridge Bishop in 1877 and by Wallace Rimington in 1895 that a definite relation existed between the spectrum and the musical chromatic scale, with the result that he found the theory had no scientific or esthetic foundation. He thereupon developed by gradual experimentation the principle of an art evolved from light, but wholly independent of music or any other medium of esthetic expression. His studies first took comprehensive shape in the development of the theory that form, color and motion, as actuated by the art of light through a mechanical instrument resembling an organ, corresponded to the melody, harmony and rhythm of beautiful sounds, and produced upon an audience similar emotional impressions to those made by music or any other form of art. His experiments proved costly, and he failed to arouse any public interest in his conceptions of light as the medium of a new art form. Being gifted with a good voice, he set out in 1908 to finance his research work as a singer of folk-songs, playing for accompaniment a twelve-string arch lute. He gave recitals in France and England, where he gained considerable distinction by his dramatic rendition of folk-songs of various nationalities, appearing before the Dowager Queen Alexandra at Marlborough house in 1914. With the outbreak of the World war he was recalled to Denmark for military duty, serving two years in the army, and while there in 1915 sang and played before King Christian. Coming to the United States in 1916, he won immediate favor with his original interpretations of old ballads. He managed to capture the quaint meaning and spirit of ancient lays, vividly rendering them with a sympathetic voice, a fine diction, and a flair for pantomime and mimicry that visualized for his audiences the people and scenes of which he sang. His concert tours were so successful financially that he was enabled to proceed on a larger scale with his researches. His further experiments culminated in 1919 with the completion of his first large organ, which he called the "Clavilux" (i.e., light played by key), for presenting on a screen by means of electricity compositions of mobile color. Encouraged by the growth of public interest in his instrument he developed a number of improved organs and in 1922 gave his first public recital of the new art form at the Neighborhood Playhouse, New York city. The compositions, ever changing in color and form, produce an effect of esthetic satisfaction through the sense of sight singularly like that produced by music through the sense of hearing, though in no way pretending to match music with specific colors or otherwise causing the eye and the ear to travel the same road simultaneously. The silent abstract compositions as in music, may take either solo form or may have accompaniments in mobile colors and, also like musical numbers, may take program form and tell a story. Some of Mr. Wilfred's compositions, for instance, are titled "Fairy Tale Suite," embracing "A Tale of the Orient," "A Tale of the Deep Sea," and "A Tale of the Forest"; "Grotesque," giving a glimpse of the humorous possibilities of light as an art; "Joy," and "A Group of Four-Dimensional settings for a Fantastic Play." Nevertheless the new light art, though defined in musical nomenclature, is so remote from all known expressions of art such as painting or sculpture that it may be said to emerge from an unexplored region of the imagination, with no definite connotation or association with the existing concrete or intellectual world and with no established glossary or terminology in which to describe it. After introducing the Clavilux its inventor made two transcontinental recital tours of the United States, enthralling many audiences with his color symphonies. In 1925 he went to Europe on a similar tour, and in Paris and London the skepticism previously shown gave place to enthusiasm at the recitals he gave. In Denmark the government placed the royal opera house at his disposal and noted Danish artists attended the performance. During the winter of 1925 he carried out a series of experiments with Leopold Stowkowski and the Philadelphia symphony orchestra, with whom in January, 1926, he gave a performance of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sheherazade" with a visual accompaniment of mobile color played on a white screen. After two years of research in combining light with drama he produced Ibsen's "The Vikings" at the Goodman theatre in Chicago. From a previously written accompaniment Wilfred followed the action of the play from a small clavilux keyboard in the orchestra pit, weaving symbolic forms over the entire stage as the play progressed. Later he has been developing mobile light for interior decoration.

JOHNSON, Albert Aaron, agriculturist and economist, was born near MacFarland, Dane co., Wis., Jan. 1, 1880, són of Isaac and Aase Ellen (Bakke) Johnson, and grandson of Ingebert and Helene (Johnson), who came to the United States from Norway and settled in Wisconsin. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in company A, 1st S. D. vol. infantry and saw active service in the Philippine Islands for which he received the Philippine congressional medal. Upon his return he continued his interest in military organizations and was promoted through various ranks to that of lieutenant-colonel. Following his graduation at the University of Wisconsin in 1907 (B.A.A.), he was elected head of the department of agriculture and biology at the North Georgia Agricultural College. In 1909 he planned, equipped and organized the La Crosse School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy at Onalaska, Wis. and after conducting it as principal for two years, did the same for the Milwaukee School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy. On Jan. 1, 1914 he became director of the New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, which had been authorized by the state legislature in 1912, planning and organizing it from the selection of the site to engaging the faculty. He remained its head until July 1, 1923. The institute attracted much attention by its policy of combining seasonal agricultural practice with the theory of the class room throughout the year. Its fields, orchards, pastures, and farm buildings constituted outdoor laboratories for the practical application of the instruction received in the classrooms and laboratories by the students both men and women, young and old. Mr. Johnson was sent to the Near East in 1921 to investigate agricultural conditions for the Near East relief. After visiting Turkey, Armenia, and Georgia, he was appointed chairman of the Russian Commission of the Near East Relief and made a thorough investigation of the very heart of the destitution and famine conditions in Russia, particularly along the Volga river. In the same year also he made a study and survey of the devastated regions of France for the American Committee for Devastated France. In 1923 he was manager of an unofficial commission to Russia consisting of Senators Ladd and King, Congressmen Frear, Frank Cormes and George L. Bowen. When James C. Penney organized his institute of applied agriculture, at Green Cove Springs, Fla. in 1925, Mr. Johnson was retained to put it on its feet and was its president one year. Having traveled some 30,000 miles throughout Russia and made the personal acquaintance of officials of the government and the various buying trusts, he organized in 1927 the firm of A. A. Johnson and Associates to furnish an economic service to American manufacturers and bankers in Russia. As an authority on agricultural problems, he served as an official at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904, and the Lewis and Clark Exposition, 1905, and was a member of the national agricultural conference at Washington, D. C., in 1921. He is the author of "Russia at Work" (1928), and "The Soviet Union at Work, Past, Present, Future" (1929) besides many bulletins on agriculture and education and regular contributions to the "March of Events" section of the Hearst newspapers. His chief forms of recreation are athletics, sports, and outdoor life. While at the University of Wisconsin he was a member of the football and track teams and is still holder of all strength test records, being known as "Wisconsin's strong man." He is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. Mr. Johnson was married, June 9, 1909, to Anne Ellene, daughter of Dr. Gustavus Richard Glenn, president of the North Georgia Agricultural College, and has two sons: Albert Richard and William Glenn Johnson.

BARNES, Jasper Converse, psychologist, was born at Meigsville, Morgan co., O., Aug. 28, 1861, son of Abraham and Margaret (Welch) Barnes, and grandson of William Barnes who came from Manchester, England, in 1827. His preliminary education was obtained in the Muskingum Valley Normal School, and Marietta (O.) Academy. After teaching in the public schools of Morgan county for four years he entered Marietta College and was graduated in 1890, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1893. He was a graduate student at the University of Chicago during the summers of 1895, 1898, 1902, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910 and attended a summer session at Cornell University. He received the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1911. He was superintendent of schools at Belpre, O., during 1890–92, and then became principal of the preparatory department and professor of education in Maryville (Tenn.) College. He was for two years acting professor of psychology and political science at Maryville (1901–03), and since the latter year has been full professor and since 1914 dean. In 1920 his title became professor of psychology and education (and dean). In addition to his college work Prof. Barnes taught his subjects at various teachers' institutes and summer schools throughout the West and South. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the National Education Association, the American Psychological Association, the Southern Education Society, the council of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology (president 1915), the Association of East Tennessee Colleges (president 1917–18), the Southern Coöperative League, the Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Gamma Delta societies, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity. During 1913–19 he was a member of the Rhodes Scholarship Committee for Tennessee. Politically he is a Democrat, and for many years a ruling elder and deacon of the Presbyterian church. He is author of "Development of Personality in the Afro-American" (1900); "Voluntary Isolation of Control in a Natural Muscle Group" (1915); "Progress of Psychology in the South," "Teachers' Salaries," "The Pressure Curve" and "Correlation of Physical and Mental Tests," and papers in scientific publications. He was married Aug. 13, 1890, to Alice Mary, daughter of George Hopkins, of Chesterhill, O. and has one son, Mark Hopkins Barnes.

PINE, William Bliss, U. S. senator (1925–31), was born at Bluffs, Ill., Dec. 30, 1877, son of William G. and Margaret (Green) Pine. After a high school education three years were spent in teaching country schools. His interests in the development of agriculture took him to Kansas where he was engaged in the manufacture of harvesting machinery and later was employed as a salesman by the National Supply Co., oil well supply dealers of Toledo, O. Continuing in the oil industry, he became representative in Wichita, Kan., for T. N. Barnesdale, of Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1904 he removed to Oklahoma as Mr. Barnesdales representative and five years later established his residence at Okmulgee, in that state, where he was associated with F. M. Robinson in procuring and developing oil leases. This business relationship continued until 1912 and was terminated when their holdings, amounting to about 40,000 acres, were sold to a European syndicate for $750,000. Mr. Pine then established himself as an independent producer and became one of the leaders of the oil industry in the Okmulgee region. He rendered valuable public service in the conservation of the oil and gas resources of Okla-



homa both through his personal efforts in the promotion of legislation and as a member of the state advisory board. His business activities covered more than the oil industry; he was president of the Burns Tool Co. and Southwestern Sheet Glass Co. and vice-president of the Central National Bank of Okmulgee. Entering the political arena in 1924, Mr. Pine was elected on the Republican ticket to the U. S. senate for the term 1925–31 by a majority of 145,045. In the senate he is a member of the committees on appropriations, civil service, Indian affairs, interoceanic canals and interstate commerce and has been interested chiefly in legislation for the development and protection of the oil industry. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Pine was married, June 18, 1912, to Laura M., daughter of James Hamilton of Naples, Ill., and they have one son, William Hamilton Pine.

HEAD, Walter William, banker, was born at Adrian, Ill., Dec. 18, 1877, son of Alfred W. and Margaret (Lambert) Head. His father, a native of Bedford, Ind., served in the federal army during the civil war. The son received his education in the public schools and at Stanberry (Mo.) Normal School. In 1897 he began teaching a country school in Buchanan county, Mo., but after five years as an educator, resigned his post as principal of schools at De Kalb, Mo., to become assistant cashier of the Derge Campbell Bank, De Kalb. In the following year he transferred his affiliation to the American National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo., but soon afterward returned to De Kalb as cashier of the De Kalb State Bank, successor to the Derge Campbell Bank. He resigned in 1906 to accept appointment as a bank examiner. Two years later he returned to the American National Bank, St. Joseph, as its cashier, and continued in that position until 1917. In that year he was made vice-president of the Omaha (Neb.) National Bank, in 1920 president, and in 1929 chairman of the board of directors, his present position. In March 1929 he became president of the State Bank of Chicago, and upon its consolidation with the Foreman National Bank in December of the same year, was made president of the consolidated bank and of its affiliated institution the Foreman State National Bank. He is also vice-president of the American National Bank, St. Joseph; vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the St. Joseph Life Insurance Co.; a director of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Co. of Baltimore, and of the New York Life Insurance Co. In the American Bankers' Association he has served as president of the national bank division, 1919–20; second vice-president of the national organization, 1921–22; first vice-president 1922–23; and president, 1923–24. He was a member of the Nebraska state capitol commission, in charge of the construction of the new capitol at Lincoln. He is interested in the work of the American Red Cross, the Boy Scouts of America and the Y. M. C. A. He is a member of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Athletic, Omaha (Neb.) Athletic, Medinah Athletic, Bob O'Link, Glenview, Mid-day, and Union League clubs of Chicago, and the Bankers' Club of New York. Mr. Head is also actively engaged in agriculture and personally directs a farm of 2,200 acres near St. Joseph, Mo., where he specializes in wheat-growing and stock-raising. In politics he is a member of the Republican party, having served on the state committee during 1911–17, and in his religious affiliations he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married, Mar. 7, 1900, to Della, daughter of John J. Thompson, of St. Joseph, Mo., and they have one child, Audrey Vernelle, wife of Raymond A. Baur.

MERRIAM, John Campbell, paleontologist, was born at Hopkinton, Ia., Oct. 20, 1869, son of Charles Edward and Margaret Campbell (Kirkwood) Merriam, and brother of Charles Edward Merriam, professor of political science in the University of Chicago. After his graduation at Lenox College, Ia., in 1887, with the degree of B.S., he took up post-graduate work at the University of California, where he served as assistant in mineralogy from 1888 to 1891. He returned to Lenox College as instructor for a term, proceeding thence abroad to study at the University of Munich, Germany, at which he received the degree of Ph.D. Upon his return in 1893 he was docent in paleontology at the University of Chicago. In the year 1894 he joined the faculty of the University of California as instructor in paleontology and historical geology, became assistant professor in 1899, associate professor in 1905 and professor in 1912. With American participation in the European war in 1917 the government requisitioned his services from the university to aid it in solving a number of special problems of a scientific nature. During the war period he spent almost all his time in Washington. As chief of the division of geology and geography of the national research council he assisted the war department in preparing courses in map making, selecting sites for army camps and advising on the best materials for road making. He was chairman of another section of the research council having relations with educational institutions and state committees, in which capacity he organized state research committees and stimulated state and other scientific bodies and scientists generally to initiate investigations of their own that might yield results bearing on the successful prosecution of the war. From these sources he assembled a large amount of useful data. One of the most important phases of his war work was his organization of a research committee in California, the membership of which included representatives of all the principal scientific organizations of the Pacific coast. The committee formulated comprehensive research plans to support the government in conducting the war, and considerable appropriations for the work were made by the state legislature. He also headed a special committee of the national research council which planned courses of instruction in the sciences for men preparing for military service and for recruits who enlisted in the army's training corps for students. After the war he returned to his chair at the University of California as professor of paleontology and historical geology, retaining it until 1920, when he was appointed dean of the faculties. In 1921 he took up the duties of president of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., to which he had been elected the previous year in succession to Dr. Robert S. Woodward. He is the author of numerous papers on the fossil reptiles and fossil mammals of western North America, and on the general historical geology of the Pacific coast region. His contributions to the literature of paleontology, geology and scientific research include: "Primitive Characters of the Triassic Ichthysauria" (1904); "The Thalattosauria, a group of marine reptiles from the Triassic of California" (1905); "Cave Exploration" (1906); "Triassic Ichthysauria, with special reference to the American forms" (1908); "Occurrence of Human Remains in California Caves" (1909); "Occurrence of Twisted Horned Antelopes in the Tertiary of Northwestern Nevada" (1909); "Story of the Calaveras Skull" (1910); "Synopsis of Lectures in Paleontology" (1910); "Relation of Paleontology to the History of Man, with particular reference to the American Problem" (1910); "Fauna of Rancho La Brea" (part I, "Occurrence," 1911; part II, "Canidae," 1912); "The Horses of Rancho La Brea" (1913); "Discovery of Human Remains in an Asphalt Deposit at Rancho La Brea" (1914); "Extinct Faunas of the Mohave Desert, their significance in a study of the Origin and Evolution of Life in America" (1915); "Relationships of Pliocene Mammalian Faunas from the Pacific Coast and Great Basin Provinces of North America" (1917); "Science in Mobilization" (1917); "Beginnings of Human History Read from the Geological Record—Emergence of Man" (1919); "Function of Educational Institutions in the Development of Research" (1920); "Earth Sciences as the Background of History" (1920); "The Research Spirit in the Everyday Life of the Average Man" (1920); "Common Aims of Culture and Research in the University" (1922); "The Place of Education in a Research Institution" (1925); "The Responsibility of the Federal and State Governments for Recreation" (1926); "International Cooperation in Historical Research" (1926); "Medicine and the Evolution of Society" (1926); "The Place of Geology among the Sciences" (1929); "Natural Phenomena as Sources of Inspiration and Education" (1929); "The Living Past" (1930) and "Significance of the Border Area between the Natural and the Social Sciences" (1930). Dr. Merriam was president (1919–20) of the Pacific division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he is a fellow. He was also president of the American Society of Vertebrate Paleontologists (1909), Geological Society of America (1920), American Paleontological Society (1917), and chairman of the national research council (1919). He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences (vice-president, 1923), American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society, Washington and Philadelphia Academies of Sciences, Western Society of Naturalists, American Association of University Professors, and of the Cosmos Club (Washington). He holds the honorary degrees of Sc.D. of Columbia (1921), Princeton (1922), and Yale (1922) and that of LL.D. of Wesleyan (1922), the University of California (1924) and New York University (1926). Politically he is a Republican, and he is associated with the Congregational church. He was married, Dec. 22, 1896, to Ada Gertrude, daughter of James R. Little, of Berkeley, Calif., of which union are three children: Lawrence Campbell, Charles Warren and Malcolm Landers Merriam.

LUCAS, George Joseph, clergyman, was born at Youghal, County Cork, Ireland, May 22, 1852, son of George Frederick Lucas, who came to the United States in 1864 and settled in New York city. The son attended St. Francis Xavier's College, New York city, and joined the Jesuit order, as a priestly candidate, in 1870. He continued his collegiate course in the Jesuit college at Sault-au-Recollet, Canada, and completed the college curriculum in the college of the Jesuits at Manresa, London, England, in 1874. He took a three years' course of philosophy in the Jesuit College at Louvain, Belgium, 1874–77. He taught the classics in several Jesuit colleges during 1877–82, and subsequently studied dogmatic theology at Woodstock, Md. He later withdrew from the Jesuit order because of a nervous breakdown, and after a convalescence of three years he was ordained a secular priest for the diocese of Scranton, Pa., in St. Mary's University, Baltimore, in 1889. The following year this institution gave him the degree of S.T.D., the fourth theological doctoral degree conferred by it in a period of one hundred years. In 1890 he was invited by the authorities of the Catholic University of America, then in its first beginnings, to establish a standard of post-graduate theological studies for the nascent institution. The half decade 1890–95 was devoted to this work, which consisted first in writing a dissertation which should be a contribution to the literature of the subject treated; and second in passing an oral examination in the whole curriculum of theological studies. He successfully passed the required oral and written examinations, and received the "Proto-doctorate" of theology in the Catholic University of America, in June, 1895. Subsequently, while engaged in his regular parish work, he completed the three years' course of canon law, and the three years' course of Roman law, as taught in the Pontifical University of Rome, receiving in 1910 from this institution the degree of D.C.L. and in 1911 the degree of D.R.L., the two degrees being expressed by the one title, J.U.D. His first rectorship was St. Andrew's Church, Blossburgh, Pa., to which he was appointed in 1896. During 1909–12 he was in charge of St. Mary's Church, Pittston, Pa., and in 1912 he was made rector of St. Patrick's Church, Scranton, Pa., a cure of 5,000 persons. In March 1928 he was appointed officialis or head judge of the matrimonial and other diocesan courts. Immediately following this appointment he became moderator of conferences of the clergy and moderator of the board of examiners of the junior clergy and seminarians. In October of the following year he was created a domestic prelate by Pope Pius XI, with the title right reverend monsignor. He took a leading part in the ten years' struggle for mine cave legislation for the protection of life and property in the anthracite region, and helped to procure the passage of the Kohler mine cave bill in the Pennsylvania legislature in 1921. Dr. Lucas is the author of "Agnosticism and Religion" (1895), and an article on "Creed" in the "Catholic Encyclopedia.'

HUNTINGTON, James Lincoln, obstetrician, was born in Malden, Mass., Mar. 30, 1880, the son of George Putnam and Lilly St. Agnan (Barrett) Huntington. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1901, and obtained the degree of M.D. at the Harvard medical school in 1907. After serving a period as interne in the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Boston Lying-in Hospital, he began private practice in Boston, specializing in obstetrics and gynecology. During 1911–15 he was successively fourth and third assistant visiting surgeon for diseases of women, Boston City Hospital. He was assistant pathologist of the Boston Lying-in Hospital during

1911–12; and in the out-patient department of this hospital, he was assistant physician in 1911–16; physician in 1916–18, and obstetrician in 1918–22. He was fellow in gynecology and obstetrics at the Harvard medical school during 1914–16, and assistant in obstetrics during 1916–22. Since the latter year he has been consulting obstetrician of the Cambridge (Mass.) Hospital. He is a member of the American Child Hygiene Association, American Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Society, Medical Benevolent Society, Medical Library Association, Medical Historical Society, Surgical Fortnightly Club, New England Pediatric Society, Boston Obstetrical Society (secretary), Boston Society of Natural History, Boylston Medical Society, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Huntington Family Association (secretary), the Alpha Delta Phi and Alpha Omega Alpha fraternities, the Masonic order, and the Harvard, Tennis and Racquet, Tavern, Stork, and Aesculapian clubs of Boston. He finds his chief recreation in antiquarian, genealogical and historical research. He is author of "A Review of the Midwife Situation," "Has the Trained and Supervised Midwife Made Good?" (co-author), "Extraperitoneal Caesarean Section," and "Relation of the Hospital to the Hygiene of Pregnancy" (1911); "Midwives in Massachusetts," "The Regulation of Midwifery," and "The Midwife: Her Future in the United States" (1912); "The Midwife in Massachusetts" (1913); "The Pregnancy Clinic and the Midwife—A Comparison" (1915); "Heart Disease in Pregnancy and Labor" (1916); "Certain Causes of Bleeding During Pregnancy," and "The True Value of Certain Pelvic Measurements" (1917); "Prenatal Care" (1919), "Acute Inversion of the Uterus" (1921), and "Incidents of Miscarriage in Private Obstetrical Practice" (1922). He was married June 1, 1911, to Sarah Higginson, daughter of Dean Pierce of Brookline, Mass. They have two children: Benjamin Lincoln and John Higginson Huntington.

URBAN, Charles, inventor, manufacturer and cinematograph educator, was born at Cincinnati, O., Apr. 15, 1867, son of Joseph and Anna (Glatz) Urban, both of Austrian birth. He was educated at the public schools in his native city and, at the age of fifteen, became an errand boy for the Cincinnati News Co. Later he was employed by various booksellers and stationers in that city, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis. He became a book salesman for several years and at the age of twenty-two he established a stationery business in Detroit, Mich., with John Doan, later forming a partnership with R. L. Thomas to sell phonographs and typewriters. About this time Thomas A. Edison's kinetoscope, one of the pioneer motion picture machines, had begun to attract public attention and the Michigan Electric Co. of Detroit had acquired the selling rights for that state. The kinetoscope was designed to show movies to one person only, therefore its field was limited. New York reported the advent of a new and wonderful machine called the biograph, which was capable of showing motion pictures to an audience of hundreds instead of to but one person at a time. Urban, whose interest had been aroused, went to New York, and witnessed not only the demonstration of the biograph but that of a French projector, the cinematograph of Lumiere, and Edison's vitascope, a projector operated by electric motor. Returning to Detroit enthusiastic over the possibilities of the machines, he merged his phonograph interests with those of the Michigan Electric Co., which secured the state rights for the vitascope. The films were supplied by Edison in 50-foot lengths joined in a loop which was threaded over a spool-bank. This threading of the film took time, but the novelty of pictures that moved caused the audiences to be extremely patient. The method, however, was too slow for Urban and he determined to try to improve it. Joining ten or more of Edison's 50-foot films together into one long roll with fish glue, there being no film cement then, he hammered two tin pie plates flat, tacked them to a large linen thread spool as a core, and wound his 500 feet of continuous film on this reel. This was the first employment of a long roll of film on a reel in the history of motion pictures. First a bag was used in which to run the film after projecting it; then a coarse take-up device was added, the friction depending upon a slip-belt. The first projecting machines were not provided with a crank for hand-turning, and Mr. Urban realized that if his field of activity was to be enlarged he must improve upon the existing mechanical devices. Accordingly, after overcoming many difficulties, he devised, in 1896 (remodeled in 1899), a hand-driven portable projector which he called the "bioscope." This was the first practical motion picture projector offered to the world, being the first to utilize the "dog" or "cam" movement in an efficient manner, and the first to have a rotary cut-off shutter which eliminated all flicker. Soon after perfecting his machine he was engaged by Maguire & Baucus, distributors of the Edison films, as their representative. He went to London in 1896 to stay a few months and remained twenty-three years. During that period he left his mark upon the cinematographic history of Europe, for no other man did so much to further the cause of the motion picture. He took with him to London fifty bioscopes which Isaacs had manufactured and they created a sensation in England.

So popular did they become that by 1906, of the more than 3,500 projectors in use in all countries, 1,100 were Urban bioscopes. In that year the machine was selling in London for about $85, and was being used in the leading picture theaters. The little "biokam," consisting of a cinema camera, film printer and projector, all combined in one machine, was designed, manufactured and placed on the British market by Mr. Urban in 1899. It used a split film, the same as the Eastman kodascope and the victor of today, but sold for a great deal less. Urban was forced to discontinue its sale because of the cost of film. The technical principles employed in the biokam were virtually the same as those used in most of the toy machines at present, but real results were obtained on the screen. Later, Mr. Urban bought the Theodore Brown flat disc patent, from which has been evolved the spirograph invented in 19—, which was designed to fill the need of a camera and projector for home use. This machine is the only one which employs a non-inflammable film in round disc form, all others using the roll or reel idea. By removing the electric light unit, a child may see the movies through the spirograph by reflected daylight without the use of any current. In 1900 Mr. Urban made the first war films ever produced, those of the British-Boer war in South Africa. His camera men were also with the Russian-Japanese forces through the war of 1904–05. He was the first to exhibit on the screen animated photographs of the smallest forms of animal and vegetable life. Bacteria and other microscopic forms, surgical operations, medical research, natural history, and various technical and scientific applications were first filmed by him through his perfection of the micro-cinematograph, which magnifies germ life millions of times on the screen. During the European war he was official photographer for the British government. Mr. Urban's two greatest and most valuable contributions to motion picture development, however, are the kinemacolor, patented in 19—, the first and still the most successful application of natural color to the screen, with its later outcome, kinekrom, and his production and collection of educational film material, now aggregating about 2,000,000 feet of negative, the greatest single library of instructional and informational motion pictures in the world. He invested years of his time and hundreds of thousands of dollars in both fields of endeavor; and from kinemacolor alone, despite vexatious and costly litigation over patents and the opposition of rivals, he derived more than $1,500,000 in profits. The kinemacolor camera and its successor, kinekrom, had its origin during the early years of his stay in London when he became acquainted with Edward R. Turner, a London chemist, who was the inventor of the three-color process. He financed Mr. Turner's experimental work until the latter's sudden death, then acquired Turner's interest, engaged G. Albert Smith of Brighton, England, to carry on the uncompleted work, and in July, 1906, he and Smith projected the first motion picture ever shown on a screen in natural colors. Urban hit upon the successful idea through the purchase of a picture post card in Paris for one franc. This gave the inventors the clue to the use of red and green color filters. The fundamental principle of the Urban natural color process, now known as Urban kinekrom, is the use of duplex films in the camera, with one filter to record the red-orange values and all color values associated with this range in the spectrum and another filter to record the blue-green values and its range of color values. The special projection machine which has now been evolved is designed to run the films of the kinekrom process, producing natural color effects on the screen, as well as the ordinary black-and-white films. Certain well-defined improvements have been made over the kinemacolor process the patent for which was upset by a decision of the house of lords. Henry W. Joy took out a patent on this improved process at the U. S. patent office, Washington, on Oct. 24, 1916, and this is the process which Mr. Urban's company, the Urban Motion Picture Industries, Inc., organized in 1920, has now developed and called kinekrom. The improvement in the projected result is secured by considering the fact that the interval during which a light impulse will be retained by the eye varies for light of different colors. Blue remains on the retina longer than any other color; red is retained for the shortest interval. Accordingly, the red-orange segment of the projecting filter is of greater extent than the blue-green segment, and the latter is interrupted by an opaque segment. The color filter functions alternately to color the light red-orange and blue-green during the periods at which the respective sensation images are before the exposure aperture of the projector. The customary three-wing shutter of the projector masks, as usual, the substitution of the successive images. The rate of projection on the present machine is 30–32 per second to obtain satisfactory color fusion; on the old kinemacolor projector it was 40 per second or higher. Color fringes are done away with, color values are pronounced in delicate hues as well as vivid tones and the improvement is said to be such as to outdistance all rivals. The first kinekrom projector was installed in the Capitol Theater, New York, in 1921. Mr. Urban was married in London, Feb. 22, 1910, to Ada, daughter of Prof. A. L. Gorecki, professor of languages at Glasgow University, and has one daughter, Anna Marguerite Urban.

HEATWOLE, Cornelius Jacob, educator, was born at Dale Enterprise, Va., Oct. 20, 1868, son of David A. and Catherine (Driver) Heatwole, grandson of Abraham and Margaret (Showalter) Heatwole, great-grandson of David and Magdalene (Weland) Heatwole, and great-great-grandson of Mathias Heatwole, who came from Steeg, Germany, in 1748 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He was graduated at the Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., in 1895, and after studying at the University of Virginia for one year, was appointed southern scholar to Teachers' College of Columbia University. He was graduated at Columbia in 1908 with the degree of B.S., receiving the degree of A.M. in 1914 and devoted a year to post-graduate study, 1916–17. His teaching career began in the rural schools of Rockingham county, Va. in 1890, and his subsequent appointments were: instructor in English, French and history in West Central Academy, Mt. Clinton, Va., 1895–1901; principal of Oak Hill Academy, McGaheysville, Va., 1901–03; superintendent of schools, Morristown, Tenn., 1903–07; dean of the department of education, State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla., 1908–09; professor and head of the department of education, Virginia State Normal School, Harrisonburg, 1909–17; and since the latter year, professor of sociology and the principles of education in the University of Georgia. At the last institution he is also assistant director of the summer school. He was teacher of education during the summer sessions of the University of Virginia in 1908 and 1909; the Peabody College for Teachers in 1915 and 1917, and the University of Pittsburgh in 1921. Since Sept. 1, 1922, he has been editor of the "Virginia Journal of Education" and executive secretary of the Virginia Education Association. Prof. Heatwole is author of "History of the Heatwole Family" (1908); "History of Education in Virginia" (1916); "The Influence of the Scotch-Irish on American Education" (1923), and of articles on "Socializing the Recitation" (Normal Bulletin, 1916); "Some Basic Considerations for Method" (High School Quarterly, 1920); and "National Aspects of Southern Education" (Southern Review, 1920). He is a member of the editorial staff of the "Southern Review." Since 1919 he has been director of the Phelps-Stokes studies at the University of Georgia, and served on the University Race Commission of the South. Prof. Heatwole is a member of the National Education Association, the National Society for the Study of Education, the Virginia Historical Society, and the University and Peabody clubs of Athens. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and his political affiliations are with the Democratic party. He was twice married, (1) June 6, 1895, to Mollie, daughter of George Lineweaver of Dale Enterprise, Va.; (2) Sept. 1, 1909, to Sue, daughter of R. R. Porter of Asheville, N. C. He has one child by the second marriage: Margaret Porter Heatwole.

LEWIS, Charlton Miner, educator, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1866, son of Charlton Thomas and Nancy Dunlap (McKeen) Lewis. He was graduated at Yale in 1886 with the degree of A.B. He was graduated at Columbia Law School in 1889 with the degree of LL.B., and after being admitted to the New York bar, practiced for five years in various offices in New York city. In 1895 he joined the faculty of Yale University as instructor in English, and upon receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1898 from that institution, was made assistant professor of English language and literature. Since 1899 he has occupied the chair of Emily Sanford professor of English. He is author of "The Foreign Sources of Modern English Versification" (1898); "The Beginnings of English Literature" (1900); "Gawayne and the Green Knight" (1903); "The Principles of English Verse" (1906); "The Genesis of Hamlet" (1907), and contributions to periodicals. He is also editor of "The Yale Series of Younger Poets." Politically he is a Republican. Prof. Lewis was married, June 16, 1903, to Grace, daughter of Daniel M. Robbins, of St. Paul, Minn., and has three children: Grace Robbins, Charlton Miner, Jr., and Penelope Lewis.

BLACK, William Murray, soldier and engineer, was born at Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 8, 1855, son of James Black (q.v.) and Eliza (Murray) Black. He completed his junior year at Franklin and Marshall College, and entering the U. S. Military Academy was graduated in 1877. Commissioned second lieutenant, corps of engineers, he served at the Military Academy for a short time as assistant instructor of practical military engineering, after which, from Dec. 21, 1877, to Mar. 1, 1880, he was a student officer at the U. S. Engineer School, Willett's Point, N. Y. Thereafter for fifteen years he was engaged on various army engineering projects. During 1895–97 he was assistant in charge of fortification works in the office of the chief of engineers, Washington, D. C., and as engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, 1897–98, prepared the plans for the abolition of railroad grade crossings in the district and secured their adoption. During the Spanish-American war he was chief engineer of the American forces in Porto Rico and commanded the advance guard of U. S. troops on the first landing at Guanica. He was chief engineer of the department of Havana, Cuba, in 1899–1900, and chief engineer of the division of Cuba in 1900–01, having charge of the cleaning and rehabilitation of streets, parks and public buildings at Havana, a work which contributed largely to the eradication of yellow fever from Cuba. He planned and started the Malecon drive, one of the most beautiful highways at Havana, organized the department of public works of Cuba and prepared the code of laws for its guidance. From 1901 to 1903 he was the commanding officer of the Engineer School of the army, the third battalion of engineers and the post of Washington Barracks, D. C., during which time he introduced the system of industrial training for enlisted men of the engineer corps. In 1903–04 he was observer of the Panama Canal construction work under the orders of the Isthmian Canal Commission; in 1904–05 was in charge of fortifications and river and harbor improvements in Maine; and in 1906–09 was adviser to the department of public works, provisional government of Cuba, among other matters devising and starting construction of a comprehensive system of highways. From February, 1909, to March 1916, he was principally engaged in supervising river and harbor improvements and defensive works along the New England and middle Atlantic Coasts, as chief engineer officer of the Eastern divisions of river and harbor works and in charge of the improvement of river and harbors of the first New York district. In this period he also served as senior member of the board of engineers which was charged with raising the wreck of the U. S. S. "Maine" from Havana harbor and was a member of the army and navy board charged with the determination, if possible, of the cause of the destruction of the "Maine." He was also a senior member of the board of engineers for rivers and harbors and of the New York and Boston Harbor Line boards. In March, 1916, Gen. Black was appointed chief of engineers, U. S. army, with the rank of brigadier general, later major general, a position which he filled with distinction and great ability throughout the period of American participation in the European war. To the service of the army in that critical epoch in American history he brought a ripeness of experience, a breadth of vision and a knowledge of engineering and engineers that proved of incalculable value. Presiding over a branch of the army that expanded from a peace footing of 2,500 to a war strength of 350,000 troops and which wrote a new and inspiring record in the field of military engineering, he handled problems of large magnitude and importance with energy, skill and success. He was responsible for the inception and prosecution of the gigantic program, both at home and in France, which the smoothly-running engineer department carried to complete success. He procured the equipment and materials needed by the engineers, obtained and placed the emergency officers, organized and trained all special engineer troops and performed his whole task in a way that brought no criticism from any source, but only praise and commendation. He, with S. M. Felton, chief of U. S. military railways, his assistant, originated and carried out the plan of forming regiments of men actually engaged in railway service, to construct and operate the American army railways in France, and organized and sent overseas the first such units in the history of the U. S. army. A portion of these troops later developed into the transportation corps, A. E. F., which performed invaluable service in the operations of Gen. Pershing's armies. In addition to his army duties he served as chairman of the advisory committee on inland water transportation, first under the Council of National Defense, and later under the Railroad Administration and as a member of the military section of the National Research Council. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for especially meritorious and conspicuous service in planning and administering the engineer and military railway services during the war." His long and distinguished career in the army, covering a period of forty-six years of continuous service, was terminated Oct. 31, 1919, when he was retired as major general at his own request. He then became a member of the engineering firm of Black, McKenney & Stewart, Washington, D. C. Gen. Black's work, both as a soldier and as an engineer, has been characterized by originality of conception and boldness of execution. The rugged strength of his character, his superior knowledge of his profession, and his unusual powers as an organizer and administrator, were apparent in every position he was called upon to fill. He had at all times the esteem, admiration and loyal support of his subordinates as well as his superior officers. He is the author of "Improvement of Harbors, South Atlantic Coast," prize essay American Society of Civil Engineers (1893); "Public Works of United States" (1893); and collaborated with Prof. E. B. Phelps in "Report on Discharge of Sewerage into New York Harbor" (1910). He is a member of the National Research Council, American Society of Civil Engineers, Society of American Military Engineers (of which he was the first president), the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, the American Legion and of the Washington National Monument Society. He was awarded the degree of D. Sc. by Franklin and Marshall College in 1912, and that of Doctor of Engineering by the Pennsylvania Military College in 1920. He was married in September, 1877, to Daisy Peyton, daughter of Capt. George H. Derby, U.S.A. (q.v.), otherwise known as "John Phoenix," humorist. She died in 1889 and he was married in September, 1891, to Gertrude Totten, daughter of William M. Gamble, commander, U. S. N. His children are: Roger Derby, formerly colonel of engineers, national army, major, corps of engineers, U. S. A., and now head of the Roger Black Construction Co., Inc., of New York; Percy Gamble, captain, F. A. C., U. S. A., and William Murray Black, Jr.

JOHNSON, Hugh Samuel, soldier and manufacturer, was born at Fort Scott, Kans., Aug. 5, 1882, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Meade) Johnson, and grandson of Samuel and Matilda (MacAlan) Johnson. His paternal grandfather came from Ireland in 1813, and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y.; his father, a native of New York was a pioneer oil operator and state senator of Oklahoma. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Wichita, Kans., and Alva, Okla., and was graduated at Oklahoma Northwestern Normal School in 1901. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1903 and at the University of California in 1915 with the degree of B.L., receiving from the latter institution the degree of J.D. in 1916. Following his graduation at West Point he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 1st cavalry and received the subsequent promotions: 1st lieutenant in 1911, captain in 1916, major and judge advocate in 1917, lieutenant colonel and judge advocate, National Army, in January, 1918, and brigadier general from April, 1918, to February, 1919. His military career was varied. During the San Francisco disaster of 1906 he served as quartermaster for refugees in the stricken city, and during 1907–09, he was in the Philippines. He was executive officer of the Yosemite National Park during 1910–12; superintendent of the Sequoia National Park in 1911; judge advocate under General Pershing with the Punitive Expedition to Mexico, 1916, and following his course of law at the University of California, he was made assistant to the law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington. He was appointed with the rank of colonel to the general staff of the army in 1918, and became chief of the purchase and supply bureau of the general staff. In July, 1918, he was appointed assistant chief of the purchase, storage and traffic division of the United States Army. In October, he became commander of the 15th brigade of the 8th division at Camp Fremont, Calif., and subsequently was given command of troops of the 8th division in the United States, commanding at Camp Lee, Va. He was assistant in charge of the draft in 1917–19. He conceived the organization of the purchase, storage and traffic division of the general staff, which was in effect from August, 1918, until the close of the war. He is holder of the Mexican Campaign and World War medals, and was awarded the D.S.M. for his work with the selective draft board. He resigned from the military service in February, 1919, and since then has been vice-president and assistant general manager of the Moline (Ill.) Plow Co. Col. Johnson possesses unusual powers of clear analysis and logical, vigorous organization. He is the author of "Williams of West Point" (1907); "Williams on Service" (1909); "Selective Service Regulations and Questionnaire" (1917); "First Report of the Provost Marshal General" (1917), and of numerous short stories and articles in Harper's, Scribner's, Century, McClure's and Everybody's, appearing since 1904. He is a member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity, Ancient Order United American Workmen, University Club of Chicago, Army and Navy Club of Washington and Arsenal Golf Club of Rock Island, Ill. He was married in New York city, Jan. 5, 1904, to Helen Leslie, daughter of Henry Sayles Kilbourne, U. S. A., and has one son: Kilbourne Johnson.

ZIMMERMAN, Oliver Brunner, mechanical engineer, was born at Galena, Ill., Sept. 2, 1873, son of Charles F. A. Zimmerman, who came to the United States from Germany in 1856, and settled at Milwaukee, Wis. The son was graduated B.S. in mechanical engineering at the University of Wisconsin in 1896, receiving the M.E. degree in 1900. He was an instructor in the college of engineering, University of Wisconsin, during 1900–02, taking a course in physical chemistry in the latter year, and assistant professor of machine design during 1902–05. His vacation periods were spent in obtainng practical experience in the employ of several large manufacturing establishments. In 1905 he became mechanical engineer and assistant superintendent for the R. J. Schwab & Sons Co., Milwaukee, and held similar positions with the Hart-Parr Co., Charles City, Ia., during 1906–09; with M. Rumley & Co., La Porte, Ind., 1909–11, and with E. Burner & Co., South Bend, Ind., March–October, 1911. Since October, 1911, he has been advisory engineer to the International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill. His rise in the engineering world has been steady, conspicuous and fruitful of contributions to scientific knowledge. After spending a year at the Chicago plant of the harvester company conducting research work in improving engines, carburetors, cooling systems, fuels, etc., he was made advisory engineer on sales and manufacture to the European organization of the International Harvester Co. With headquarters at Brussels, he spent two and a half years in constant travel through Europe, northern Africa and western Asia, reorganizing selling methods, and building up an aggressive selling and service organization. The company's business was rapidly increasing when the outbreak of the European war checked all commercial activities and he returned to the United States in March, 1915. Joining the engineer officers' reserve corps, U. S. A., he was commissioned captain of engineers Feb. 23, 1917, and ordered to active duty at the general engineer depot in Washington, May 15, 1917. From May, 1917, to August 1, 1918, he was in charge of the mechanical civil equipment division general engineer depot, and was responsible for the selection, purchase and design of equipment for the building of highways, railroads, bridges, and other engineering projects in France. Under his supervision numerous implements and mechanical devices designed to serve the uses of peace were converted and adapted to purposes of war. He directed the making of portable machine shops, derricks and pile drivers, all mounted on motor cars. His division developed, within seventeen hours, a formula for the manufacture of a photographic chemical formerly imported from Germany and a clever smoke and light combination which, when attached to an air bomb, would enable the aviator to determine whether his bomb had found its object. His duties required administrative skill of a high order, for upon him fell the responsibility for sending forward in a steady stream the machine shops, road construction equipment, water supply and forestry supplies, steam shovels, concrete mixers, engines, boilers and pumps needed by the American troops in France. In recognition of this service he was promoted to major in October, 1917, and was made chief of the research and development division of the general engineer depot Aug. 1, 1918. The division was transferred Nov. 1 to the purchase, storage and traffic division of the general staff. As chief of the division of research and development, Maj. Zimmerman had charge of numerous activities bearing on sound ranging, optical instruments, physical and chemical development, and other research work. It was in this capacity that the division produced for use behind the fighting lines in France at night a very powerful acetylene flare which enabled construction gangs to proceed with their work at night almost as readily as if it were day. He was as-

sociated during the war with Capt. E. C. Weisgerber in the development of "liberty fuel," a substitute for gasoline, and is a director in the Liberty Fuel Co., a $10,000,000 corporation formed after the war at Indianapolis, Ind., to market it. The product is a liquid fuel which can be used in all internal combustion engines and which is produced by putting liquid hydrocarbons through certain chemical processes in place of the present day methods of using heat and pressure to break down the molecular structure. Experimental research shows that liberty fuel has greater power per gallon, faster burning and higher thermal efficiency and can be produced more cheaply than either straight run or cracked fuels, owing to the fact that more petroleum fractions hitherto unavailable as gasoline base materials, are used in its manufacture. Maj. Zimmerman was a member of the staff of the bureau of standards, and liaison officer between the bureau and the general engineer depot, between June 14, 1918, and April 16, 1919, and from September, 1918, to May, 1919, was a member of the national screw thread commission, a body created by congress to standardize the design and manufacture of screw threads as far as possible. He was discharged from the army in April, 1919, and returned to his work with the International Harvester Co. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, American Chemical Society, Society of Automotive Engineers, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Wisconsin Academy of Science, Art and Letters, Indiana Engineering Society, National Geographic Society, American Legion and American Officers of the Great War. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner. He is the author of "Internal Combustion Engines and Tractors" (1917), besides numerous papers on scientific subjects. The degree of D.Sc. was conferred upon him by Pennsylvania Military College in 1919. He was married Aug. 23, 1899, to Grace, daughter of Ensign Bushnell of Milwaukee, Wis., and has four children: June, Hope, Gordon and Wendell Zimmerman.

GIBBONS, Herbert Adams, historian, was born in Annapolis, Md., Apr. 9, 1880, son of Hughes Oliphant and Cora Ida (Johns) Gibbons. From John Gibbons, his first American ancestor, who came from Warminster, England, with William Penn in 1682 and settled in Philadelphia the line of the family's descent is traced through the founder's son James (1), his son James (2), his son James (3), his son Joshua and his son Joshua Vernon Gibbons, who was the grandfather of Herbert Adams Gibbons. His father was pastor of the old Pine Street Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. After a preparatory schooling the son (1900) took up newspaper work with the New York "World," was graduated A.B. at the University of Pennsylvania two years later, studied at Oxford and the University of Paris, and in 1907 received his master's degree at Princeton. The following year, upon his graduation at the Princeton Theological Seminary with the degree of B.D., he was ordained for the Presbyterian ministry, but resumed journalism as European correspondent for the New York "Herald." He reported the first news of the Adana massacres and the Barcelona revolution (1909) for that journal. He was professor of history and political economy at Robert College, Constantinople (1910–13), meantime reporting the Turco-Italian war in Tripoli (1911) and the two Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Princeton in 1914. From the beginning of the war in Europe that year he was an active correspondent on the western fighting front, and in Egypt and the Sudan. He described the Verdun campaign of 1916, and, as American lecturer in France for the ministry of foreign affairs, lectured in French throughout that country in 1917–18, combating the defeatist campaign launched in the French rear by German agents. In addition to representing the New York "Herald" in Europe till after the war's close, he was correspondent for the "Century" and "Harper's," contributing a number of war articles to these magazines. In 1919 he served as Spencer Trask lecturer at Princeton and the same year became honorary associate professor at the army war college, Washington, D. C. He continued as a staff correspondent of the "Century" until 1922 and represented "Harper's" at the conference on disarmament in Washington the previous year. Since the war he has devoted himself wholly to the study of international relations and to writing on world politics. He is the author of "The New Map of Europe" (1914); "Paris Reborn" (1915); "Foundation of the Ottoman Empire" (1915); "The Blackest Page of Modern History" (1916); "Little Children of the Luxembourg" (1916); "The New Map of Africa" (1916); "Reconstruction of Poland and the Near East" (1917); "Songs of the Trenches" (1918); "Question of Alsace-Lorraine" (1918); "The New Map of Asia" (1919); "France and Ourselves" (1920); "Riviera Towns," with Lester G. Hornby (1920); "Venizelos" (1920, revised and enlarged, 1923); "Basis of Anglo-Saxon Solidarity" (1921); "Lithuanian Recognition," with W. G. McAdoo (1921); "Introduction to World Politics" (1922); "Europe Since 1918" (1923); "Ports of France" (1923); "Selected Bibliography of the World War" (1924); "America's Place in the World" (1924); and many pamphlets on international questions. He is a fellow of the Royal Historical Society (London), Ecole Palatine (Avignon), and the Société de Géographie (Marseilles); and a member of the American Historical Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Art Association of Paris; Delta Tau Delta and Masonic fraternities; Players', City, Dutch Treat, and Ends of the Earth clubs of New York; Volney, American and Autour du Monde clubs of Paris; Franklin Inn of Philadelphia; Clio Hall and Nassau clubs of Princeton; Racquet Club of Washington; and the Scituate (Mass.) Country Club. He was a member of the faculty of the Chautauqua (N. Y.) summer school in 1915–16 and 1920, and in the latter year he received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He is a knight of the Legion of Honor (France) and a gold medalist of the Société de Géographie of Paris for services in Alsace-Lorraine during the European war. Mr. Gibbons was married June 3, 1908, to Helen Davenport, daughter of Clement McCune Brown of Germantown, Pa. Mrs. Gibbons is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College and the author of several books. In the European war she founded the French relief organization, Sauvons les Bébés, and served as a Y.M.C.A. lecturer with the American expeditionary forces, afterwards representing the "Century" magazine at the Paris peace conference. They have four children: Christine Este, Lloyd Irving, Mimi, and Hope Delarue Gibbons.

DUNLAP, Frederick, forester, was born near Chillicothe, Ross co., O., June 17, 1881, son of Philip Marion and Mary Eliza (Lutz) Dunlap.

His earliest paternal ancestor, Alexander Dunlap, came from the north of Ireland and settled on Calfpasture Creek in Augusta county, Va., in the 17th century. He spent three years in Ohio State University, and was graduated a forest engineer at Cornell University in 1904. In that year he began his professional career with Bernhard E. Fernow in timber cruising (estimator) on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. During 1904–13 he was in the U. S. forest service in field work and at Washington, D. C., successively as forest assistant, forest examiner and physicist in the forest products laboratory. In 1907 he was stationed at Yale University, and during 1907–09 at Washington, D. C., where he was also a student at George Washington University. He then spent four years in the forest products laboratory at Madison, Wis., as a student and lecturer on forestry. From 1913 to 1921 he was head of the forestry department at the University of Missouri. Mr. Dunlap originated the coöperative forest protection policy for Missouri in the Ozark region, and in 1913 represented the university at the national conservation congress. During the European war in 1917–18 he was secretary of the Missouri wood fuel committee of the U. S. fuel administration and listing officer of the 20th regiment of engineers (forest). He was in charge of the government's black walnut survey and purchase west of the Mississippi river in 1918. From 1921 to 1925 he was a consulting forester, with his headquarters at Columbia, Mo., engaged in the general practice of forestry, particularly in the Ozarks and other hardwood regions, being especially interested in community development through forestry. During 1902–06 he was on the editorial staff of the "Forest Quarterly." He is the author of "Kiln Drying Hardwood Lumber" (U. S. forest service, 1906); "Specific Heat of Wood" (U. S. forest service, 1914), the result of his own research in measuring, for the first time, the specific heat of wood; "Growth of Oak in the Ozarks" (University of Missouri, 1921). Mr. Dunlap is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Royal Society of Arts, and a member of the Society of American Foresters, the Central States Forestry League, the Botanical Society of America, the American Association of University Professors, and the Sigma Xi fraternity. He served as scoutmaster for the Boy Scouts of America, Madison, Wis., 1911–13, and was a charter member and three times president of the scout council, Columbia, Mo. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married Oct. 20, 1906, to Florence, daughter of Marshall Tyson Hallowell of Chicago, Ill., and has three children: Lawrence Hallowell, Marion and Richard Morris Dunlap.

HINSDALE, Guy, physician and surgeon, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1858, son of Theodore and Grace Webster (Haddock) Hinsdale, and a descendant of Robert Hinsdale, who came from Essex county, England, in 1632, and settling at Dedham and Deerfield, Mass., was a selectman of Dedham; member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. of Boston, and with three of his sons was slain by Indians in the Deerfield massacre, 1675. The town of Hinsdale, Mass., was named for Rev. Theodore Hinsdale, who was the great-grandfather of Guy Hinsdale. He received his preparatory education at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and was graduated A.B. at Amherst College in 1878, receiving his M.A. degree from that institution three years later. He studied medicine at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, was graduated M.D. in 1881 and for two years was resident physician in the Episcopal and other hospitals of Philadelphia. He practiced his profession in that city until 1904, when he removed to Hot Springs, Va. He was assistant physician to the Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases in Philadelphia, where for twenty years he came into intimate association with Drs. S. Weir Mitchell and William Osler. He was assistant physician to the Presbyterian Hospital for fifteen years; curator of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia during 1884–1901, and a founder and chairman of the medical board of the Free Hospital for Poor Consumptives, White Haven, Pa. From 1904 to 1917 he was associate professor and lecturer on medical climatology at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. In 1929 he was appointed medical director of the health resort at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis (president, 1893-94); the American Climatological Association (secretary, 1895–1918 and president, 1919); and the Medical Club of Philadelphia; fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, the American Neurological Association and American Medical Association, and is the American representative of the International Society of Hydrology. He is the author of "Hydrotherapy" (1910); was awarded the Alvarenga prize of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia (1895), for an essay on "Syringomyelia"; Boylston prize of Harvard University for an essay on "Acromegaly" in 1898; Hodgkins prize of the Smithsonian Institution 1913, for an essay on "Tuberculosis in Relation to the Atmospheric Air," all of which were open to universal competition, nearly one hundred essays having been received by the Smithsonian Institution. For more than thirty years he has been a contributor to medical journals on subjects connected with neurology and tuberculosis; has contributed Vol. IV to the "System of Physiologic Therapeutics"; published "Mineral Springs; their Analysis, Classification, Therapeutic Uses Radioactivity, and Newer Methods of Application, with Special References to American Springs" (1913), and "The Treatment of 'Surgical' Tuberculosis at the Sanatoria on the French Coast and in the Swiss Alps by Heliotherapy" (1914) and the section on "Hydrotherapy" in "The Oxford Medicine" (1919). Dr. Hinsdale was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 11, 1890, to Mary Porteous, daughter of Archibald M. Graham of Philadelphia, and they have one child: Jean Graham Hinsdale, who served in France with the Y. M. C. A.

FOWLER, Harold North, classicist and archaeologist, was born, Feb. 25, 1859, at Westfield, Mass., son of Samuel and Sara Maria (Jones) Fowler. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1880, and took post-graduate courses at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens during 1882–83, and the universities of Bonn and Berlin during 1883–85, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Bonn in the latter year. He was instructor in the classics at Harvard University during 1885–88; professor of Latin at Phillips Exeter Academy, 1888–92, and professor of Greek at the University of Texas, 1892–93. He held the chair of Greek in the college for women, Western Reserve University, 1893–1929, and is now consultant in classical literature in the library of congress. The years 1903–04 and 1924–25 were spent abroad as annual professor at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. Prof. Fowler has devoted much time to writing, translating and editing works on classical philology and archaeology. He is the author of "History of Ancient Greek Literature" (1902, revised 1923); "History of Roman Literature" (1903, revised 1923); and "History of Sculpture" (1916); and the joint author of "Tuell and Fowler's First Book in Latin" (1893); "Beginners' Book in Latin" (1900); "Fowler's and Wheeler's Handbook of Greek Archaeology" (1909), and "The Picture Book of Sculpture" (with Mrs. Fowler, 1929). He edited "Thucydides, Book V" (1888); "Plautus Menaechmi" (1889); "Quintus Curtius, Books III, IV" (1890); and "Allen and Greenough's Ovid" (1891). He has also translated the writings of Plato for the Loeb Classical Library, Vols. I, II, III, VI (1914, 1921, 1925, 1926); contributed numerous articles to classical journals and served as editor-in-chief of the "American Journal of Archaeology" during 1906–16. He is editor in charge of the publication of the excavations begun in 1896 at Corinth by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. He is a member of the American Philological Association (president, 1913), the Archaeological Institute of America (vice-president), Classical Association of the Middle West and South, Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, the American Classical League, the College Art Association, the American Federation of Arts, Phi Beta Kappa, and the English-Speaking Union, and corresponding member of the German Archaeological Institute. He belongs to the Oakley Country Club. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 23, 1890, to Helen, daughter of Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, N. H., who died Aug. 18, 1909; and (2) June 20, 1925, to Mary Zay, daughter of Frank P. Blackford, of Findlay, O.

TILDEN, William Tatem, tennis player, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 10, 1893, son of William Tatem and Selina (Hey) Tilden, of English ancestry. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania with the A.B. degree in 1915. A lover of lawn tennis from boyhood, he won his first tournament when eight years of age. His skill increased with his physical development and he progressed through a rapid succession of victories until he became the world's champion tennis player in 1920, holding that title for six successive years until he lost it to René Lacoste, of France, in 1926. He regained it in 1929, however. He was the first American to win the English championship at Wimbledon in 1920, winning it a second time in 1930. After capturing in 1922 the national tournament at Forest Hills, N. Y. for the third time in succession he was awarded the championship bowl by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. He won the bowl a second time in 1925. He has been a member of the American Davis cup team since 1920 and has won numerous contests, both singles and doubles, outside the national and international championship tournaments in the United States and abroad. His activities, aside from lawn tennis, have included newspaper work in Philadelphia, writing for syndicates and magazines, serving as physician's assistant with the U. S. army medical corps in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1918, and engagements as an actor both in motion pictures and on the stage. He made his debut as a professional actor in "The Kid Himself," Dec. 31, 1925. He is the author of: "The Kid, a Tennis Lesson" (1921); "The Art of Lawn Tennis," "The Expert," "Mixed Doubles," "Singles and Doubles," and "Better Tennis for the Club Player" (1923); "The Common Sense of Tennis," "The Pinch Quitter" and "The Phantom Drive" (1924); "Match Play" and "The Spin of the Ball" (1925); a novel "Glory's Net" (1928) and "Me, The Handicap," an autobiography (1929). Mr. Tilden is a member of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, the Pennsylvania Athletic Association, the Germantown Cricket Club, the West Side Tennis Club, and the All-England Tennis Club, and is an honorary member of many other clubs. He attends the Episcopal church.

JESSUP, Henry Wynans, lawyer, was born in Beirut, Syria, Jan. 20, 1864, son of Henry Harris and Caroline (Bush) Jessup, and a descendant of John Jessup who came from England to Connecticut about 1637, was one of the first settlers at Stamford in 1640, and at Southampton, Long Island, in 1648. The line of descent is through his son John, Henry, Thomas, and his wife Mehitabel Foster; Zebulon, and his wife Zerviah Rhodes Hunting; and William, and his wife Amanda Harris who were the grandparents of Henry W. Jessup. His father, an educator, translator and moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, served for fifty-three years as a Presbyterian missionary in Syria. The son was graduated at the Albany (N. Y.) Military Academy in 1882, at Princeton University with the A.B. degree in 1886 and A.M. in 1889, and at

New York University Law School as LL.B. in 1888 and LL.M. in 1892. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1888. He was professor of law at the New York University Law School during 1891–93, lecturing on torts and practice, after which he became partner with Noah Davis in the firm of Davis & Jessup. He was later associated with David Bennett King in the firm of King & Jessup but now practices alone. He is an authority on ecclesiastical law. He was identified with the litigation arising from the union of the Cumberland and Presbyterian assemblies, and the Westminster Church litigation in New York city. Aside from his legal interests he finds his chief recreations in golf and billiards. The honorary degree of J.D. was conferred upon him by New York University in 1917 and that of LL.D. by Hamilton College in 1928. He is the author of "Law and Practice in Surrogates' Courts" (1899; 9th edition, 1930); "Centennial History of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City" (1908); "Faith and Everyday Life" (1917); "Songs for Uncle Sam's Soldiers" (1917); "Professional Ideals of the Lawyer'' (1925); "Bill of Rights, Its Destruction" (1927), which furnished the basis for the contention that the eighteenth amendment was invalid ab ovo in that it was not submitted by congress for ratification under the alternative method in article five of the constitution as affected by the tenth amendment requiring that any derogation of rights reserved to the people should not become effective unless ratified by conventions of the people; "Law for Wives and Daughters" (1927); "Abimelech Pott—The Don Quixote of the Bar," "The van Beck Will," and "Hearsay—the Story of a Lie" (1928), three legal novels; and many papers and addresses on questions of ethics and judicial reform. Mr. Jessup is a fellow of the American Society of Fine Arts, the American Geographical Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art; member of the American and New York state bar associations, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Academy of Political Science of New York, Law Institute of New York city, English-Speaking Union, Sons of the American Revolution, Century Association, and the Clergy, Garden City (L. I.) Golf and Nassau clubs. He was a founder in 1893 of the Phi Delta Phi Association, a bar association of young law graduates and members of the fraternity of that name, and served as its president during 1893–96. Politically he is a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian. He was a delegate to the council on the organic union of the Presbyterian evangelical churches, and was chief draftsman of the "Plan of Organic Union" adopted by that body. He was instrumental in organizing, and served as chairman of the First Permanent Judicial Commission of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America. He was married, Oct. 15, 1889, to Mary Hay, daughter of James M. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, Pa., and has five sons: Henry Herbert, Theodore Carrington, John Butler, Philip Caryl, and Richard Stotesbury Jessup.

McQUEEN, Elizabeth Lippincott, author, was born at Pennington, N. J., Sept. 26, 1878, the daughter of Benjamin Crispin and Deborah H. (Diverty) Lippincott, and a descendant of Richard Lippincott, who came from Devonshire, England, in 1639, was excommunicated from the church in Boston for nonconformity in 1651, returned with his family to England, and came back as a member of the Society of Friends, living first in Rhode Island, and after 1669 in Shrewsbury, Monmouth co., N. J., where he became one of the largest proprietors among the patentees of the new colony. Her father was a graduate of Dickinson College, and, leaving the Quaker faith became a Methodist minister, serving first in the Pacific northwest and, later, in New Jersey. He was the first superintendent of public instruction for the state of Washington; principal of the Puget Sound Institute, and president of the New Jersey State Sunday School Association. The daughter was graduated at Pennington Seminary in 1898, and was married Mar. 14, 1900, to Ulysses Grant McQueen of New York city. Being in Palestine during the military administration of Field Marshal Allenby, 1918–19, Mrs. McQueen directed the relief work in that city, a service for which she received commendation from the commanding officer and a Damascus silver jewel casket from the Arab mayor. In 1919 she founded the Jerusalem "News," the first daily newspaper in English in that city, the first number of which appeared on December 9, under the editorship of W. D. McCrackan (q.v.). The purpose of this publication was the promotion of good will and amity among the several religions, Hebrews, Christians and Moslems. Mrs. McQueen contributed to its pages and financed it with the help of American and British friends. In 1922–23 she made a world tour in behalf of Anglo-American friendship, bearing credentials from Field Marshal Allenby and visiting the Holy Land, China, Japan, India and Egypt. She founded in Boston, Mass., Nov. 6, 1918, the Anglo-American Society of America, for the purpose of strengthening the bonds of friendship between the two peoples. She was honorable secretary of the Jerusalem joint relief committee in 1919–20, and is a member of the Anglo-Ameri-

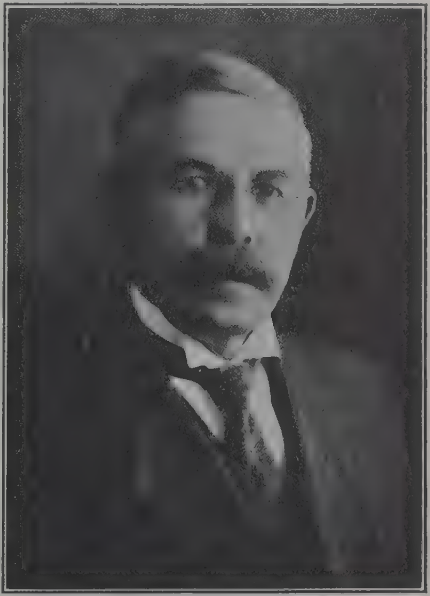
can Society of Britain, the English Speaking Union, the Palestine Oriental Society, the Daughters of the American Revolution; the Authors' League of America; the Audubon Society (life), and the New Hampshire Grange. She is the author of "Three Brothers Who Plotted to Own the World" (1918) and "Flashes of Light" (1919), and a contributor of articles and poems to magazines and newspapers. She has recently become interested in aviation, founding the Women's International Association of Aeronautics at Los Angeles, Calif., in 1929, of which she is vice-president. In religion she is a member of the Christian Science church.

READ, Albert Cushing, naval officer and aviator, was born at Lyme, N. H., Mar. 29, 1887, son of Joseph Brown and Mary Elizabeth (Barker) Read and a descendant of William Reade, who emigrated from Long Sutton, Somersetshire, England, to Weymouth, Mass., prior to 1653. His father was a Baptist minister and served in the federal army during the civil war. Albert Cushing Read was graduated at the U. S. naval academy, with honors in 1906 (as of the class of 1907), with the rank of passed-midshipman. He was commissioned ensign in 1908, lieutenant, junior grade in 1911, and lieutenant in 1913. He served two years at the naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I., and in 1915 was detailed to naval aviation and sent to the aeronautic station at Pensacola for instruction in aviation. In 1917 he was commissioned lieutenant commander, and after the United States entered the European war, he was made commanding officer of the naval air station at Bayshore, L. I., where he was in charge of important tactical maneuvers and made many flights offshore during the period when German submarines were in American waters. Subsequently he commanded the naval air station at Miami, Fla., and then served in the aviation section of the navy department, Washington, D. C. In March, 1919, he was chosen as one of the officers to command three naval seaplanes in what proved to be the first successful flight across the Atlantic ocean, his associates being Comr. John H. Towers, the flight commander, and Lt. Patrick Bellinger. Towers commanded the seaplane NC-3, Read the NC-4, and Bellinger the NC-1. After completing preparations for the flight at Far Rockaway, N. Y., the planes proceeded to Trepassey Bay, N. S., the starting point for the first stage of the journey, and in the evening of May 16, 1919, they left for the Azores, the end of the first leg, on their historic trans-Atlantic flight. Through the night Read and his crew winged their solitary way, with the moon shining brightly, catching an occasional glimpse of an American destroyer, a line of which had been stationed at regular intervals along the route to guide the planes by searchlights and star shells and be ready to pick them up if they fell into the sea. The NC-4 kept in constant touch with home shore stations and the destroyers by radio. Early in the morning of May 17 the NC-4 ran into a heavy fog which recurred at intervals on the remainder of the way, making flying both difficult and dangerous, but its commander held to his task and finally was rewarded with the sight of land. At 9:25 a.m. the plane landed at Horta, in the Azores, after having sailed 1,200 nautical miles in fifteen hours and eighteen minutes. The NC-1 and NC-3 both landed in thick weather with hope of locating themselves, but were unable to take the air again on account of the rough sea. The crew of the NC-1 was rescued by a merchant vessel before the plane sank, while the NC-3 arrived at Port Delgada after drifting for two days through a gale. The plane was damaged beyond repair. Leaving the Azores on May 27, the NC-4 flew to Lisbon, Portugal, in nine hours and forty-three minutes, thus being the first air navigator to cross the Atlantic. Three days later he flew to Ferrol, Spain, and on May 31, he arrived at Plymouth, England, his final objective. He subsequently flew the NC-4 on an 8,000 mile trip in the interest of naval recruiting, starting from Portland, Me., following the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to Pensacola, thence up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, O., Hannibal, Mo., Galveston, Tex., and back to Rockaway, N. Y. Then followed a tour of duty at Pensacola, training crews to fly the NC type of seaplane. In December 1920 having been commissioned a commander, he was ordered to the Atlantic fleet air force, part of the time commanding the destroyer "Harding," which was acting as a seaplane tender, and the remainder of the time as aide to the commander of the air force. In July 1922 he entered upon the course of instruction at the naval war college, and remained a second year on the war college staff. In June 1924 he was ordered to the Asiatic station in command of the naval air force there, returning to this country in January 1926. During the following eight months he was with the aircraft squadrons on the Pacific coast. From October 1926 to May 1929 he commanded the naval air station, Hampton Roads, Va., and then assumed duty in May 1929 as the executive officer of the airplane carrier, "Saratoga." He is co-author of "Triumph of the NC's" (1920). Comdr. Read holds membership in the Naval History Society, the Read (family) Society, the Army and

Navy, and Chevy Chase clubs (Washington, D. C.), the New York Yacht and the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht clubs (New York) and the Enfield (N. H.) Club. Comr. Read was awarded the decoration of Commander of the Tower and Sword by Portugal; the British Royal Air Force Cross by Great Britain and the distinguished service medal by the United States. He was married Jan. 30, 1918, to Bess Anderson, daughter of William M. Burdine of Miami, Fla., and they have two children: Albert Cushing, Jr., and Bess Burdine Read.

SLATON, John Marshall, lawyer and forty-third governor of Georgia, was born in Meriwether co., Ga., Dec. 26, 1866, son of William F. and Nancy (Martin) Slaton. His father, a distinguished educator, served through the civil war as major in the 37th regiment, Ala. infantry. He received his preliminary education in the rural schools of Meriwether county, and at sixteen entered the University of Georgia at Athens; worked his way through that institution, and was graduated with the first honors of his class in 1886. He then entered the practice of law in Atlanta. In 1896 he was elected to the Georgia legislature, serving continually therein until he was elected governor in 1912. He was twice speaker of the house and twice president of the senate, being successively elected to these positions by unanimous vote, and during a brief period was acting governor. He was nominated for governor in August, 1912, the primary, under the Georgia system, being practically the election. He won over two opponents by a majority of more than 40,000, carrying all but ten counties out of a total of 146. He was inaugurated in June, 1913, for a term of two years. His legislative career was notable because of his splendid knowledge of parliamentary law and his firm stand on all matters involving the credit and prosperity of the state. He was an advocate of all sound measures tending to the advancement of education. Of the many important measures, always in the line of progress, fathered by him during his legislative career, perhaps the most notable was his dramatic stand in casting the deciding vote—as president of the senate—in favor of the federal income-tax amendment. Leaving the presiding officer's chair he made a ringing speech in favor of the measure, and sent it along to the governor for approval by casting the one additional vote necessary to stamp Georgia's ratification upon it. A tremendous effort had been made to bring about Georgia's rejection of the amendment, but he viewed the matter as one of simple right and justice, and voted for it. After his effort no further move was made to block the amendment. Wherever he voted it was on the side of the people, and never during his eight years as presiding officer of the two houses of the state assembly was he reversed once in a ruling. He was speaker during the stormy session of 1906, when the present state-wide prohibition law was enacted, and when matters reached a climax he was petitioned by both sides not to leave his chair until a finish could be effected. Accordingly from 9 a.m. until 10:30 p.m. he retained his chair, and was forced to make a ruling every few minutes. There are many other things to his credit in Georgia legislative annals. He advocated and supported, for ten years before it finally was passed, a law to abolish free passes, franks and so forth, in Georgia. He advocated the building of a general station on the state's terminal property in Atlanta. He introduced and passed the present law restricting and regulating the matter of insanity pleas in criminal proceedings. Five years before the old convict-lease system was abolished in Georgia, he urged that the convicts be taken out of the hands of lessees and placed on the public roads. The change eventually was made. No step ever taken by Georgia was more truly progressive than this, and he was a pioneer in the work of bringing it about. While exercising the executive functions of governor for seventy-five days pending the election of a governor to fill the vacancy caused by Hoke Smith's election to the federal senate, it was characteristic of him, and indicative of his sense of proportion and his modesty, that he styled himself "acting governor" during that time, although previous occupants of the same delicate position had chosen to call themselves "governors." As governor his administration was characterized by the adoption of measures on his urging for strengthening and safe-guarding the finances of the state, the most notable of which is a tax assessment law to take the place of the voluntary system of tax-paying formerly in vogue. He was a member of the Capital City and of the Piedmont Driving clubs, Atlanta. He was married in Atlanta, Ga., July 12, 1898, to Sallie Fannie, daughter of William D. Grant of Atlanta, and a descendant of James Jackson, governor of Georgia, and U. S. senator from Georgia.

SMITH, Edward Wier, physician and surgeon, was born at Meriden, Conn., Oct. 17, 1854, son of David and Fidelia (Parker) Smith. He was graduated at Yale College in 1878 and studied medicine at Yale medical school and at McGill University, Montreal, Can., being graduated at the latter in 1882 with the degree of M.D. Since that year he has practiced his profession at Meri-



den, studying during 1892 at the New York Post-Graduate Medical College. During the European war he was a member of the medical council of defense for Connecticut, and chairman of the advisory draft board of Meriden, Conn. Dr. Smith has served as a member of the medical and surgical staff of the Meriden Hospital since its organization, 1892, and has been surgeon-in-chief since 1919. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Connecticut state, New Haven county and Meriden medical societies; and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Masonic fraternity. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married Oct. 14, 1885, to Helen B., daughter of Oliver Rice of Meriden, Conn., and they have two children: Marion Rice, wife of Henry Addison Bidwell, and David Parker Smith, a physician and surgeon, who served overseas eighteen months during the European war, as medical officer with the 26th division. He is also a fellow of American College of Surgeons.

LIGGETT, Hunter, soldier, was born at Reading, Pa., Mar. 21, 1857, son of James and Margaret (Hunter) Liggett, and descendant of James Liggett, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, to America in 1792. He was graduated at West Point in 1879 and assigned as second lieutenant to the 5th infantry, serving with that command at various army posts in Montana, the Dakotas, Texas, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana. During the war with Spain he was in command of Ft. St. Philip, Louisiana, joined his regiment in Cuba in May, 1899, but having contracted pernicious malaria was invalided home. In December, 1899, he went to the Philippines where he served two years and a half as major of the 31st volunteer infantry. In 1902 he was promoted to major of infantry and assigned to 21st U. S. infantry at Ft. Snelling, Dakota, for one year. Then followed four years of service as adjutant general of the department of the lakes, and two years with the 13th infantry at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., after which he was promoted to lieutenant colonel of infantry and assigned to the 21st U. S. infantry, Ft. Douglas, Utah, but never joined. In 1909 he went to Washington as student officer at the army war college, and after being graduated as a student, he remained for three years as a director, and was its president during 1913–14. He was promoted to colonel in 1910, served on the general staff in 1910–12 and was promoted to brigadier general in 1913. While president of the army war college he instituted new courses of study and revised and amplified those already in existence. He taught officers the fundamental principles of strategy not only by lectures but by riding with them over the battlefields of northern Virginia and explaining to them the operations of McClellan, Burnside, Meade, Hooker, Grant, Lee and Jackson. In July, 1913, he superintended the reunion of 50,000 civil war veterans at Gettysburg, Pa., representing the secretary of war, and as a token of appreciation of his services the state of Pennsylvania conferred upon him a silver medal. When the trouble between the United States and Mexico became acute in the spring of 1914, Gen. Liggett at his own request was sent to Texas as commander of the fourth brigade, proceeded to work out in practice the theories he had advanced in the lecture room, and gained for his command distinction in drill and maneuvers. In 1915 he went to Ft. William McKinley, in the Philippines, to command the provisional infantry brigade stationed there, and from April, 1916, to April, 1917, he was in command of the department of the Philippines. During this period he was promoted major general, and when the United States entered the European war he took command of the western department. In the following August he was placed in charge of the 41st division at Camp Fremont, Calif., and commanded that unit in France. On Jan. 20, 1918, the first American army corps was ordered formed by Gen. Pershing and Gen. Liggett was placed in command and organized the corps. When the Germans began their last great offensive towards Paris on Mar. 21, 1918, the 1st and 2nd divisions of the first corps were quickly transferred from their quiet sector at St. Mihiel, thrown squarely across the path of the enemy, and successfully participated in the battles of Cantigny and Belleau Wood under French army command. The 1st corps also participated under French 6th army command in the defensive and offensive operations of the second Marne campaign, July 14–Aug. 7, 1918. At this time Gen. Pershing planned an independent American attack upon the German lines, to eliminate the St. Mihiel salient which had existed since the first year of the war, and covered the most sensitive portion of the enemy's position on the western front, including the Mezieres-Sedan-Metz railroad and the Briey iron basin. Its continuance threatened the entire region between Nancy and Verdun and its reduction was essential to forcing a German retreat. The offensive was launched at dawn on the morning of Sept. 12, 1918, by the 1st army, A.E.F., under personal command of Gen. Pershing. The 1st army corps, consisting of the 2nd, 5th, 82nd and 90th divisions, under Gen. Liggett, and the fourth corps under Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, attacked the southern side of the salient while the 5th corps, under Maj. Gen. George H. Cameron, attacked the western side. The attack was a complete success and within twenty-four hours the salient of St. Mihiel was cut off. Plans had been mapped out for the concentration of American troops for an offensive in the Argonne-Meuse area, one of the most difficult sectors on the entire front, and the pivot on which turned the German line as far as the North sea. It stretched from the Argonne forest on the west to beyond the river Meuse on the east; and to the natural difficulties of the region was added the defensive system which the Germans had been perfecting throughout four years. Against this line Gen. Pershing ordered the first American army, at 5:30 o'clock, on the morning of Sept. 26, 1918. The 1st army corps, then consisting of the 28th, 35th and 77th divisions, was at the extreme left of the American front, facing the Argonne forest held by seasoned German troops. Twelve days later the Argonne, cleared by the 1st army corps, was in American hands. As the operation developed it became necessary to create a second American field army, and Gen. Pershing relinquished command of the first army, on Oct. 16, placing Gen. Liggett, who had been given the temporary rank of lieutenant general, in full command of the latter army, which consisted of more than 1,000,000 soldiers on a front of 120 kilometers. By the end of October all objectives had been taken, and the vital Mezieres-Sedan-Metz railroad lay within range of the American heavy guns. On the morning of Nov. 1 Gen. Liggett launched his last great attack and by Nov. 5 his men had reached the Meuse, near Sedan, and occupied the hills north of Verdun which the Germans had held since the beginning of the war. During the next four days the 1st army crossed the Meuse and continued in the general direction of Montmedy and the French fortress of Longwy, between the Meuse and the Moselle rivers, and was advancing rapidly when the armistice was signed. In the period from Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, the first army suffered a loss of 117,000 in killed and wounded, captured 26,000 prisoners, 847 cannon, 3,000 machine guns and large quantities of material and inflicted losses of over 100,000 men on the enemy. It had overcome forty-seven divisions of the enemy, broken through the Hindenburg line, cut the enemy's main line of communications running east and west, and reclaimed thousands of square miles of French territory. After the armistice Gen. Liggett remained in command of the 1st army until its dissolution. In the spring of 1919 he was placed in charge of the army of occupation in Germany, where he remained until the 3rd army was broken up and he was ordered back to the United States to resume his old post as commander of the western department. Here he served until Mar. 21, 1921, when he was retired for age, with the same rank which he held before the war. Gen. Liggett is known as a military organizer of rare ability, an authority on strategy, a rare tactician, and a brilliant field commander. He is quiet and deliberate in manner, considerate of the welfare of his men, and at the same time a strong disciplinarian. He received the distinguished service medal with the following citation: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as commander of the 1st army of the American expeditionary forces. He commanded the 1st corps and perfected its organization under difficult conditions of early service in France, engaged in active operations in reduction of the Marne salient and of the St. Mihiel salient, and participated in the actions of the forest of Argonne. He was in command of the 1st army when the German resistance was shattered west of the Meuse." He also received the following foreign decorations: Commander of the Legion of Honor (France); Order of Leopold (Belgium); Order of St. Lazarus (Italy); Order of the Sun (Peru), and the war medal of Panama. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of California in 1922. He was married June 30, 1881, to Harriet R., daughter of Edward Lane of San Antonio, Tex.

DOHENY, Edward Laurence, oil producer, was born at Fond du Lac, Wis., Aug. 10, 1856, son of Patrick and Eleanor Elizabeth (Quigley) Doheny. His father was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and his mother of Newfoundland. What schooling he received ended with his graduation at the Fond du Lac high school in 1872, whereupon he struck out into Indian territory and took up surveying work, conducting surveying operations through that region to Mexico. The work was ill-paid and he abandoned it for gold prospecting, in which pursuit he spent twenty years. His prospector's pick first struck the metal in Arizona, leading to the opening of the Cave Creek fields in 1876 and the Wild Rye Creek district was visited by him the next year, but both were without much profit to the discoverer. Three years later he struck the Black Range mineral deposits in New Mexico, where he succeeded in guarding his claims and obtaining a substantial yield from the output. An accident resulting in the breaking of both his legs led to the study of law during his enforced inactivity, and on his recovery he was admitted to the bar in New Mexico and practiced for about twelve months. The lure of gold withdrew him from the law, and he set off again, up and down the West, prospecting with pick and shovel. In 1892 he was on the outskirts of Los Angeles, Calif., when a passing wagon loaded with "brea," a pitch composed of an exudation of oil mixed with dirt and used in factories as fuel in place of coal, turned his attention to oil. He examined the place near Westlake Park from which the pitch had come and rightly surmised that oil lay in volume under the surface. With Charles A. Canfield, a former associate, he purchased a vacant lot and began mining for oil by the gold-digger's method of sinking a shaft. The results of this operation marked the beginning of the Los Angeles oil industry. The well yielded oil steadily, established Mr. Doheny as an oil producer, and enabled him to exploit and finance new properties. Within two years more than 200 companies were organized in the Los Angeles field and 2,300 wells drilled. The region thus became over-exploited, and he decided that a new oil field elsewhere would be the best outlet for the capital he had accumulated. He set out upon a prospecting tour and explored a large area of California in quest of oil before he made his second great find at Fullerton in 1897. Two years afterwards he discovered a third rich oil field in the Kern river valley. Having virtually created the prosperous California oil industry, with which his own fortunes were firmly knit, he had his attention directed towards Mexico as another likely source. In 1900 he and Canfield made a pioneering trip along the line of the Mexican Central railroad. About thirty-five miles west of Tampico they found oil springs, and acquired the properties where the oil exuded. They also obtained rights in areas along the Tamesi river where there were similar seepages. The region had seldom, if ever before, been explored by oil prospectors. The outcome was the formation of the Mexican Petroleum Co., incorporated in California in December, 1900, to develop the lands acquired, amounting to 450,000 acres. The discovery of oil in Mexico was due to Doheny and his associates, who formed this company and made Mexico the second largest producer of petroleum in the world. The first well was located in March, 1901, on the Cerro de la Pez, or hill of tar (where one of the world's three largest gushers, the Cerro Azul No. 4, flowed later), and in the following May a derrick was built and the well operated. The company, which was the first to obtain commercial oil from Mexico, had an authorized capital of $10,000,000. It held an area of jungle and wilderness, through which he cut wagon roads and rail tracks, laid pipe lines, built shops, warehouses and living quarters for his staff and helpers, and created river traffic. The oil from the Tampico region is sold all over the world, but chiefly in the United States. Today the company has steel and storage facilities for more than 10,000,000 barrels of oil and eighty tank cars. Additional lands in the Huasteca district were acquired in 1905 and 1906, and are now held by the Huasteca Petroleum Co., which by the close of 1925 owned or controlled 1,550,000 acres of Mexican oil lands. Its production comes from the southern or "light" oil fields of the Tampico region and is transported to the seaboard along 535 miles of pipe line with a daily carrying capacity of 140,000 barrels. The company's refinery at the Tampico terminal has a capacity of more than 130,000 barrels of crude oil daily. The oil produced and refined in the Huasteca region is sold largely in the United States, Great Britain and South America. The Doheny interests next acquired in 1911 the Caloric Co., which distributes petroleum and its products in South America through distributing stations at Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, Para, Santos and Pernambuco, Brazil, and other points. The Petroleum Carriers, Ltd., an English corporation for transporting oil in Europe, came into being in 1913. The distributing of the Mexican oil in the United States is undertaken by the Mexican Petroleum Corp., formed in 1915, and the Mexican Petroleum Corp. of Louisiana, formed later. The first named also owns 1,112 acres of oil properties at Destrehan, La., on the Mississippi, 20 miles north of New Orleans, where it has a storage capacity for 1,400,000 barrels. In 1916 came the Pan-American Petroleum Co. of California, which owns or controls under long lease more than 30,000 acres of producing oil land, chiefly in Kern, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Orange and Los Angeles counties, Calif., and at the close of 1922 had 240 producing wells and 30 wells in process of drilling. Another Doheny development, the British Mexican Petroleum Co., Ltd., formed in 1919, is half owned by Mr. Doheny's parent company and half by British capital. It markets petroleum, oil and gasoline in the eastern hemisphere from tankers and tank farms, particularly undertakes the bunkering of ships with fuel oil, and is under a long contract with the Doheny interests for a minimum annual purchase of several million barrels of oil and gasoline. All the operating companies named are either subsidiaries of the Mexican Petroleum Co., Ltd., of Delaware, formed in 1907, which was Mr. Doheny's original holding company, or of the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co., formed in 1916, of both of which he is chairman. The latter named organization, which in turn controls the Mexican Petroleum Co. of Delaware and its subsidiaries, also controls oil properties located in Casmalia, Montebelle and Ventura counties in California, acquired from the Doheny Pacific Petroleum Co. in 1919. With its subsidiaries it owned or held under lease at Dec. 31, 1925, approximately 1,520,000 acres of land, of which 1,380,000 were situated in Mexico, and 56,000 in California, the remaining acreage being in Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Of the total acreage, 95,000 acres were acquired in 1922. It has a fleet of more than forty vessels with a carrying capacity approximating 370,000 dead-weight tons, chiefly engaged in transporting oil produced in Mexico. Its steamship fleet, oil lands and development properties were valued at $155,603,276 in 1924. The Mexican company as the holding organization of the active operating subsidiaries in Mexico, is noted in the stock markets as "Mexican Pete," and was the controlling factor in the development of the Doheny properties until the creation of the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. Through these corporations Mr. Doheny came to rank with John D. Rockefeller and Lord Cowdray among the Napoleons of the oil industry. A distinctive feature of his success was that he sought and found oil for himself, and the great business he built up was founded upon his own discoveries. His parent company extended the productive area of the Californian oil fields in 1922 by leasing from the U. S. department of the interior about 30,000 acres known as naval reserve oil lands in the Elk Hill district. In exchange for oil obtained from these lands the company undertook to supply the navy with oil and provide storage for such fuel and other petroleum products at locations the government designated, including Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, where the company constructed huge storage tanks filled with reserve oil for the navy's use. The validity of the lease was challenged by congress in 1924, whereupon Mr. Doheny postponed his development of the properties after spending some $22,000,000 in drilling wells, building pipe lines, tank farms for storage, refineries, docks, terminals, and providing other equipment. In 1925 he segregated the American and the Mexican properties owned by the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport and his other companies by disposing of their interests in Mexico to the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. Mr. Doheny is a Democrat in politics, has contributed freely to the party's funds, and in the national convention at San Francisco his name came up for the vice-presidential nomination. He strongly sympathizes with Ireland in her struggle for self-government, and materially aided the cause during the revolution. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. He was married Aug. 22, 1900, to Carrie Estelle Betzold of Marshalltown, Ia., and has one son, Edward L., Jr., who is associated with him in the oil business.

IVES, James Edmund, physicist, was born in London, England, Sept. 19, 1865, son of James Thomas Bostock Ives, a London merchant who emigrated to Toronto, Ontario, Can., in 1886. During the years 1887 to 1893 he was employed as assistant curator of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and accompanied Prof. Angelo Heilprin, the naturalist, on an exploring and collecting expedition to Bermuda and Mexico, and upon his return took special courses at the University of Pennsylvania and Drexel Institute. During 1893–97 he was instructor in physics in the latter institute, also studying at Harvard in 1894 and the University of Cambridge, England, in 1896. He was graduated Ph.D. at Clark University in 1901. His thesis on the induction coil attracted the attention of Lee de Forest (q.v.), who asked Mr. Ives to continue his researches on electric waves in connection with the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. of New York, and during 1903 he developed a wave-meter for wireless waves, now known as the Ives-De Forest wave-meter. Dr. Ives, collaborating with Mr. Harry Shoemaker and Capt. L. D. Wildman, U. S. A., in the development of the De Forest wireless telegraph, received wireless messages sent from Ft. Wright, New London, Conn., to Ft. Schuyler, N. Y., in November, 1903. The tests were made at the request of the signal corps of the U. S. army and upon their successful completion the equipment of these two stations was transferred to the first two wireless stations erected in Alaska by the U. S. army. He conducted experiments on electrolytic and other wireless detectors, resulting in a device which was used commercially as early as the spring of 1904 by two operators of the De Forest Co., working for the New York "Times" in Chinese waters during the war between China and Japan. From November, 1904, to April, 1905, he was engaged in equipping and perfecting the De Forest wireless station at Cape Hatteras, N. C., one of the most important stations of that period. In 1905 he showed for the first time that an antenna grounded at both ends could be used in wireless telegraphy. Dr. Ives has investigated the behavior of an electric discharge in a magnetic field; demonstrated that the wave length of the linear electrical oscillator is only slightly greater than twice its length, and proved that the so-called Magnetic Rays of Righi are periodic discharges due to the capacity of the tube. He is the inventor of a universal instrument for determining the constants of the earth's magnetism. During 1901–03 he was instructor in physics in the University of Cincinnati; from 1905 to 1910, assistant professor of physics, and from 1910 to 1912, associate professor in that institution. From 1912 to 1916 he was honorary fellow in physics at Clark University and in the latter year he became research associate and lecturer in physics in that institution. During the period of the European war he was absent on leave, serving in 1917 as head of the department of electricity and signals, U. S. naval aviation detachment, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was commissioned first lieutenant, signal corps, U. S. army, in April, 1918, and was detailed for duty with the military intelligence division of the general staff. He was captain in July, 1919, stationed successively in Washington, D. C., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and Tucson, Ariz., in charge of radio traction unit No. 47, and discharged from the army at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., on July 3, 1920. In 1921 he resigned his position at Clark University to become physicist in the U. S. public health service in Washington, D. C., on duty with the office of Industrial Hygiene and Sanitation. In this capacity he has been engaged on important studies in the relation of illumination to eyesight and productive efficiency. Dr. Ives has written "An Annotated List of Experiments in Physics" (1912), and has published numerous papers in the "Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences" of Philadelphia, the "Physical Review" and other scientific journals and reviews. His achievements won for him a silver medal from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904. Dr. Ives is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Institute of Radio Engineers; a member of the American Physical Society, the Société Francaise de Physique, and the Illuminating Engineering Society; the Academy of Natural Sciences (Philadelphia), the Academy of Sciences, the Philosophical Society and the Cosmos Club (Washington, D. C.); the Tatnuck Country and Worcester clubs (Worcester), and the St. Botolph Club (Boston). His chief diversions are boating and motoring. He was married June 25, 1903, to Georgiana Luvanne, daughter of George Edward Stone of Worcester, Mass. They have one child: Elizabeth Laura Ives.

LEONARD, Melvin Holmes, manufacturer, was born at Middleboro, Mass., July 27, 1896, son of Charles Melvin and Elizabeth (Tobey) Leonard, and a descendant of James Lennard (Leonard—son of Lord Dacre, 13th, of Pontipool, Wales), who came over from Wales in 1652 and settled at Taunton, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1919, and soon afterward joined the shoe manufacturing firm of Leonard & Barrows, founded by his grandfather, Charles E. Leonard, at Middleboro, Mass., in 1858, and continued by his father. In 1922 the firm employed 1,000 operatives, the annual sales were approximately $5,000,000, and the capital stock $500,000. Mr. Leonard served two enlistments in the 1st corps of cadets, Massachusetts national guard. In 1917 he was commissioned 2nd lieutenant in the U. S. army, and assigned to the 9th infantry, 2nd di-

vision, American expeditionary forces, in France. He served with this regiment on the Meuse, at Château Thierry, Vaux, Bois de Marrette, Soissons, and in the St. Mihiel salient, and was wounded at Soissons in July, 1918. He was awarded the American distinguished service cross, and the French Croix de Guerre (palm and gold star). He was cited in general orders No. 44, headquarters of the 2nd division, July 12, 1918, and is entitled to wear the fourragere of the Croix de Guerre, a regiment decoration. He is now lieutenant colonel of the 101st engineers, Mass. national guard, and is a member of the state committee of coast defense. He is a member of the Harvard Club (New York), and the Harvard, Engineers', Oakley Country, and Cohasset Golf clubs (Boston). His chief recreation is in athletics and in military life. He was married in Boston, Mass., Sept. 24, 1918, to Frances, daughter of William C. Thomas, of the firm of Amory, Browne & Co., dry goods merchants of New York city and Boston. He has three children: Elizabeth, Helen and Martha Leonard.

JOHNSON, William Eugene, journalist and reformer, was born at Coventry, N. Y., Mar. 25, 1862, son of William and Elizabeth H. (Stiles) Johnson. He is a descendant of English stock that settled early in colonial New England. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Chenango co., N. Y., and for three years was a student at the University of Nebraska, meantime working his way. At twenty he became circulation manager of a Nebraska daily newspaper. He was on the staff of the Lincoln (Nebr.) "Daily News" (1884–86), manager of the Nebraska News Bureau (1886–87), and for eight years thereafter a feature and syndicate writer for various western newspapers. Later he became identified with the prohibition cause, first in Nebraska, and then as associate editor of the New York "Voice," a national prohibition organ (1895–99), in connection with which he exposed (1896) the working in that city of the Raines law, which permitted saloons to be classed as hotels by providing a minimum of sleeping accommodation; and brought about an inquiry by a commission. He also exposed the evils arising from the sales of liquor permitted under the state dispensary system introduced in South Carolina, and struck a final blow at its operation. In 1899 he became associate editor of the "New Voice" of Chicago, and the following year went to Europe to study the Gothenburg system of controlling the liquor traffic adopted in Sweden and the municipal enterprises in England. In 1901 he investigated liquor conditions in the Philippine archipelago as managing editor of the Manila "Freedom" and submitted the data he gathered to the war department. He was the nominee of the Prohibition party for the Maryland house of delegates in 1903, and the next year a candidate for congress from the 5th Maryland district. He acted as special agent of the U. S. department of the interior (1906–07) in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma to enforce the federal liquor laws applicable to those areas, especially in suppressing the importation of illicit whisky on territory adjoining the Indian reservations. As chief special officer of the U. S. Indian service (1908–11) he secured more than 4,400 convictions. In 1912 he joined the forces of the Anti-Saloon League of America, serving as managing editor of its various publications until 1916 and meantime edited the "New Republic" (1913–16). He was the league's publicity manager (1916–18) and since 1919 has been its European representative. At a prohibition meeting held that year in Essex Hall, London, where he was chief speaker, a missile thrown at him from a hostile mob caused him the loss of an eye. Later he made extensive lecture tours of Great Britain, United States, Canada, the European continent, and India. Since 1922 he has been director, with headquarters in London, of the World League Against Alcoholism. He is the author of "Temperance Progress in the Nineteenth Century," with John G. Woolley (1903); "The Gothenburg System" (1903); "The Federal Government and the Liquor Traffic" (1911); and "The Liquor Problem in Russia" (1917). He has also written many brochures on various phases of the alcohol question, and jointly edited with John G. Woolley, "Encyclopedia of the Alcohol Problem" (1905). He is a member of the American Economic Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, British Society for the Study of Inebriety, and of the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married, Dec. 25, 1886, to Lillie M., daughter of Constant S. Trevitt, of Lincoln, Nebr., and has three children: Clarence Trevitt, of San Bernardino, Cal.; Clifford Lee, of Washington, D. C., and Clara, wife of Walter M. Walden, of Longmont, Col.

HARRIS, Paul Percy, lawyer and founder of the Rotary Club movement, was born in Racine, Wis., Apr. 19, 1868, son of George H. and Cornelia (Bryan) Harris, of old New England ancestry. His family returned to Vermont in 1871, and he was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1889, took special work at Princeton University in 1890 and was graduated in law from the University of Iowa in 1891. The early years of his career were devoted to newspaper work in California and Colorado, teaching in a business college in Los Angeles, Calif., and traveling throughout the southern states, the West Indies and in Europe for a New York business firm. He began the practice of his profession in Chicago, Ill., in 1896. In 1913 he formed a partnership with David D. Kagy and R. W. Vanier under the firm name of Harris, Kagy & Vanier. It was changed to Harris, Reinhardt & Vanier upon the retirement of Mr. Kagy and the admission of Mr. Fred W. Reinhardt, and on Jan. 1, 1922, it became Harris, Reinhardt & Corcoran upon the withdrawal of Mr. Vanier and the admission of Mr. Martin E. Corcoran. While conducting a general practice, Mr. Harris has specialized chiefly in the handling of corporate, probate and real estate cases. It is, however, his work as a founder of the Rotary Club movement that has brought Mr. Harris his greatest distinction. During the involuntary solitude through which he passed as a young Chicago lawyer, striving to build up a practice, he conceived the idea of founding a club, different from any other then known, wherein the members might not only become acquainted with one another, but also devise means of performing a useful service to the community and their fellowmen. The plan received the warm approval of the few friends he had made in Chicago, and thus encouraged, he arranged a meeting which was held in the office of one of these friends, Feb. 23, 1905. Those present were a coal dealer, a mine operator, a merchant tailor and a lawyer (Mr. Harris). It was decided to invite to membership just one man from each different business or profession, and a printer, a real estate dealer, an insurance man and a banker were the next four admitted and the name "Rotary" was selected because the members were to meet in rotation at their different places of business. The purposes of the Rotary Club are: To promote (a) the ideal of service as the basis of all worthy enterprise; (b) high ethical standards in business and professions; (c) the application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life; (d) the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service; (e) the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society; (f) the advancement of understanding, good will, and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary ideal of service. A new club cannot start with less than fifteen or more than twenty-five members and during the first year of its existence it cannot grow faster than at the rate of three new members a month, the idea being to make sure that every Rotary Club organized shall have its membership carefully selected during the first year of its existence and be thoroughly grounded in Rotary principles. Each club which is governed by a board of directors, is a complete working unit in itself and is expected to make itself a part of its own community and adapt itself to the peculiar problems of that community. The meetings from office to office gave the members an opportunity to learn about one another's business, which proved to be educational as well as interesting, and thus originated the "business service" talks by different members which have become one of the regular features of Rotary clubs. The Chicago club, of which Mr. Harris served two terms as president (1907–08), continued to increase in membership and in 1908 a second Rotary Club was organized in San Francisco, Calif., where he was formerly engaged in business. Other clubs followed on the Pacific coast and then the movement spread to the East and South, until sixteen clubs had been formed by the end of 1910. In that year the first Rotary convention was held in Chicago and the National Association of Rotary Clubs was formed, of which Mr. Harris was president for two years. At the national convention in Duluth, Minn., in 1912, Rotary emerged from a national into an international organization, one club at Winnipeg, Canada, and another at London, England, being admitted to membership, and Mr. Harris was made president emeritus of Rotary International. Since 1912 the organization has grown rapidly, there being 1300 Rotary clubs in the world in 1923, with a total membership of over 85,000. The international organization is also governed by a board of directors and none of its officers except the secretary, is paid for his services. In order that the board may keep in touch with the clubs a system of districts of which there are now thirty-nine, has been established, each district being supervised by a governor who is elected annually. Besides his Rotary affiliations Mr. Harris is chairman of the board of directors of the International Society for Crippled Children. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. Politically he is a Republican. He was married at Chicago, Ill., July 2, 1910, to Jean, daughter of John Thomson, of Chicago.

DAVIS, William Church, soldier, was born at McGraw, N. Y., May 11, 1866, son of Samuel and Roxana (Brown) Davis of English extraction. After graduating at the Spencer (N. Y.) Academy he was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy, and was graduated there in 1890, being commissioned additional second lieutenant, 5th artillery. He was also graduated at the Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va., in 1896, and at the School of Submarine Defense, Ft. Totten, N. Y., in 1903. Meanwhile his engineering ability was displayed in the construction of an eight-inch converted rifle battery at the Presidio, San Francisco, Calif. After one year's service with his regiment at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., he became professor of military science and tactics at the State Agricultural College, Ft. Collins, Colo., where he reorganized the military department and placed it on a sound basis. During the Spanish-American war he was stationed at Ft. McHenry and at Baltimore, Md., as depot quartermaster, purchasing, inspecting and shipping many million dollars' worth of tentage and food supplies for the American armies in camps and in the field. Subsequently he was in charge of the water transportation office of the army transport service at Manila, Philippine Islands, in which he had charge of all sea-going and inland shipping and transportation of troops and supplies for the army in the Philippines. He was stationed at the Presidio as district artillery engineer during 1904–07, where he installed a complete provisional fire-control system for the heavy guns of the coast defenses of San Francisco, and conducted mine-laying operations outside the Golden Gate. In 1907, as a member of the artillery board, he worked out a searchlight project for every important seacoast fortification in the United States, his task involving a practical test, by means of portable searchlights, of the sites selected in connection with the gun batteries and other defense elements in the harbors of Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; eastern Long Island sound; eastern and southern New York; Ft. Monroe, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; San Francisco, Calif., and the mouth of the Columbia river. The plans which he made for each of these harbors formed the basis of all such search-light installations. During 1910–11 he was on the general staff of the War College division; he was stationed two years each at San Francisco and San Diego, Calif., while at the latter commanding the troops on the southern border during the troubles with Mexico. While in command of the coast defenses of Pensacola, Fla., during 1915–18, he conducted target practice with twelve-inch mortars, the firing of which was regulated by a naval aviator signaling from a hydroplane, the first experiments of the kind conducted by the coast artillery. He was engaged in revising the fire-control projects of the South Atlantic and Gulf coast defenses just before the United States entered the European war. On Dec. 17, 1917, he was commissioned brigadier-general of the national army and placed in command of the 32nd heavy artillery brigade, composed of three heavy artillery regiments of the coast artillery corps, which were sent to Limoges, France, for equipment and training in April, 1918. His regiments did not receive their gun equipment until the following July. Gen. Davis was assigned to the 1st army corps sector in the St. Mihiel operations, his command consisting of the Moselle grouping of army artillery, including his own brigade and two battalions of French marine artillery and one battalion and four batteries of French heavy artillery, and he participated in the intensive preliminary bombardment of the German position. In a period of four hours his command fired 2,545 large-caliber shells, aggregating over 700,000 pounds of metal, and so effectual was the fire that the German artillery was reduced to practical inaction. Gen. Davis had received his orders for this attack only sixteen days before it took place. Inasmuch as his command was short of motor transportation, radio, telephone and engineer equipment, the French artillery officers were very doubtful of American efficiency. His herculean work in procuring and installing the necessary equipment, in the transportation and distribution of over 400 tons of ammunition, in preparing the details of the attack, and in coördinating the whole to the successful issue attained constitute one of the greatest achievements of the American heavy artillery in its history. On Sept. 15, 1918, Gen. Davis was ordered to the Meuse-Argonne sector in command of the Aire grouping of army artillery, comprising the American 31st heavy artillery brigade and the 81st French artillery and a number of French batteries. His guns were distributed along a front of ten kilometers in the sector of advance of the 5th army corps. The principal enemy objectives in the initial bombardment, which commenced Sept. 25, 1918, were the Bois de Very, Bois Chehemin, Mont Faucon and the towns of Epinonville, Gesnes, Cierges and Nantillois, and the enemy lines of communication in rear. After the successful infantry attack on the 26th the American brigade moved rapidly forward, its units often being within machine-gun and infantry rifle range of the enemy, and by Oct. 4 had crossed No Man's Land. Gen. Davis' 31st brigade was now reinforced by the 57th regiment, coast artillery corps, giving him seventy-two guns, and on Nov. 1 his brigade participated in the intensive bombardment, which was perhaps the greatest of the whole war, preparatory to the tremendous drive of the 1st American army. Here for the first time the heavy 155-mm. guns (over six-inch) were employed in barrage firing, sweeping the strong Bois de Barricourt and the adjacent heights preparatory to the infantry advance, besides carrying on the usual longer range fire. In this one day's operations his brigade fired 3,685 high explosive and gas shells. The Germans retreated so rapidly that it was impracticable to follow with the entire brigade; so Gen. Davis organized three pursuit battalions which kept close to the front, one of the batteries on Nov. 6 succeeding in cutting the Metz-Sedan railroad, which was one of the principal objectives of the 1st army. On the day of the armistice his brigade maintained harassing fire on the enemy communications until 10:30 a. m., and at 10:40 a. m. Gen. Davis directed one of his batteries to fire a salute of forty-eight guns to the American Union. When the combat closed his advance battalions were located near Stenay on the main Nouart-Stenay road. Gen. Davis was cited in orders for distinguished service during the Argonne operations, and recommended by Gen. Pershing for a commission as major general. He was also decorated with the distinguished service medal, with the following citation: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In command of the artillery support of the fifth corps in November he rendered services of the highest order. Through his energy, intelligence and skill his guns were ever ready for an emergency. The success of the operations between the Meuse and the Argonne forest were in a measure due to his strong support of the attacking infantry." He received many complimentary letters, and many of his officers were frequently cited and commended in orders for their gallantry and efficiency in action. After the armistice Gen. Davis commanded the 18th artillery area north of Chaumont until Feb. 1, 1919, when he was ordered home. Shortly after his return he was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington, where he organized a brigade school for intensive training of officers and men. In July, 1920, he was demoted as a general officer and returned to the grade of colonel in the regular army. On Jan. 31, 1921, he was retired from active service after a career of nearly thirty-five years in the army, but in November, 1921, was commissioned by President Harding a brigadier general in the officers' reserve corps. Gen. Davis was married at Ft. Warren, Boston, Mass., Sept. 9, 1896, to Margaret Turner, daughter of Capt. Alexander Schenck, and has three children: Margaret Brown, William Schenck and Samuel Davis.

O'LEARY, John William, manufacturer and banker, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 9, 1875, the son of Arthur J. and Emma S. (Hunt) O'Leary. His father, a native of England, settled in Chicago in 1868 and subsequently founded the Arthur J. O'Leary & Son Co. of Chicago, one of the foremost manufacturers of iron and steel products in America, and of which company he was active head until his death at the age of 87. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Chicago and at the Armour Institute of Technology. He was graduated at Cornell University in 1899 with the M.E. and E.E. degrees. He began his business career in the service of his father. From 1904 to 1923 he was secretary and treasurer of the Arthur J. O'Leary & Son Co., and upon his father's death in 1923, he succeeded to the presidency. In 1923 this corporation had a paid-up capital stock and surplus of $500,000, and annual sales approximating $500,000. Since 1919 he has been vice-president of the Chicago Trust Co., and he is also a director in the Illinois Car & Manufacturing Co., the Advance Rumely Co., the Templeton, Kenly & Co., Ltd., the First Englewood State Bank, and the Belden Manufacturing Co., the G. A. Soden & Co., the Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., and director and treasurer of the Republic Realty Mortgage Corporation. During the European war he served as chairman of the war council of the Chicago Association of Commerce; member of the board of the fuel administration for the state of Illinois; chairman of the metal trades group, advisory committee, United States war labor policy board; chairman region No. 9, war resources and conversion section of the war industries board, and member of the board, military training camps association, and of the war community service of Illinois. He was a member of the first president's industrial conference in October, 1919. Mr. O'Leary is receiver of the Michigan Avenue Trust Co. He was president of the Chicago Association of Commerce in 1916–17, and the National Metal Trades Association in 1918–19. He is a member of the executive committee of the National Metal Trades Association and vice-chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board, and member of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. He is vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, treasurer of the Chicago Safety Council, the Chicago Herrin Committee, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce and the Camp Roosevelt Association, and a director of the War Camp Community Service, the Committee of Fifteen, the Chicago Crime Commission, the Infant Welfare Society, the Friendship Center, and the Industrial Club of Chicago. He is a trustee of the Wesley Memorial Hospital, and the Epworth Assembly; secretary and trustee of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club; member of the board of managers of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, and member of the National Guard Commission, the Chicago Church Federation, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Sigma Chi fraternity, the Chicago Athletic Association, and the Mid-Day, Midlothian Country, Chicago Motor, Chicago Aeronautical, and South Shore Country clubs of Chicago. He finds his chief recreation in golf and automobiling. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married June 17, 1901, to Alice Estelle, daughter of Prof. E. E. Smith of Chicago, and has five children: Alice Estelle, Lillian Emma, Dorothy Rose, Janet Edna, and John W. O'Leary, Jr.

SINCLAIR, Harry Ford, oil producer, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., July 6, 1876, son of John and Phoebe (Simmons) Sinclair. His family removed to Independence, Kans., where his father became the proprietor of a drug store. The son was educated in the public schools of that city and served as assistant to his father. As he grew up the development of the Kansas oil fields was beginning and although he took a course in pharmacy at the University of Kansas (1897–98), the new industry so aroused his interest that he embarked on the business of buying and selling oil leases, and occasionally dealt in wheat. Some money he inherited from his father served as capital for speculative dealings in the stock market, but these ventures proved unsuccessful, and he thereupon decided to enter the business of oil production, purchasing his first oil property in 1901. For fifteen years thereafter the oil interests which developed around his initial undertaking gradually acquired a strong position in the independent field, and the companies he controlled formed a nucleus for the extensive organization which he built up later. In 1916 these various interests were consolidated by the formation of the Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation, which absorbed several subsidiaries. In the following year other properties were consolidated or acquired with the incorporation of the Sinclair Gulf Oil Corporation. Two years later the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation was formed as a holding company and into it the two concerns named were merged. The enlarged corporation is a producer, refiner and marketer of petroleum with world-wide ramifications, and Mr. Sinclair is chairman of its board of directors. It also produces natural gas. Its subsidiaries include the Sinclair Oil & Gas Co.; Sinclair Oil Co. of Louisiana; Mexican Sinclair Petroleum Corporation; Freeport & Mexican Fuel Oil Corporation (in Mexico); Costa Rica Oil Corporation; Sinclair Wyoming Oil Co.; Sinclair Panama Oil Corporation; Sinclair Cuba Oil Co.; Sinclair Texas Pipe Line Co.; Sinclair Navigation Co.; Sinclair Refining Oil Co.; Union Petroleum Co. of Delaware; Sinclair Coal Co.; Sinclair Building Co.; Sinclair Central American Oil Corporation; Sinclair Exploration Co.; Mammoth Oil Co.; Winship Publishing Co.; Compagnia Terminal de Lobos; Periscope Oil Co.; Sinclair Cuba Navigation Co.; Exchange Oil Co.; Sinclair Gulf Oil Co.; Sinclair Refining Co. of Louisiana; and the Compagnia des Minerales Cubanos. Of this extensive group of subsidiaries Mr. Sinclair is president and director of the Central American, Panama, Mammoth and Cuban Mineral; and a director of the Union Petroleum, Exploration and Texas Pipe Line companies. He is also a director of the Compagnie des Petroles de Angola (Portuguese West Africa); Exchange National Bank and Exchange Trust Co. of Tulsa, Okla.; Colonial Trust Co. of Pittsburgh; Compagnie Industrielle des Petroles, France, of which his corporation holds 45 per cent. of the stock; and the Sinclair Compagnie Franco-Americaine de Combustibles Liquides. His investment interests are represented by the Hyva Corporation, which deals in stocks, bonds and securities of all kinds, and of which he is president and director. In the United States the territory of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation's subsidiaries covers a producing area of 500,000 acres under lease, situated in Kansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming. Its refineries have a producing capacity of 80,000 barrels of oil daily, and are located at East Chicago, Ind.; Kansas City, Coffeyville and Chanute, Kans.; Vinita, Cushing and Muskogee, Okla.; Sinco, Tex.; New Orleans, La., and Marcus Hook, Pa. It has about 12,000 acres of coal lands in southern Illinois. The corporation's tank cars number approximately 5,000; its fleet of tank ships, steamers, tugs and barges, with seaboard terminal facilities on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, aggregate 160,000 tons, and it operates 1,000 service and tank stations located in all parts of the country. The corporation jointly owns the Sinclair Pipe Line Co. with the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, each having a half interest in it. In 1916 the Sinclair pipe line system was confined locally to the Sinclair refineries in the states of Oklahoma and Kansas. It now extends from the Ranger fields in North Texas to East Chicago, Ind., with extensions into the Mexia field, Texas, and the Gulf-Sinco station at Houston, Tex. The gathering system thus spreads practically through all the oil fields of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, and during 1921 received almost 19,000,000 barrels of crude oil. The doubling of the main pipe line, begun in 1923, from the mid-continent field to Chicago, and the construction of a main line approximately 900 miles long connecting the Wyoming fields with Kansas City indicate a future gathering capacity of 100,000 barrels daily. The corporation also jointly holds with the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Co., capitalized at $60,000,000, which is engaged exclusively in the purchase and sale of crude oil to amplify the product of the other subsidiaries. The Mammoth Oil Co. mentioned above, of whose stock the Sinclair holding corporation controls 25 per cent., was formed in 1922 to develop and operate under lease from the government what was known as the Teapot Dome in Wyoming, consisting of 9,321 acres of oil lands which previously had been set aside as a naval oil reserve. The lease of the Teapot Dome by the Sinclair interests led to an extended investigation by the U. S. senate in 1923–24 and a subsequent suit by the government attacking its validity. In Mexico the Sinclair corporation holds 150,000 acres of oil lands and has an interest in the Mexican Seaboard Oil Co. In Central America it has 2,000,000 acres. In Costa Rica the productive area within its control embraces 9,000,000 acres, and in Panama 10,000,000 acres. It also has a half interest in the business of Sudan Freres, of Ghent, Belgium. Further afield, in Portuguese West Africa, through its ownership of a substantial interest (45 per cent.) in the Compagnie des Petroles de Angola, it controls what is believed to be the largest single area ever granted in a concession, comprising 45,000,000 acres. This area is a strip extending some 600 miles along the west coast of Africa and eighty miles inland and promises to be as productive an oil field as the combined states of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Mr. Sinclair first negotiated for the concession in 1919 and finally obtained perpetual rights to the area in 1921. Another foreign development which added to the potentialities of the Sinclair organization was the concession he obtained in 1923 from Soviet Russia to prospect for oil and natural gas in the northern part of the island Sakhalin, east of Siberia. The concession carried the right to choose 281,00 acres for exploitation in that region, with the use of two ports. In addition he negotiated for oil concessions in Italy, Albania and Persia, and from the first-named country obtained rights in 1924 for the exploitation and development of certain oil fields near Rome, as well as in Lombardy and Sicily. Like other leaders of the oil industry, Mr. Sinclair sought to widen his field of production to guard against the possible eventuality of a declining domestic output, and urged American producers to develop foreign oil fields wherever they could get a foothold. His consolidated corporation has developed into an organization with an authorized capital of $100,000,000 in 8 per cent. preferred stock, $20,000,000 of which was outstanding in 1923, and 5,500,000 shares of common stock of no par value, of which 4,491,892 shares were then issued. In his recreations he is a devotee of the turf, and in 1920 was appointed a member of the New York State racing commission. He is the owner of the well-known Rancocas stable, at Jobstown, N. J. His horse "Zev," defeated the English Derby winner, "Papyrus," in the international race between the two thoroughbreds at Belmont Park, L. I., Oct. 20, 1923. Baseball also attracted him and in 1916 he was principal owner of the Federal League. In politics he is a Republican and in religion an Episcopalian. When the United States entered the war with Germany in 1917 Mr. Sinclair became an active member of a sub-committee on oil supplies for war purposes in connection with the committee on raw materials, minerals and metals of the council of national defense. He was married, June 20, 1903, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Farrell of Independence, Kans., and has two children: Harry F., Jr., and Virginia Sinclair.

EAVES, Lucile, sociologist, was born in Leavenworth, Kans., Jan. 9, 1869, the daughter of David William and Anna Cowman (Weir) Eaves. After graduation from the Peoria, Ill., high school, she taught for five years and then entered Leland Stanford, Jr., University with the pioneer class, graduating in 1894 with the A.B. degree. Upon graduation from Stanford she became a teacher of history and civics in San Diego (Calif.) high school. During the ensuing four years her school services were supplemented by other educational activities in various teachers' organizations and in the University Extension Society. From 1898 to 1900 she took post-

graduate work at the University of Chicago, specializing in sociology, economics and philosophy. During 1899–1901 she was instructor in history in Stanford University. She then became head resident worker of the South Park Settlement, San Francisco, where in addition to the general supervision of a great variety of educational and recreational activities for the people of the neighborhood, she gave special attention to the development of a plan for giving ethical instruction to children by means of illustrated stories. She continued her study of social and economic problems at Columbia University during 1905–06, and was Flood fellow at the University of California during 1907–09, receiving the degree M.Sc. in the latter year. While studying economics at Berkeley she served as an investigator for the Carnegie Institution. She devoted eighteen months to "A History of California Labor Legislation" (University of California, 1910). She was a student at Columbia University, summer session, 1909, receiving the degree Ph.D. from Columbia in 1910. During 1909–15 she was associate professor of practical sociology at the University of Nebraska. She was a member of the faculty of the University of California, summer, 1910, and lecturer in economics there, 1913–14. The syllabus of her course on "Labor Organizations in Great Britain and the United States" was published by the University. She specializes in labor problems and in research dealing with social betterment activities and with social and economic relations of women and children. Since 1915 she has been a lecturer and director of economic research work at Simmons College. She also directs the economic research department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, which is a graduate department of the college. She is a member of the American Sociological Society, American Economic Association, Royal Economic Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Association for Labor Legislation, Phi Beta Kappa society, American Association of University Women, American Association of Social Workers, and American Association of University Professors. She has contributed to the proceedings of various learned societies, and has written book reviews and special articles for newspapers and encyclopedias. She is author or co-author and editor of "The Food of Working Women in Boston" (1917); "Training for Store Service, the Vocational Experiences and Training of Juvenile Employees of Retail Department, Dry Goods and Clothing Stores in Boston"; "Old Age Support of Women Teachers; Provision for Old Age made by Women Teachers in the Public Schools of Massachusetts"; "Gainful Employment for Handicapped Women," "Children in Need of Special Care, Studies Based on Two Thousand Case Records of Social Agencies," "A Legacy to Wage Earning Women," and "Care Given the Aged by Boston Social Agencies."

MEREDITH, Florence Lyndon, physician and college professor, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 20, 1883, daughter of Weston H. and Florence (Emmons) Lyndon. Her father, a native of England, is an architect and engineer. She studied at Radcliffe College, Boston University and Temple University, receiving the B.S. degree at Temple, and was graduated in medicine at Tufts College with the M.D. degree in 1916. Subsequently she pursued graduate studies at Oxford University, England, and at the Harvard school of public health. She was engaged in hospital work and the general practice of medicine in Boston during 1916–17, was physician in charge of women employees, Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass., during 1916–18, and instructor in surgery, Tufts College medical school during 1916–20. Dr. Meredith was a lecturer for the war department commission on training camp activities in 1918 and organized the New York health center for women and girls in 1919, serving as its director for a year. She was professor of preventive medicine and hygiene at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, during 1920–23 and was lecturer at the Smith College training school for social work in 1921–23 and at the New York school of social work in 1921–22. Since 1923 she has been college physician and professor and head of the department of hygiene at Smith College. She is a member of the Association of Women in Public Health (president 1923–25), the American Public Health Association and the American Medical Association. She was married June 27, 1905, to Ernest S. Meredith, of Boston, Mass.

MANNING, William Thomas, P. E. bishop, was born in Northampton, England, May 12, 1866, son of John and Matilda Manning. When he was sixteen years old his parents brought him to the United States and settled in central Nebraska, removing afterwards to California. His higher education was received in the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and at the theological seminary connected with that institution, where he was graduated B.D. in 1891. He had meantime been ordained deacon of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1889 and took priest's orders with his graduation. His first parish was at Redlands, Calif., and a year later in 1893, he returned to the University of the South as professor of theology. He was rector at Lansdowne, Pa., during 1896–98 and of Christ Church, Nashville, Tenn., 1898–1903. In the latter year he was called to New York city to become a member of the staff of clergy of Trinity parish as vicar of St. Agnes', one of its principal chapels, and a year later his parochial work was supplemented by his appointment as assistant rector of the parent church of Trinity under Dr. Morgan Dix. Following Dr. Dix's death in 1908 he was elected to the rectorship of Trinity parish in accordance with long precedent, by which the assistant rector succeeded to that office. As head of one of the richest parishes in the world he came prominently before the clergy and laity of the Episcopal diocese of New York, and his eventual elevation to membership of the house of bishops, to which the Trinity rectorship was a stepping stone, was regarded as a certainty. Even while vicar of St. Agnes' he was actually chosen bishop of Harrisburg, Pa., in 1905, then newly organized as a diocese; in 1916 he was elected bishop of western New York, but declined these offices, preferring the activities relating to the large affairs of a metropolitan parish like Trinity, with its ten churches. During America's participation in the European war (1917–18), Dr. Manning served as volunteer chaplain at Camp Upton, N. Y., for lack of opportunity of active service abroad, which was denied him owing to the age limit. In 1921, following the death of Bishop Burch, he was elected to succeed him as head of the New York diocese, being the fourth rector of Trinity to become bishop of New York and he was consecrated May 11, 1921. Almost at the outset of his Episcopal administration he was confronted by a cleavage among the clergy in his diocese, caused by a vigorous doctrinal issue between the so-called fundamentalists and modernists. The latter were accused of holding views contrary to the faith and teaching of the church, while the former were assailed as reactionary and as committing the church to beliefs which modern thought could not sustain. From the pulpit of the cathedral of St. John the Divine Bishop Manning reminded his clergy of their obligation to teach nothing contrary to the Christian faith as declared in the Scriptures and the creed. The church, he affirmed, did not demand allegiance to any elaborate doctrinal system of a past age, not even to the Thirty-Nine Articles, which had never been its creed. The sole formal doctrinal requirement it called for from its clergy was an unreserved fidelity to the Apostles' and Nicene creeds, which contain the teachings adhered to by the whole Christian church from the beginning. He felt called upon to deny that the church forbade liberty of thought in the interpretation of doctrine, but declared that wholly to reject the supernatural from the Gospel was to reject the Gospel itself. As an apostle of Christian reunion Bishop Manning has been identified with the propagation of what became known as the Congregational Concordat, designed to bring about an accord between the Episcopal church and the Congregational church that would permit clergymen of the latter to receive additional ordination at the hands of the Anglican bishop and remain in their own denomination, with the privilege of administering the sacraments of the Episcopal church under certain prescribed conditions.

During his episcopacy the building of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York city acquired a new stimulus and made substantial progress towards completion. At his consecration almost fifty years had elapsed since Bishop Potter obtained a charter for a cathedral, and for thirty years building operations had intermittently proceeded at an outlay of $6,000,000. The crypt and choir had been erected, also the seven chapels of the tongues, the crossing, the foundation of the nave and several auxiliary buildings. In 1925 he launched a popular campaign to raise funds for the cathedral's completion. He sought public support for the project, as a house of prayer open to all people of all creeds, like the cathedrals of Europe, rather than a denominational edifice. His appeal had a wide response from all classes and different creeds and races, and some $12,000,000 has since been raised, largely through his solicitation. The accession of funds enabled the baptistry and nave to be built, the women's transept and the great west front with its two commanding towers to be started. The metropolitan diocese headed by Bishop Manning covers 5,000 square miles, or an area exceeding that of the state of Connecticut. It extends more than one hundred miles from the city along the Hudson river on both sides, and includes the boroughs of Manhattan, Richmond and the Bronx, and the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange, Sullivan and Ulster. It has two suffragan bishops, and in 1929 more than 400 clergy and 267 parishes, chapels, missions and preaching stations. Next to the Roman Catholic church, the Episcopal church is the strongest numerically of the Christian communions in greater New York. In 1927 Bishop Manning attended the first World Conference on Faith and Order at Lausanne, Switzerland, at which almost all the world's Christian religions were represented. He has been associated with the movement, the ultimate goal of which is the reunion of all Christian creeds, since its inception at the general Protestant Episcopal convention in Cincinnati, O., in 1910. A joint committee of both houses, lay and clerical, was then appointed through his initiative to report on the possibility of the church taking the first step towards bringing the Christian churches together. The movement was helped by a gift of $100,000 from J. Pierpont Morgan, but the World war retarded its progress, and seventeen years elapsed before it matured. The 1927 conference was intended to inaugurate a series of such gatherings and pave the way for further efforts towards Christian unity by frank discussions of differences in doctrine to remove misunderstandings, so that differing views could be clearly and justly comprehended. Bishop Manning is the author of "The Call to Unity" (1923), which has had a wide circulation, and has published many pamphlets and sermons. He holds the honorary degrees of D.D. of the University of Nashville (1901), University of the South (1906) and of Princeton (1919); the S.T.D. degree of Columbia (1905) and of Hobart College (1908); the D.C.L. degree of King's College, N. S. (1919), and that of LL.D. of New York University (1921) and Kenyon College, O. (1924). He also received the Cross of the French Legion of Honor and is an officer of the Belgian Order of the Crown. He was married, in April, 1895, to Florence, daughter of Lewis Van Antwerp, of Cincinnati, and has two daughters, Frances Van Antwerp and Elizabeth Van Antwerp Manning.

DAWES, Charles Gates, banker, was born at Marietta, O., Aug. 27, 1865, son of Rufus R. and Mary Beman (Gates) Dawes, and brother of Rufus C. Dawes (q.v.). His father served as one the commanders of the old Iron brigade of Wisconsin in the civil war. The son was educated at the Marietta Academy and College and the Cincinnati Law School, graduating at the latter in 1886 with the degree of LL.B. His vacations were spent as a civil engineer and while still a law student, he became chief engineer of a small railroad in Ohio, now a part of the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad. In 1887 he opened a law office in Lincoln, Nebr., as a member of the firm of Dawes, Coffroth & Cunningham, and participated actively in public affairs in that city. He sided with the farmers against the railroads on high rates, the burning issue of those days, taking a prominent part in the controversies centering round the freight schedules of Nebraska and in litigation incident to the passage of the interstate commerce act of 1887. While practicing law he acquired interests in several gas plants throughout the middle West. In 1894 he became president of the La Crosse (Wis.) Gas Light Co., and later of the Northwestern Gas Light & Coke Co. of Evanston, Ill., which was eventually merged into the People's Gas Light & Coke Co., supplying Chicago. His success in the gas field attracted the attention of Chicago capitalists, in association with whom he organized gas companies in several other western cities, including Akron, O., and has since retained his association with the gas industry. As a Republican he took a vigorous part in furthering the movement to secure the nomination of William McKinley for president in 1896. He had charge of the Illinois campaign, dominating the state convention, which instructed its delegates to support McKinley, and was elected a member of the executive committee of the Republican national convention. On January 1, 1898, President McKinley appointed him comptroller of the currency. The national banks at the time were striving to emerge from the effects of the devastating panic of 1893 and did not welcome the appointment of so young a man for the post. In his four years' administration he collected more than $25,000,000 in cash from the assets of the banks which failed in 1893 and inaugurated annual reports to congress. He prohibited the employment of national bank examiners by state and private banks; he consolidated receiverships, conducted liquidations by a staff of two men to whom he assigned the administration of thirty-seven bankrupt banks, and levied a second assessment upon the stockholders of such banks when the first assessment was less than the law authorized. He learned much about banking, and upon relinquishing the currency comptrollership in 1902, after a brief candidacy for U. S. senator from Illinois, he entered the field of finance by organizing the Central Trust Co. of Illinois. This institution of which he was president for many years and is now chairman of its board of directors, has become one of the largest banks in the middle West. As a practical banker he attacked the Sherman anti-trust law as not drawing the line clearly enough between a conspiracy in restraint of trade and coöperation for the extension of trade that redounded to the public good. He was strongly hostile to the proposal, revived in 1909, for establishing a national central bank, which he feared would tend toward centralization of financial control and be subject to tampering by political influences. Until the United States entered the war against Germany in 1917 he was wholly absorbed in banking and economics, rarely appearing before the public. He went to France as lieutenant colonel of the 17th engineers, which were among the troops that composed the first American expeditionary force, and was later stationed at general headquarters as a member of Gen. Pershing's administrative staff. Afterwards he was appointed chairman of the general purchasing board and general purchasing agent for the A.E.F., with the rank of brigadier general, and to membership of the military board of allied supply. The latter body was formed as a result of his agitation for a unified command of supplies, so that when any army, whether American, British, French or Belgian, was in need of supplies it could obtain them from a common source. He was twenty-six months in France, remaining there until after the armistice in order to sell for $400,000,000 the supplies and equipment the American army left behind. He resigned from the army in 1919, and with his return to the United States urged ratification by the senate of the treaty of Versailles and American membership of the League of Nations. In 1920 he came before the country again as an advocate of a national government budget and the coördination of executive departments. A budget system was authorized by the McCormick measure, and, following its enactment in 1921, Gen. Dawes was appointed first director, taking charge of the preparation of all regular appropriation bills for the operation of the government. He undertook to head the budget bureau for one year only, with the aim of putting the government on a business basis. The new budget system, the inception of which was credited to him, established a number of coördinating agencies, and was framed to curb the extent to which congress could go in voting appropriations requested in executive recommendations, which that body heeded or not, according to its temper. It displaced a loose method by which the secretary of the treasury sent annual statements of estimated revenues and expenditures to congress. His estimates were purely formal and merely served as a foundation for appropriation bills prepared by congressional committees, the treasury having no power to formulate legislation for revenues and expenditures, which was solely in the hands of congress. The first year of the budget's operation (1922) showed a reduction in government expenses of approximately $1,700,000,000 as compared with the previous year, including a decrease of $907,500,000 in routine outlays, due to the discharge of war-time personnel in all departments. A saving of between $250,000,000 and $300,000,000 was credited to the operation of the budget bureau. Shortly before he became director of the budget Gen. Dawes appeared before one of the congressional committees which had been investigating the Wilson administration's conduct of the war. Charges of waste, extravagance and fraud made against government departments and special war bureaus were challenged by him in a stream of forcible protests against the attempts of committees of congress to discredit the work of the army and to inject partisan politics into what was "a purely American enterprise." He told the committee in blunt and unadorned terms that if they devoted a quarter of the time they used in war investigations to trying to see the waste that went on before their eyes, instead of finding flaws in the country's war record, they would be performing a much greater public service. "Hell and Maria!" he exclaimed, pounding a table. "We were fighting a war. We did not have time for duplicate vouchers and double entry bookkeeping. It is a hell-fired shame for everybody to be trying to pick flyspecks on the greatest army the world ever saw. We did more organization, despite our unpreparedness, than the French and the British. Criticism is easy. What do you suppose we went to war for? We went to France to win a war and we did it." His outburst was greeted with hearty approval by the public at large, and thereafter he was known as "Hell-and-Maria-Dawes," specially in the presidential campaign three years later. Throughout his career he took a firm stand against the encroachments on personal liberty charged to labor unions and consistently supported the "open shop." Organized labor for this reason opposed him, especially following the sweeping injunction obtained by Attorney General Daugherty (q.v.) in September, 1922, to curb a strike of railroad shopmen. A sequel to this injunction was the formation by Gen. Dawes and others, in April, 1923, of a Chicago organization known as the "Minute Men of the Constitution," without party affiliations, and pledged generally to revive respect for law and individual rights. The organizers, who declared that evasion of vital issues by politicians made such action necessary, sought platform declarations by both parties condemning all influences and agencies that bred class or religious discrimination, endorsed the government's position, taken in the Daugherty injunction, that a citizen had a right to work without interference, irrespective of membership in a labor or other organization, and placed loyalty to the government above all obligations to organizations working in the interest of special groups or classes. With the formation by the allied reparations commission of two international bodies of experts, as proposed by Sec. Hughes, to ascertain Germany's resources for paying the penalties imposed upon her after the European war, Gen. Dawes was invited to head one of the committees, and with Owen D. Young and Henry M. Robinson provided the American representation in the inquiry desired by the allied powers. Sailing for Paris with Mr. Young in December, 1923, he spent three months studying Germany's capacity to pay, and in the following April presented a comprehensive record of his committee's findings. It was known as the Dawes report on Germany's budget and the measures needed to stabilize her currency. As the signatory of the most important document issued since the Versailles peace treaty, his name became of international note, specially in view of his committee's recommendations, which pointed the way to an eventual solution of Europe's post-war problems. Briefly, the committee proposed to insure sound money in Germany as a prerequisite to the payment of reparations by means of a new gold bank of issue, the capital to be obtained from a foreign loan of $800,000,000, and by raising a blanket mortgage on the entire German railroad system for 11,000,000,000 gold marks and another mortgage for 5,000,000,000 gold marks on Germany's industries. They found that Germany's production was ample to meet her own requirements and also for raising amounts to apply to reparations, which the committee fixed on a sliding scale, ranging from 110,000,000 gold marks in 1926 to 2,500,000,000 gold marks in 1930. In imposing upon Germany the duty of enabling maximum payments to be made to her creditors, the report removed the question of what she could pay from the field of speculation to one of practical demonstration. The reparations commission approved it as offering a practical basis for an expeditious solution of the reparations problem, and allied and German representatives, after a long and critical conference in London, signed a protocol embodying agreements for making it effective, whereupon, on Sept. 1, 1924, the commission declared the plan in operation. While its acceptance was pending Gen. Dawes was nominated for the vice-presidency on the Republican ticket and elected with Pres. Coolidge in the Republican landslide of the following November. His first official act as presiding officer of the U. S. senate was to attack that body's antiquated rules in his inauguration speech, following which he conducted a vigorous public crusade for amending the rule that permitted senators to speak without limit so that needed legislation could be expedited instead of obstructed and sometimes circumvented by the too frequent introduction of filibustering tactics. He is the author of "The Banking System of the United States" (1892); "Essays and Speeches" (1915); and "A Journal of the Great War" (1921). His clubs are the Chicago, Union League, University, Onwentsia, Glen View, Evanston, Evanston Country and Evanston Golf. He is the founder of the "Rufus Fearing Dawes Hotels for Destitute Men," established in Chicago and Boston, where the needy are welcomed as guests and provided with a bed, bath and breakfast for ten cents, or for nothing, with a small loan added, if penniless. The hotels are named in memory of his only son, a Princeton student, who was drowned in Lake Geneva, Wis., in 1912. His favorite recreations are philosophical study and music and in the pursuit of the latter he has acquired a noted facility both as a pianist and composer. His "Melody in A Minor" had been played for several weeks in 1921 as an anonymous composition by Fritz Kreisler, the famous violinist, before it became known as the work of Gen. Dawes. For his war service he received the U. S. distinguished service medal and the Belgian Order of Leopold, while France made him a commander of the Legion of Honor, and gave him the Croix de Guerre, the decoration being bestowed by Marshal Foch. Marietta College, O., of which he is a trustee, conferred the honorary degree of D.C.L. upon him in 1921. He was married Jan. 24, 1889, to Caro D., daughter of William D. Blymyer of Cincinnati, and had two children: Rufus Fearing and Carolyn Dawes, wife of Melvin B. Ericson.

HUNTINGTON, Ellsworth, geographer and explorer, was born in Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 16, 1876, son of Rev. Henry Strong and Mary Lawrence (née Herbert) Huntington. He was graduated at Beloit College in 1897. For four years he taught and conducted scientific research at Euphrates College, Harput, Turkey, as assistant to the president, Dr. C. Frank Gates. In 1901 he explored the canyons of the upper Euphrates river. During 1901–03 he pursued post-graduate studies at Harvard and during 1903–04 he served as research assistant of the Carnegie Institution, on the Pumpelly expedition to Russian Turkestan, spending one and a half years in Turkestan and eastern Persia, and the forbidden land of Afghanistan. He accompanied the Barrett expedition to Turkestan, spending a year and a half in India, China and Siberia and penetrating the great unexplored salt desert of Lop Nor. His researches and adventures on this expedition are described in "The Pulse of Asia" (1907), which is one of his best books, and won for him the Maunoir medal of the Geographical Society of Paris and the medal of the Harvard Travelers' Club. He was non-resident Hooper fellow of Harvard University in 1906–07, and in the latter year joined the faculty of Yale University as instructor in geography. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Yale University in 1909, was advanced to the grade of assistant professor in 1910, and after an absence of two years to that of professor with the title of research associate in geography in 1917. In 1909, under the auspices of Yale, Dr. Huntington made a journey to Palestine for geographical research and the study of the problem of climatic changes. This led him to write "Palestine and Its Transformation" (1911), a description of that country and of the physical changes there during 2,000 years. From 1910 to 1914 he was research associate of the Carnegie Institution for climatic investigations in the United States, Mexico and Central America. Extensive travels in those countries were described in "The Climatic Factor, as Illustrated in Arid America" (1915). One of the most interesting and conclusive phases of this investigation was the work of measuring the annual rings of growth of 450 giant Sequoia trees in California, about a hundred of which were over 2,000 years of age, and three over 3,000. This gave a record of the climatic changes of the last two or three thousand years not only in California but in other parts of the world, and did much to substantiate his theory that during historic times there have been pulsatory changes of climate which have had a pronounced effect upon history. This theory was first published in "The Pulse of Asia" (1907) and was sharply controverted by leading scientists, but by 1917 it was accepted by a large majority of the active geographers of America. The conviction that the earth's climate has varied appreciably during historic times led him to inquire into the effect of climatic conditions upon man's physiological as well as economic activities, and this naturally raised the question of the effect of climate upon the present distribution of civilization. As a means of answering this question he assembled exact measurements of the daily work of about 15,000 factory operatives and students during a series of years, each record covering one year. The result was given in "Civilization and Climate" (1915). In the extensively revised form of its third edition (1924) this bids fair to be the most permanent and important of Dr. Huntington's books. The next step in his work was a statistical investigation of the relation of the weather to about 50,000,000 deaths in many countries as described in "World Power and Evolution," and then of the similar relationships of many thousand surgical cases in hospitals and of persons suffering from pneumonia and influenza. These investigations seem to him to confirm his conclusion that today the distribution of health and energy, and therefore of civilization, is closely in harmony with the conditions of climate. Since his study of the climate of the past leads to a similar conclusion in reference to antiquity, he believes that climate ranks as perhaps the most important single factor in determining the general distribution of civilization. Other factors, such as racial inheritance and cultural development, often overcome the climatic effects locally or temporarily, but in the long run the main areas of high civilization appear to be those where the climate is or has been most stimulating. In spite of his belief in the importance of climate, Dr. Huntington has been more and more impressed by the importance of natural selection and other factors in altering man's racial inheritance, and thus in causing pronounced differences in temperament and ability and hence in achievements even among people who inhabit similar climates. A journey to Japan, China, Java and Australia in 1923 as a delegate to the second Pan-Pacific Science Congress in Australia threw much light on this problem. The final results were embodied in "The Character of Races" (1924), a companion volume to "Civilization and Climate," each one presenting a different phase of the same great problem of the reasons for differences in human achievements from one region to another. These two volumes, together with "The Pulse of Asia," summarize the main line of Dr. Huntington's contributions to human knowledge. Concurrently with this main line two other lines have been pursued. One has been an investigation of the causes of changes in the weather and in climate. It has been set forth in "The Solar Hypothesis of Climatic Changes" (Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, 1914), "Climatic Changes" (1922, with Stephen S. Visher) and "Earth and Sun" (1923). As is evident from these titles Mr. Huntington believes that variations of the weather in our own day and changes of climate in the past owe much of their character to variations in the activity of the sun's atmosphere. He goes so far as to hold that the minor solar variations of our day are somehow connected with the varying positions and distances of the planets, and that the solar variations which he supposes to have given rise to great changes of climate in the past, for example to the glacial period, were due to the approach of stars to positions nearer the sun than at present. One of the reasons for holding this view is his conviction that disturbances of the atmospheres of both the earth and the sun are due in part to electronic emissions from other bodies. This phase of Mr. Huntington's work has been criticised more severely than any other; it is still too recent for any just estimate of the value of these criticisms. The third phase of his work has taken the form of an attempt to help in building up the general science of geography, especially in its higher portions. This has led to the writing of several books, most of which are text books: "The Red Man's Continent" (1919), "Principles of Human Geography" (with Sumner W. Cushing, 1920), "Business Geography" (with Frank E. Williams, 1922), "Modern Business Geography" (with Sumner W. Cushing, 1923). He was associate editor of the "Journal of Race Development" and is now associate editor of "Geographical Review" and "Ecology." He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Geological Society of America, the Association of American Geographers (president, 1923), and the Ecological Society of America (president, 1917). He is a member of the National Research Council, holding a position in two divisions, that of geology and geography (1919–1922) and biology and agriculture (1921–24). He is an honorary member and medalist of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Although a geographer, he was awarded a prize by the National Anesthesia Research Society in recognition of his investigation of the effect of temperature and humidity upon post-operative death rates. During the European war he was a captain in the military intelligence division of the general staff (1918–19) and later a major in the officers' reserve corps. He was married Dec. 22, 1917, to Rachel Slocum, daughter of Joseph Brewer of Milton, Mass., and they have two children: Charles Ellsworth and Anna Slocum Huntington.

COOLEY, Mortimer Elwyn, mechanical engineer, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., Mar. 28, 1855, son of Albert Blake and Achsah (Griswold) Cooley, and a descendant of Benjamin Cooley, who settled in Springfield (Mass.) in 1632. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1878 and immediately entered the active service of the navy, making a cruise to the Mediterranean in 1879 and on the north Atlantic. Two years later he was attached to the bureau of steam engineering of the navy department. During the Spanish-American war he was a chief engineer in the United States navy, serving on the U. S. S. "Yosemite" and at the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia; and from 1895–1911 he was chief engineering officer of the Michigan naval brigade. In 1881, three years after his graduation, he was detached by the navy department to the University of Michigan as professor of steam engineering and iron shipbuilding. In 1885 he accepted the chair of mechanical engineering, which he has occupied since that time, in addition to fulfilling other exacting duties. Since 1904 he has been dean of the engineering department of the university and since 1913 dean also of the college of architecture. During the Chicago exposition of 1893 he was a member of the engineering committee and during the Pan-American exposition in 1901, a member of the committee on awards. Since 1903 he has testified as an expert witness in many suits at law and has been consulting engineer for a number of Michigan state institutions. He has particularly distinguished himself as an appraiser of public utility properties, a work begun in 1899, when he valued the stores, supplies, rolling stock and power plants of the Detroit (Mich.) street railways. During 1900–01 he was in charge of the appraisal of the specific tax paying properties of Michigan which included the railroad, telegraph and telephone systems. In the following year he assisted in an appraisal of a part of the Newfoundland railway system and, in 1903, the Wisconsin railway properties. For the next two years he was in charge of a reappraisal of Michigan railways; in 1906 he was a member of the Chicago traction valuation commission; and in 1907 he superintended the revaluation of the Michigan telephone system. Since 1906 he has been engaged in many special investigations of public utility properties, including the cities of Minneapolis (Minn.), Milwaukee (Wis.), Cleveland (O.), St. Louis (Mo.), Boston (Mass.), New York city, Sault Ste. Marie (Mich.), Red Wing (Minn.), Buffalo (N. Y.), Evansville (Ind.), and Washington (D. C.). Since 1910 he has been in charge of the appraisal of hydro-electric, steam-electric and railway properties for the Michigan railway and utilities commission. During 1907–12 he was chairman of the block signal and train control board of the interstate commerce commission. Prof. Cooley is also an expert on the testing of steam and hydraulic machinery, on the water friction of pumping engines and on the carbon bisulphid engine. In 1918 he served the United States government as district educational director of the student's army training corps in the seventh district, embracing Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. Prof. Cooley received from the University of Michigan the honorary degree of M.E. in 1885; from Michigan Agricultural College that of LL.D. in 1907 and from the University of Nebraska that of Eng.D. in 1911. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president, section D), and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (vice-president, chairman of the Detroit section, and president); the National Association of Stationary Engineers; the Michigan Engineering Society (president); the Detroit Engineering Society; the American Society of Civil Engineers (director); the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education (vice-president and president); the Society of Naval Engineers, and the Franklin Institute. Since October, 1921, he has been president of the American Engineering Council of the Federated American Engineering Societies. He is a member also of the Sigma Xi, and Tau Beta Pi, honorary societies, and the Sigma Phi fraternity; and his affiliations include the Army and Navy of Washington and New York; the Detroit and Yondotega clubs of Detroit, and the University and Barton Hills Country clubs of Ann Arbor. He was married Dec. 25, 1879, to Carolyn Elizabeth, daughter of Leander Peabody Moseley of Fairport, N. Y., and they have four children: Lucy Alliance, wife of William O. Houston, Hollis Moseley (commander U. S. navy); Anna Elizabeth, wife of Burton A. Howe and Margaret Achsah, wife of Harvey F. Cornwell.

NICHOLSON, Meredith, author, was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., Dec. 9, 1866, son of Edward Willis and Emilie Ellen (Meredith) Nicholson. His ancestors were Kentucky pioneers and moved into the Indiana territory in the days of Daniel Boone. His father was a civil war veteran who served as captain of the 22nd Ind. volunteer artillery, and was cousin of Alfred O. P. Nicholson, U. S. senator and judge of the state supreme court. The son was educated in the Indianapolis public schools, which he left at fifteen to become a printer, but after a brief period as a clerk in a small job office he resolved to be a stenographer and studied shorthand at night. He found employment in the law office of Lew Wallace, the author, and meantime wrote verse. His first poem to be accepted was called "Grape Bloom," for which he received $3 from the New York "Mercury," but it was never published. At nineteen he read admiralty law, though he was destined never to follow the legal profession. James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, commended a poem of Nicholson's which had appeared in a Cincinnati paper, and invited the author's criticism of a volume he was preparing for the press. A long and intimate friendship between them resulted from this contact, and ultimately Nicholson gave to the world an intimate sketch of Riley in "The Poet" (1914). He became a reporter for the Indianapolis "News" in 1886, with which journal he was connected for ten years, and in 1891 published his first volume of poems, "Short Flights." In 1896 he went into business as an investment broker in Indianapolis, subsequently becoming

auditor and treasurer of a coal-mining corporation in Colorado. Meanwhile he continued to write, chiefly producing fiction. Mr. Nicholson has an extensive background for his considerable work as a novelist, having traveled far overseas and studied every region of the United States. Nevertheless his native state, Indiana, is his favorite locale and theme. In "The Hoosier" (1900) he chronicled her history and the book serves as an authoritative work of reference. As a novelist he began with realism in "The Main Chance" (1903) and "Zelda Cameron" (1904), but the realistic aspect of life did not harmonize with his urbane and kindly feeling towards his fellow creatures and their work and ordeals, and he found a field more agreeable to his temperament in romantic mystery with a leaven of cheer and humor. He sounds an optimism which is natural and not affected, and without being a male "Pollyanna" stimulates his writings with a spirit and atmosphere that conform to his creed of helping to make human beings happy and comfortable. His most popular book, "The House of a Thousand Candles" (1905) was written in a spirit of adventure and reached a sale of 200,000 copies. He has high literary ideals and exercises great care in expression. In gauging the sustaining power of a book's appeal to its readers, he thinks an author should have a good editorial sense, which would enable him to view his own work with detachment. Otherwise the book will contain much futile writing. His own method is to view his unseen readers as a speaker does his audience. A lecturer, in order to hold attention, must himself be interested in his subject; if his own interest flags, his audience becomes bored and restless. So must an author be absorbed in his work to capture his readers, but the spell is broken once his interest weakens, and his pages thereafter are skipped. In addition to the works mentioned, he is the author of "Poems" (1906); "The Port of Missing Men" (1907); "Rosalind at Red Gate" (1907); "The Little Brown Jug at Kildare" (1908); "The Lords of High Decision" (1909); "The Siege of the Seven Sailors" (1910); "A Hoosier Chronicle" (1912); "The Provincial American," essays (1913); "Otherwise Phyllis" (1913); "The Proof of the Pudding" (1916); "The Madness of May" (1917); "A Reversible Santa Claus" (1917); "The Valley of Democracy," essays (1918); "Lady Larkspur" (1919); "Blacksheep! Blacksheep!" (1920); "The Man in the Street," essays (1921); and "Honor Bright," a comedy, with Kenyon Nicholson (1921). He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, National Institute of Arts and Letters, and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Wabash College in 1901 and by Butler College in 1902, and from the former he also received the degree of Litt.D. in 1907. He is an Episcopalian. He was married June 16, 1896, to Eugenie C., daughter of Herman Kountze of Omaha, Nebr.

RUGGLES, Colden L'Hommedieu, soldier and ordnance expert, was born in Omaha, Nebr., Mar. 18, 1869, son of George D. and Alma (L'Hommedieu) Ruggles, and a descendant of John Ruggles, who emigrated from London, England, in 1635, and settled at Roxbury, Mass. From this John Ruggles and his wife Barbara, the line of descent is traced through their son John, who married Sarah Dyer; their son Benjamin, who married Mercy Woodbridge; their son Joseph, who married Rachel Tells; their son Lazarus, who married Hannah Bostwick; their son Joseph, who married Mercy Warner, and their son David, who married Sarah Colden, and was the grandfather of Col. Ruggles. His father was an officer in the U. S. army, and his great-grandfather, Joseph Ruggles, and the latter's father, both served in the revolutionary war. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, in 1890, number five in a class of fifty-four members, and was commissioned additional second lieutenant in the 1st artillery. In 1891 he was promoted second lieutenant, 3rd artillery, and served with that regiment at Ft. Monroe, Va. After a year of study in the artillery school there, he was commissioned first lieutenant in December, 1893. He was stationed at the Sandy Hook proving ground, during 1893–96 and was at the Frankfort (Pa.) arsenal. On Apr. 29, 1899, he was promoted captain, ordnance department. He was inspector of ordnance at the Bethlehem Steel Co. during 1900–03 also attending Lehigh University where he was graduated E.E., 1903. After spending five years at the Watertown, Mass., arsenal, he was professor of ordnance and the science of gunnery at West Point for three years, and then for two years commanded Benicia (Calif.) arsenal, while serving as ordnance officer of the western department. In 1913–15 he was ordnance officer in the Philippines department, and commanded the Manila ordnance depot. He was in command of the Sandy Hook proving ground when war against Germany was declared. The increased amount of testing and experimental work in the U. S. army exceeded the capacity of Sandy Hook and Col. Ruggles was required to select the site for a new proving ground of greater capacity. A tract of 35,800 acres on Chesapeake bay was selected and the construction of what is now the Aberdeen proving ground was commenced. The first shot was fired on Jan. 2, 1918, with Col. Ruggles as the first commander, and from that date on the work of construction and operation proceeded simultaneously until a peak load of 7,600 rounds on a single day was attained shortly before the armistice was signed. The fact that this daily performance exceeded that at Sandy Hook for the whole year 1916 gives some idea of the magnitude of Col. Ruggles' task. Col. Ruggles commanded both proving grounds until March, 1918, when he became chief of the supply division of the ordnance department, and later chief of the inspection division, office of the chief of ordnance, having charge of the inspection of all material provided by the ordnance department for the U. S. army. In October–December, 1918, he was in England and France establishing liaison with the French and English inspection service, and on his return assisted in the reorganization of the ordnance department as a result of which he was appointed chief of the technical staff, after which he went on duty as a student officer in the army war college. He was commissioned brigadier general in August, 1918, and resumed his regular rank of colonel Mar. 10, 1919. He was awarded the distinguished service medal "for especially meritorious and distinguished service. The conception and construction of the Aberdeen proving ground and its operation during the early and most difficult period of its history are a monument to his sagacity and unremitting labor." Col. Ruggles is a member of the Army and Navy clubs of Manila, Washington and New York, Society of Automotive Engineers, and American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is the author of "Stresses in Wire-Wrapped Guns and in Gun Carriages." He was married Nov. 28, 1894, at Ft. Hamilton, to Mary Appleton, daughter of Gen. Marcus P. Miller, U. S. army, and has one daughter, Colden Ruggles.

BLISS, Robert Woods, diplomat, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 5, 1875, son of William Henry and Annie Louise (Woods) Bliss, and a descendant of Thomas Bliss, who emigrated from Belstone Parish, Devonshire, England, and settled first at Braintree, Mass., and later at Hartford, Conn. Mr. Bliss' grandfather, Philemon Bliss, was U. S. judge and dean of the Missouri State University, and his father was a prominent lawyer in St. Louis. The son was graduated at Harvard University in 1900. His diplomatic career began in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico during 1900–01, where he served as private secretary to the governor of Porto Rico during 1901–03, and after a competitive examination he was in the latter year appointed United States consul at Venice. He became 2nd secretary of embassy in Petrograd in 1904; was made secretary of legation in Brussels in 1907, and the next year delegate to the international conference to consider the revision of the arms and ammunition regulations of the general act of Brussels of July 2, 1890. He became secretary of legation at Buenos Aires in 1909; secretary of embassy, Paris, 1912, and was counselor of embassy, Paris, 1916–20. He attended and reported the proceedings of the international conference for the consideration of the question of relief of aliens in Paris (1912), and was made chargé d'affaires of the American legation at The Hague, serving in that capacity from September to November, 1918. In the month of April, 1920, he became chief of the division of western European affairs, department of state and, in 1921, was appointed third assistant secretary of state. He was appointed United States minister to Sweden in January, 1923. He is a life member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, National Geographic Society, American Museum of Natural History, vice-president of the American Federation of Arts, and a member of the Jockey and Cercle de l'Union clubs (Paris); Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs (Washington), and the Knickerbocker, Century, University, Harvard, India House, and Piping Rock clubs (New York). Politically he is a Republican. He was married in New York city, Apr. 14, 1908, to Mildred, daughter of Demas Barnes of Brooklyn, N. Y, a member of congress during 1867–69.

TOWNLEY, Arthur Charles, founder, National Non-Partisan League, was born in Minnesota in 1880, son of a farmer of English ancestry. He passed his youth in that state and finished his schooling at Alexandria, Douglas county. Thereafter he spent two years in teaching and went to Beach, N. D., then a frontier town whose outlying territory was being developed by real estate speculators to attract homeseekers. He took up farming on modern methods, displacing the use of a slow horse plough by a huge traction engine for plowing his land. Seeing the possibilities of land development by employing such equipment, he made contracts with the real estate dealers who wanted their properties improved, and plowed, sowed and reaped their acres for them. Afterwards he embarked upon two farming projects on a large scale, neither of which was successful. His first venture was in wheat growing at Cheyenne Wells, Colo., where with others he acquired a large tract of land. Returning to Beach, he and his brother in 1909 leased 12,000 acres for raising flax, and obtained profitable crops until 1912, when the market in flax collapsed, causing their insolvency, with debts amounting to $80,000. He was a socialist candidate for the North Dakota legislature in 1914, at which time widespread discontent prevailed among the farmers of that state as a result of poor crops, low prices and an unequal system of grading grain and measuring. At the election a proposal advocated by the Farmers' Equity Union for a state-owned terminal grain elevator, which they believed would remedy conditions, was carried by a large majority. The new legislature, despite the popular mandate, failed to pass the necessary measure authorizing the building of the elevator and wide popular resentment resulted. Townley was present at an indignation meeting held in Bismarck, N. D., in February, 1915, and there conceived the idea of starting a new federation of farmers to protect their interests through political action. The organization he formed, the "Farmers' Non-Partisan Political League," afterwards reorganized as the "National Non-Partisan League," was an outgrowth of the Farmers' Equity Union, the membership of which was devoted to the new body through Townley's vigorous initiative in making a personal farm-to-farm canvass for members. Within a year 25,000 farmers joined the league, paying a membership fee of nine dollars, and an official newspaper, the "Non-Partisan Leader," was established under the editorship of Charles Edward Russell (q.v.). Choosing Townley as president, the league carried its entire ticket with one exception in the first state election in which it took part (1916), obtaining a sweeping majority of the lower house of the legislature and most of the judges of the supreme court. Townley effected this triumph by the help of the progressive Republican organization and at the outset fought only for a state-owned elevator, a rural credit bank and tax reforms. With the installation of a non-partisan government having definite socialistic aims, the governor, Lynn J. Frazier (q.v.), recommended to the legislature an extensive programme, including the state ownership of terminal elevators, flour mills, stock-yards, packing houses and cold storage plants, exemption of farm improvements from taxation, and the state inspection of rural credit banks. Townley extended the league's organization into other states, especially in South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana, and though the fee was increased to $16, the membership was greatly expanded by farmers' support in the larger area. Opponents of the league sought to discredit Townley in a suit brought against him by a creditor in one of his two bankruptcies, charging that he had secret bank deposits of thousands of dollars taken from the league's funds. The plaintiff represented other creditors seeking to collect their debts. The case, which began in April, 1917, and lasted two years, was heard before the federal court at Fargo, which dismissed the indictment on the ground that the evidence did not disclose the existence of any hidden fund or private estate of Townley's that could be used for the benefit of his creditors. In July, 1917, he organized a chain of coöperative stores, known as the Consumers' United Stores Co., throughout North Dakota, to further the objects of the league. Each league member was called upon to subscribe $100 for stock in the company, and in this way $1,600,000 was raised, but economic and war conditions in the state militated against the project and it failed after a few months of operation. The league and its anti-war views were the subject of investigation in that year by the Minnesota public safety commission, following American entrance into the European war, in consequence of the activities of the People's Council, a pacifist organization identified with the league. The council had attempted to hold a convention in Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Illinois successively, but in each case the prevailing high war feeling and threats of expulsion prevented a meeting or else forced an adjournment. Various features of the league's programme were embodied in the laws of North Dakota, including the construction of a large elevator and flour mill at Grand Forks, and the deposit of public funds in the Bank of North Dakota, which the leaders planned to make the source of credit for the new industrial programme, and which at one time had more than $30,000,000 of such funds under its control. At the close of 1918 the league reported a membership in North Dakota of 35,062; in Minnesota, South Dakota and Montana, 96,381; and in Nebraska, California, Washington, Texas, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, Oklahoma and Idaho, 56,922; or a total of 188,365. In Dakota, however, several of the Non-Partisan League's candidates were defeated in the 1918 elections, including Gov. Frazier. In the month of March of that year Townley, with J. Gilbert, formerly general manager of the league, was indicted in Minnesota on a charge of issuing and circulating seditious pamphlets and with conspiring to discourage enlistments for pursuing the war with Germany under the selective draft law. He was assailed in the U. S. senate by Sen. Sherman as being pro-German, a charge he denied before the senate committee on military affairs. Later the Minnesota supreme court decided that Townley and Gilbert did not violate any state law in publishing literature relating to the war. In spite of this decision, the following year (1919), Townley was reindicted in Jackson county in that state on a charge of conspiracy to teach disloyalty by circulating a pamphlet which stated the league's war aims. The court convicted him of violating the Minnesota sedition law, and he served a prison term of three months for an offense unrecognized by the highest state tribunal, though his appeal to the U. S. supreme court was rejected. In the same year there was a referendum in North Dakota to endorse the legislative acts that created an industrial commission empowered to conduct public utilities, industries and business enterprises generally on behalf of the state, as well as other measures, including that establishing the state bank and banking system. The league viewed the issue as involving the question of whether the power of the state henceforth was to enhance the interests of the producing class. The voters endorsed the league's measures with varying majorities in a bitter campaign marked by charges that the legislature had authorized the industrial commission to take farms and other property from the owners. In the year 1921 the control of the state by the farmers and the league's use of the state government as a coöperative business organization experienced a temporary set-back. The state machinery had been utilized for the benefit of the farming communities in the belief that the methods of private enterprise as practiced by railroads, grain-buying companies and millers and merchants were oppressive and discriminatory. Nevertheless the league's policies met with popular disapproval in a referendum for the recall of officials which resulted in the removal of Gov. Frazier (reëlected in 1919), the attorney-general, and the commissioner of agriculture and labor. In the next year's elections the Non-Partisan League's candidate for governor, William Lemke, was defeated by R. A. Nestos, an independent Republican, but ex-Gov. Frazier was chosen U. S. senator, and the league also elected its candidates for auditor and commissioner of insurance, three railroad commissioners and the chief justice of the supreme court. The Farmer-Labor party developed as an important political factor in the Northwest in 1922, largely through the foundations laid by the Non-Partisan League, and the latter's coöperation with the labor elements of that section. The new party's chief strength was shown in Minnesota, where it elected Henrik Shipstead (1922) and Magnus Johnson (1923) to the U. S. senate with large majorities and Knud Wefald to the house of representatives. In 1923 the league organization in South Dakota merged with the Farmer-Labor party and the following year the two bodies combined in Minnesota. Meantime Townley ceased to head the league, whose national headquarters were established at Minneapolis, and became president of the National Producers' Alliance. Charges of embezzlement pending against him in connection with the failure of the Scandinavian Bank at Fargo, N. D., and with his conduct of the Consumers' United Stores Co., were dismissed in 1923 and 1924, respectively.

BROWN, Preston, soldier, was born in Lexington, Ky., on Jan. 2, 1872, the son of John Mason and Mary Owen (Preston) Brown. His father, who was a graduate of Yale University in the class of 1856, served as major, 10th Ky. volunteer cavalry and colonel, 45th Ky. mounted infantry, Union army, from 1861 to 1865; and from the close of the civil war until his death, Jan. 29, 1890, practiced law in Louisville, Ky. Preston Brown received his early education in private schools in Louisville, Ky., and was graduated from Yale University, with the degree of A.B., in 1892, receiving the honorary degree of M.A. from that institution in 1920. He entered the U. S. army as a private in the 5th artillery in 1894, serving as private and corporal for three years at the Presidio, San Francisco, Calif., and at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. He was commissioned second lieutenant, 2nd infantry, in 1897 and stationed at Ft. Keogh, Mont. During the Spanish-American war he commanded a company of his regiment at Santiago de Cuba in July, 1898, and after his promotion to first lieutenant, 2nd infantry, in 1899, he served with his regiment in the Philippine Islands for three years. He was promoted captain, 2nd infantry, in 1902, and adjutant of his regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., in 1903. He was detailed to the pay department in 1904, and was on duty as paymaster for four years, at Denver, Colo., Atlanta, Ga., and Havana, Cuba. In 1908 he was assigned to the 17th infantry, and served with that regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga., and Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. He was graduated as an honor graduate at the army school of the line in 1913, and at the army staff college in 1914. He served with his regiment again at Eagle, Pass., Tex.; in 1915 he was transferred to the 8th infantry, serving at Manila, Philippine Islands, being promoted major, 31st infantry, in 1916. During the European war he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of infantry, national army, in 1917, and appointed chief of staff, 82nd division, Camp Gordon, Ga., proceeding to France in November, 1917, and was graduated at the general staff college at Langres, France. In March, 1918, he was commissioned colonel, national army, and assigned to duty as chief of staff of the 2nd division, in which capacity he served at Verdun, Château-Thierry, Soissons and St. Mihiel. In August, 1918, he was commissioned brigadier general, U. S. army (emergency) and served as chief of staff, 4th army corps, during its operations before Metz in September, 1918. He was commanding general of the 3rd division at Montfaucon and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. From 1918 to 1919 he was assistant chief of staff, American expeditionary forces at advanced general headquarters in Germany, and on his return to the United States he was appointed instructor general of the war college, Washington, D. C. In 1920 he was graduated from the general staff college (now army war college), Washington, D. C., and promoted colonel of infantry. In 1921 he was commissioned brigadier general, U. S. army, and assigned to duty first as acting commandant army war college, then in command of the third infantry brigade, second division, Camp Travis, Tex. His record secured the position of his name on the initial general staff corps eligible list, and for his services in the European war he was awarded the distinguished service medal: "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As chief of staff of the 2nd division he directed the details of the battles near Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, and at St. Mihiel salient, with great credit. Later, in command of the 3rd division in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, at a most critical time, by his splendid judgment and energetic action, his division was able to carry to a successful conclusion the operations at Clairs Chênes and at Hill 294." He was also made commander of the Legion of Honor by France, and Commander of the Order of the Crown by Belgium. He was married on Feb. 8, 1905, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to Susan Ford Dorrance, the daughter of J. Ford Dorrance, and they have one child: Dorrance Brown.

HOOK, James William, mechanical engineer and manufacturer, was born near Hedrick, Keokuk co., Ia., Jan. 9, 1884, son of James and Virginia (Eller) Hook, and a descendant of Thomas Hooke, who emigrated from London, England, to Annapolis, Md., in 1668, settling in Prince George county, Md. He was graduated B.M.E. at the Iowa State College, in 1905, and he received the honorary degree M.E. from that institution in 1912. For a year following his graduation he was editor of the "Enterprise," of Cody, Wyo. During 1906–08 he was employed as mechanical engineer by the Globe Machinery & Supply Co., Des Moines, Ia., and from 1909 to 1915 he was sales manager for C. A. Dunham & Co., of Marshalltown, Ia., manufacturers of the Dunham systems of heating. He was the general manager of the company during 1915–16. In the latter year he was made president of the Allied Machinery Co. of America, which since 1911 has been engaged in the exportation and selling of American-made machinery throughout the entire industrial world. His presidency included the period of the European war, during which the Allied Machinery Co. supplied large quantities of machinery to the allied nations, and Mr. Hook was released from military service so that he could devote all his time to the work of his company. He resigned in 1923 and since

then has been president, treasurer and director of the Geometric Tool Co., New Haven, Conn., organized in 1898, for manufacturing special machinery and tools for cutting screw threads, by a group of New Haven men headed by the late Howard E. Adt. Mr. Hook was identified prominently with the war achievements of the American International Corporation of New York, which built and managed the great shipyard at Hog Island, Pa., and controlled and managed the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J. While residing in New York he was actively identified with the work of the American Foreign Trade Council, and in 1919 was one of its honorary vice-presidents. He has been director of G. Amsinck & Co., Carter, Macy & Co., International Steel Corporation, Allied Machinery Co., and various subsidiary companies of the latter in foreign countries, all of which he resigned when he became head of the Geometric Tool Co. of New Haven, Conn., in 1923. Aside from his present active connection he is also director of the Horne Co., Ltd., of Tokyo, Japan, and treasurer and director of the Bellis Heat Treating Co. of New Haven. He served as a member of the Tarrytown (N. Y.) school board 1922–23. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the New Haven Country and Quinnipiac clubs, and the Hardware, Engineers', and Machinery clubs of New York, and the Y. M. C. A. His chief recreation is in camping, hunting and fishing. Politically he is a Republican. He was married Sept. 17, 1907, to Hattie Rosamond, daughter of Carl Phillip Bechtel, of Fort Dodge, Ia., and has two children: James William, Jr., and Rose Virginia Hook.

EATON, Walter Prichard, author, was born at Malden, Mass., Aug. 24, 1878, son of Warren Everett and Mary Goodwin (Prichard) Eaton. His earliest American ancestor was William Eaton, who came to this country from Staple, England, in 1637, and settled at Watertown, Mass., of which place he was proprietor in 1642. His father was a schoolmaster and prominent among Boston educators. The son was graduated at Phillips Andover Academy in 1896 and then went to Harvard, where he received his graduating degree of A.B. in 1900. Thereafter he became a reporter on the Boston "Journal," and during 1902–07 recorded musical and dramatic events for the New York "Tribune." He was dramatic critic for the New York "Sun" in 1907–08, acted as theatrical correspondent in that city for the Boston "Transcript," Indianapolis "News," Chicago "Herald," and Philadelphia "Evening Ledger" during 1910–16, and was dramatic editor of the "American Magazine" in 1909–18. His first book, "The Runaway Place," written in collaboration with Elise Underhill, appeared in 1909. It was followed by "The American Stage of To-day" (1909); "At the New Theater and Others" (1911); "The Boy Scouts of Berkshire" (1912); "Barn Doors and By-Ways" (1913): "The Man Who Found Christmas" (1913); "Boy Scouts in the White Mountains" (1914); "The Idyl of Twin Fires," a novel (1915); "New York," privately printed for the Grolier Club (1915); "Boy Scouts of the Wild Cat Patrol" (1915); "Plays and Players" (1916); "The Bird House Man" (1916); "Peanut, Cub Reporter" (1916); "Green Trails and Upland Pastures" (1917); "Newark," privately printed for the Carteret Club (1917); "Boy Scouts in Glacier Park" (1917); "Echoes and Realities," verse (1918); "In Berkshire Fields" (1919); "On the Edge of the Wilderness" (1920); "Boy Scouts at Crater Lake" (1922); "Penguin Persons and Peppermints" (1922); "Queen Victoria," a play, with David Carb (1923), and "The Actor's Heritage" (1924), a critical survey of theatrical history, besides numerous contributions to newspapers and magazines. His writings on the theater have given him distinctive rank as a dramatic critic. The mass of his work may be classed among the ephemera of well-wrought journalism, but he is assured of a permanent place in American literature as an essayist on the outdoor themes embraced in his "Barn Doors and By-Ways" and other like studies. Therein he scans the country side with the discerning eye of a nature lover and presents poetic aspects of familiar things, whether roads, rivers, farms, birds or woods, enriching his descriptions with significant symbols and reflective veins of instant appeal that suggest a spiritual kinship with Richard Jeffries and W. H. Hudson. He also lectures on dramatic topics. He is an instructor at the school of journalism of Columbia University, and a member of the American Institute of Arts and Letters, Authors' League of America, Poetry Society of America, and the Harvard Club of New York and the Pi Eta fraternity. He is a socialist in politics and a Unitarian in creed. His favorite diversions are golf and gardening. He was married June 30, 1910, to Elise Morris, daughter of Frederic Lacey Underhill of New York city.

MUNCIE, Curtis Hamilton, aurist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1887, son of Edward Henry and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Muncie, both of whom were surgeons. He attended the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York, and the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, and was graduated at the American School of Osteopathy in 1910 with the degree of D.O. He also studied at the Philadelphia School of Surgery and took post-graduate courses in the United States and Europe on the eye, ear, nose and throat. He began the general practice of osteopathy in connection with a private sanitarium in Brooklyn, and early in his career began to specialize in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Finally he confined his practice to diseases of the ear only, and in this field evolved an original technique in the application of principles of osteopathy to the treatment of that organ. He discovered that, by developing the tactile sense to a high degree, deformed and deranged structure could be recognized and corrected digitally. To this method of treatment he gave the name of constructive finger surgery, and it was found especially successful in the treatment of disorders of the eustachian tube. In 1923 and 1924 he visited Europe, when he demonstrated his technic at ear clinics before the British Osteopathic Association, the International Society of Otological Research, and the French Academy of Medicine at the Hospital Saint Louis in Paris, where he also conducted a clinic for the poor and restored the hearing of many war veterans made deaf through shell shock, exposure and other causes. He further presented the results of his researches into the cause and cure of hereditary deafness or otosclerosis before the American Osteopathic Association in May, 1924. In his researches in deaf-mutism and otosclerosis and the relation of lymphatic circulation to deafness, Dr. Muncie succeeded in differentiating eleven types of deformities of the eustachian tube, which constitute causes of much deafness. He has designed and invented a number of instruments for diagnosis and treatment of deafness, including the Muncie automatic tuning fork, oro-eustachian applicator, bougie and aspirator, the mouth prop, and tonsil normalizer for reconstructing and normalizing the tonsils in place of removing them. Dr. Muncie not only originated the operation known as the "reconstruction of the eustachian tube" but those called the "reconstruction of the nares" and "reconstruction of tonsils." He demonstrated conclusively that the faucial tonsil has a lymphatic function, that the lymph circulation passes from the eustachian tube and para tubal tissues via tonsils to the cervical lymphatics; that the removal of the tonsils often causes scar tissue to form which blocks the lymph drainage, increases the edema of the eustachian tube and aural tissues, and increases deafness in persons otherwise predisposed. Dr. Muncie is the author of a number of monographs and articles on prevention and cure of deafness, prevention and cure of head-colds and hay-fever, and constructive finger surgery, many of which have appeared in the "Journal of the American Osteopathic Association," "Journal of the Osteopathic Society of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology," "The Osteopath," and "The Journal of the International Society of Lymphatic Research." In his religious affiliations he is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 4, 1912, to Louise Belle, daughter of Thaddeus C. Jennings. They have two children, Douglas Jennings and Louise Muncie.

PEEK, George Nelson, manufacturer, was born at Polo, Ill., Nov. 19, 1873, son of Henry Clay and Adeline (Chase) Peek, grandson of John and Lucretia (Lamb) Peek, and great-grandson of Samuel and Mary (Charters) Peek, who came from England in 1776, and settled at Bethel, Vt. George Nelson Peek received his preliminary education in public schools, including Oregon (Ill.) high school, subsequently becoming a student at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. In 1893 he began his business career with Deere & Co., farm implement manufacturers, and was connected with that concern and with the Deere & Webber Co., its successors in Minneapolis, until 1901. He was then for a decade manager of the John Deere Plow Co., Omaha, Nebr. In 1911 he was made vice-president of the parent company, Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., and from 1919 to 1923 was president of the Moline Plow Co. He is also a director of the Merchants National Bank, Omaha. In 1917 the War Industries Board appointed Mr. Peek industrial representative, which title later became ''Commissioner of Finished Products.'' Regarding this appointment, Mr. Grosvenor B. Clarkson, in his ''Industrial America in the World War,'' says: ''Asked to recommend the right man for the Board's production department—known as that of finished products—Legge unhesitatingly named his chief personal rival in private life, George N. Peek, of Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., and of a personality that was the very antithesis of Legge's. The calm, cool, deliberate man recommended Peek, impetuous, impatient, impulsive, explosive. The easy-going type of executive recommended the restless, driving type. Peek was perhaps not such an analyst as Legge, but he was a photographic observer. His mind comprehended every element of situation and his reactions were instantaneous. It never idled; it never saw dimly. For Peek the world was a sharp, black-and-white drawing. His decisions were as clear-cut as were Legge's, but they somewhat offended; and all the more because they were right. Those who were overborne by them felt the pangs of defeat. But note that the consequences were not harmful. You resented the sting of Peek's commanding dictum, but at the same time you were impelled to go right out and put your shoulder into the collar 'just to show him.' He put you on your mettle. Peek is the type of executive that has an immense capacity for detail without getting lost in it. He sees the trees but does not overlook the forest. His energy is infectious. Some energetic men tire out their associates, but Peek seemed to radiate energy in the War Industries Board. Legge made you feel that tangled matters would come out all right; Peek made you feel that he would untangle them himself in a jiffy. Clear-eyed and dynamic—George Peek is the type of the best in American business life.'' As Commissioner of Finished Products his duties were to coöperate with American industries to procure the necessaries of war and for public welfare. He exercised supervision over the acquiring of supplies for the various departments of the government and the location of new facilities, and the diversion of existing ones in the development of war needs. In this position he was in charge of the entire industries of the United States, the conversion, the conservation and the sagacious concentration of the industrial facilities old and new, keeping in mind the dual purpose of efficiency for war and public welfare, and the preservation of the peace. He was also in general charge of the commodities section of the board which was devoted to regulation of manufactured articles. In February, 1919, he became chairman of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, formed to assist in the stabilization of business conditions through the establishment of prices by agreement with the industries. This board, however, resigned in a body in April, 1919, upon the refusal of the Railroad administration to abide by a schedule of prices arranged with the steel industry. In 1923 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his work during the war, the citation reading as follows: ''George N. Peek, then Commissioner of Finished Products, War Industries Board. For exceptionally meritorious services in a position of great responsibility in connection with the operation of the War Industries Board during the World War. As a member of the Board he rendered, through his broad vision, distinguished capacity, and business ability, services of inestimable value in marshalling the industrial forces of the nation and mobilizing its economic resources—marked factors in assisting to make military success attainable. As Commissioner of Finished Products, it was largely through his untiring efforts and devotion to duty that the Supply Bureaus of the War Department were able to maintain a constant flow of munitions, as well as supplies of a general character to the Army.'' Mr. Peek is a member of the Omaha Club, Omaha; University Club and Chicago Club, Chicago;

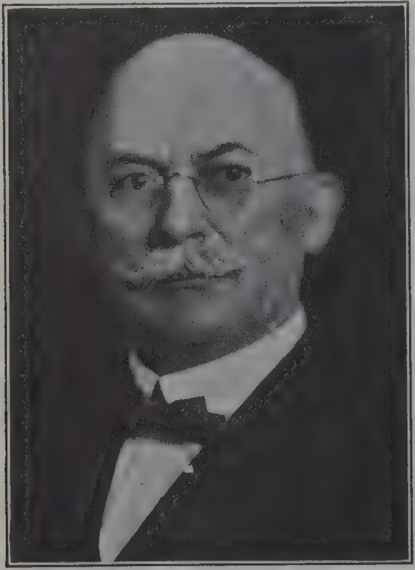
Commercial Club, Moline, and Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs, Washington. He finds his chief recreation in golf, fishing, riding, hunting and country life. "Fairacres," his home on the Rock River, Moline, is a model farm. Politically he is a Republican. He was married at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 22, 1903, to Georgia, daughter of Zachary T. Lindsey, president of the Interstate Rubber Co., Omaha.

GAMBILL, Charles Edward, merchant, was born at Sullivan, Ind., May 4, 1883, son of William Morgan and Juda (Powell) Gambill. His father, a native of Indiana and a farmer, died when young Gambill was fifteen years old, leaving to him the heavy responsibility of operating the farm and providing for his mother and a younger brother. He farmed in summer and went to school in winter. After working his way through Voorhees Business College, Indianapolis, he was employed for a time as newspaper reporter. At twenty he became a stenographer for the Nordyke & Marmon Co., automobile manufacturers, at Indianapolis, remaining with this corporation for fifteen years and passing through every department up to sales supervisor, and then for six years was branch manager. While in the sales department he traveled throughout the country, establishing automobile agencies and aiding in developing their business, meanwhile himself becoming thoroughly well grounded in every department of the automobile trade. In 1917 he entered business for himself, handling the Marmon and Hupmobile cars in the Chicago territory, and organized the Gambill Motor Co., Inc., a sales company of which he is president and chief owner, and which has grown, under his management, from an annual business of less than $1,000,000 in 1917 to over $6,000,000 in 1923, and with capital and surplus of $700,000. The corporation employs 200 persons. During the early years of struggle Mr. Gambill financed the business by his own personal efforts, and his character and reputation were such that the Chicago banks aided him loyally. He is president also of the Michigan Avenue Chevrolet Co., which does an annual business of approximately $1,000,000, and a director and member of the discount committee of the Equitable Trust Co. of Chicago. Always active in the work of the National Automobile Dealers' Association, he is now first vice-president of that organization, and is in demand as a speaker at their principal conventions. He is also president of the South Central Association of Chicago. He is a director and had charge of the membership drive of the Oak Park Club, of Oak Park, Ill., increasing the membership of that organization from 200 to 700, as a result of which a half million dollar club house was erected, said to be one of the finest and most handsomely equipped in America. He also served on the building committee. He is a director of the Illinois Automobile Club and a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Illinois Athletic Club (Chicago), and the Oak Park Country Club. Believing it to be the duty of every business man, he takes an active interest in civic affairs, but in business devotes his time exclusively to his own automobile companies. He is active, energetic and hard working, and has definitely taken his place as a leader among Chicago's most successful business men. He is a man of great sincerity and uprightness of character, democratic by nature, and possessed of a winning personality. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church and he is president of the Brotherhood of the First Baptist Church of Oak Park. Politically he is a Republican. He finds his chief recreation in golf and motoring. He was married Apr. 15, 1908, to Pearl, daughter of Isaac Newton Snow, a banker of Sullivan, Ind., and has two children: Russell J. and Eleanor Frances Gambill.

STOCK, Frederick August, musician, was born at Jülich, Germany, Nov. 11, 1872, son of Karl Stock, a bandmaster in the Prussian army. He was graduated at the conservatory of Cologne University in 1891 and became a member of the Cologne Stadt-Orchester. Following Theodore Thomas' visit to the city of Cologne in 1895, Mr. Stock came to America and joined the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, of Chicago, as viola player. He became assistant conductor of the orchestra in 1902 and, upon the death of Theodore Thomas, in 1905, was made conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. One of his greatest successes as conductor was the Mahler festival, held in the Chicago Auditorium in 1917. Among his musical innovations were the introduction of concerts for children in 1919, and the organization of the Students' Orchestra in 1920. His compositions include the following, with the date of the first presentation of each. Symphony No. 1, C minor (1910); Symphony No. 2 (in manuscript); Symphonic Variations (1904); Symphonic Poem, "A Human Life's Morning, Noon-Tide and Evening" (1905); Symphonic Sketch, "On a Summer Evening" (1913); Symphonic Waltz (1908); Violin Concerts, D minor, presented at the Norfolk (Conn.) Festival (1916); Psalmodic Rhapsody, presented at the Evanston (Ill.) Festival (1921); three overtures, "Life's Springtide" (1914); "To a Fantastic Comedy" (1919); "Psalmodic Rhapsody" (1921); "Elegy" (1923); and Romantic Overture (in manuscript);

Festival March, to commemorate the twentieth season of the orchestra (1910); Festival Prologue, to commemorate the twenty-fifth season of the orchestra (1915); March and Hymn to Democracy (1919); string quartet, quintet and sextet, and other works for chamber music; songs, numerous transcriptions and orchestrations. He received the degree of Mus.D. from Northwestern University in 1915, and from the University of Michigan in 1924. Mr. Stock became a naturalized citizen in 1919. He is a member of the Academy of Arts and Letters; Society of American Musicians; Society of Friends of Music; Society for the Publication of American Compositions; and the Art Institute, Art Service League and Civic Music Association (vice-president) of Chicago; also the Arts, Cliff Dwellers, Press and University clubs, and Chicago City Club of Chicago, and the Beethoven and Bohemian clubs of New York city. Mr. Stock is noted for his unusual capacity for work, his remarkable memory, his humor and his great generosity. He was married in Milwaukee, Wis., May 25, 1896, to Elizabeth, daughter of Johann Konrad Muskulus of Fulda, Germany. They have one child, Vera Fredericka Stock.

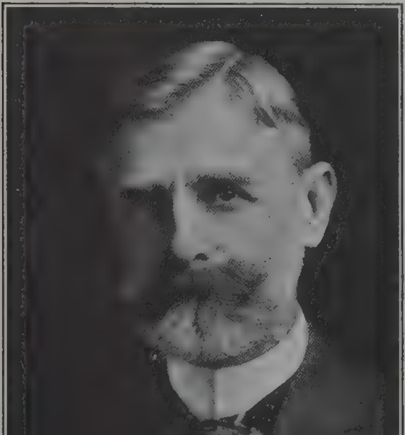
BRYAN, Charles Wayland, twenty-fifth governor of Nebraska, was born at Salem, Ill., Feb. 10, 1867, son of Silas Lilliard and Maria Elizabeth (Jennings) Bryan and brother of William J. Bryan (q.v.). He was educated at Illinois College and the University of Chicago and in 1891 removed to Lincoln, Nebr., where he entered the employ of a cigar manufacturing company as a traveling salesman. He continued in that position until 1896 when, on the nomination of his brother, William J. Bryan, as the Democratic candidate for president, he became his secretary and business manager. In 1901 the brothers founded "The Commoner," a Democratic political weekly journal, of which Charles W. Bryan was the publisher and associate editor and in 1921, after his brother's removal from Nebraska to Florida, the editor. Under his management "The Commoner" attained wide influence in political and agricultural circles, particularly in the middle West and was a financial success, but its publication was discontinued in April, 1923, after its editor was elected governor of the state. Mr. Bryan also was the owner and editor of the "American Homestead," a weekly family paper, for five years. Through his association with his brother and through his management of these journals he became a political power in his section, but his activities in that respect were usually of an inconspicuous character. His first public office was that of city councilman of Lincoln, a position which he occupied several years. In May, 1915, he was elected mayor and served one term during which he established a municipal employment bureau, a public market, a legal aid bureau, and a city coal yard, which effected a considerable reduction in the price of coal at Lincoln. Meanwhile he attained prominence as an advocate of measures designed to better the conditions of the farmers and wage-earning classes and in 1916 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor on a platform of that character, but did receive the Populist party nomination. While serving as city commissioner of Lincoln in 1922 he was nominated by the Democratic party and the Non-Partisan League for governor and was elected by a majority of 50,000 votes, although all his colleagues on the ticket were defeated by their Republican opponents. Republicans also were in the majority in the legislature but notwithstanding this fact he succeeded in instituting various legislative reforms, including a reduction of thirteen per cent. in the state taxes, and a fifty per cent. reduction in the number of state employees under his jurisdiction. By his personal efforts he saved Nebraska coal and gasoline consumers hundreds of thousands of dollars by opening public gasoline stations which brought down the price of that commodity, and by buying Colorado and Illinois coal and supplying it to such municipalities and public committees as would agree to sell it at a fair price. These acts of Gov. Bryan so enhanced his popularity in Nebraska that he was renominated for governor by the Democrats and the Farmer-Labor party in the primary in May, 1924, and was endorsed publicly by the leaders of railroad unions in the state. He was the choice of the Nebraska delegation for the presidential nomination at the Democratic national convention in 1924 and his name was continually before the convention until the final ballot. Defeated in this contest, his supporters offered his name as the nominee for vice-president and he was chosen on the first ballot as the running mate of John W. Davis (q.v.), the presidential candidate. Gov. Bryan has expressed liberal views on various public questions. He advocates an excess profits tax, high surtax rates on income taxes, a farm relief law, nationalization of the coal and gasoline industries, reduction of railroad freight rates, and favored the enactment of the soldiers' bonus law. Gov. Bryan is a director of the state historical society and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He was married Nov. 29, 1892, to Bessie Louise Brokaw of Salem, Ill., and has two children: Silas and Mary Louise, wife of W. F. Harmsberger.



JADWIN, Edgar, military engineer, was born at Honesdale, Pa., Aug. 7, 1865, son of Cornelius C. and Charlotte E. (Wood) Jadwin, and a descendant of John Jadwin, who came from England in the seventeenth century, locating first on the Rappahannock river, in Virginia, and subsequently settling in Maryland. His father was a druggist, and a member of congress during 1881–83. After attending the public schools of Honesdale, Edgar Jadwin worked in his father's store and attended Lafayette College during 1884–86. He was graduated at the head of his class at the U. S. military academy in 1890, and at the U. S. engineer school of application in 1893. When the European war began he had reached the grade of lieutenant colonel of engineers. He became a colonel in the national army in 1917, was brigadier general (temporarily) from December, 1917, to October, 1919, and he was promoted colonel of engineers in September, 1919. He was in charge of the enlargement of Ellis Island, New York harbor, 1890–91; was on duty with engineer troops, the engineer depot, and at the engineer school, 1891–95; was on river and harbor and fortification work in the Wilmington (N. C.) district, and office of the chief of engineers, 1895–98, and during the Spanish-American war, was major and later lieutenant colonel of the 3rd regiment, U. S. volunteer engineers, and was in command of the detached 3rd battalion of the regiment at Matanzas—the first battalion of the first army corps sent to Cuba (December, 1898) to effect the transfer of sovereignty and for temporary occupation of the island. After the transfer the retiring Spanish governor general expressed on behalf of himself as commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba and on the part of the officers under his command at Matanzas, their thanks and appreciation for the consideration and soldierly conduct shown them by the officers and men of Lieut. Col. Jadwin's command. He was recorder of the board of engineers for fortifications during 1899–1902, and during the ensuing five years was in charge of river and harbor fortification work, on the Pacific coast south of San Francisco, and later on the Texas gulf coast. While stationed at Galveston he also had charge of the sea wall and grade raising at the Fort Crockett reservation. From 1907 to 1911 he participated in the construction of the Panama canal. During the first year of this period he was in charge of excavation work from Gatun to Gamboa on the Chagres division, and during the remaining three years planned and was engaged in building the west breakwater at Colon, excavating the sea level canal from the Atlantic coast at Gatun and later had charge of the rock and sand supply for the Gutun locks and spillway. In 1911 he took charge of river improvements of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers and tributaries, and later was in charge of the section in the office of the chief of engineers, Washington, handling matters pertaining to harbor lines, bridges over navigable waters, lake survey, water supply and public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, national parks, monuments, and memorials and supervision of New York harbor. When America entered the European war he was stationed at Pittsburgh, in charge of the construction and operation of locks and dams in the Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. He organized and took to France the 15th cavalry engineers, the first volunteer regiment, the first engineer regiment, as well as the first national army regiment of any kind to reach France. It was landed at Liverpool and reëmbarked at Southampton, and it is understood to be the first regiment of a foreign power permitted to land in England since the days of William the Conqueror. This regiment commenced the main work of construction for the service of supplies at Issoudun, Gievres and other places. Gen. Jadwin became successively chief engineer, advance section, S.O.S., director of light railways and roads, and director of construction and forestry on the staff of Maj. Gen. Harbord, commanding the S.O.S. In the last-named position he was in immediate charge of the great construction program, including the building of wharves, railroads, roads, warehouses, camps, barracks, hospitals, water and sewer systems, water plants and sawmills which the army carried out in France. The principal projects, three-fourths of the work being done during his incumbency as director, were: 17,120 barracks, which represented 324 miles of barracks if placed end to end; hospitalization space for 280,000 beds; 12 new docks; 84 lighters; 7 derrick barges; 1,055 miles of railroad; 23,239,000 square feet, or 526 acres, of warehouses; stables and veterinary hospitals for 52,000 horses; water supply and sewerage systems; 4 refrigerating plants; mechanical bakeries; power plants; oil and gas storage plants; repairs to 9,800 miles of road; operated 81 sawmills; cut 375 miles of corded fuel wood; 144 miles of piling, etc. Gen. Jadwin's office at Tours was the nerve center of this vast building program and the thoroughness and dispatch with which the 160,000 men under his command accomplished their immense task was a constant source of wonder and admiration. In recognition of his services in behalf of the allied cause he received the U. S. distinguished service medal, the British Order of Companion of the Bath and the French Commander of the Legion of Honor. Gen. Jadwin was a member of the American Morgenthau mission to Poland in 1919, and was observer in the Ukraine in the same year. After his return to the United States he served for several years as engineer of the 8th corps area, San Antonio, Tex., and is at present division engineer of the southeast division, with headquarters at Charleston. The southeast division includes the river and harbor and fortification construction work on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Norfolk, Va., to Tampa, Fla. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married Oct. 6, 1891, to Jean, daughter of William Laubach, a merchant of Easton, Pa., and has two children: Charlotte F., wife of Maj. T. G. Hearn, U. S. A.; and Cornelius C. Jadwin, U. S cavalry.

GEORGE, Walter Franklin, jurist and senator, was born at Preston, Webster co., Ga., Jan. 29, 1878, son of Robert Theodric and Sarah (Stapleton) George. His father is an orange grower at Lakeland, Fla. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Georgia and was graduated at Mercer University in 1900 with the degree B.S., and at the college of law of that institution in 1901 with the degree B.L. He was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1901 and in that year began the practice of his profession at Vienna, Ga., where besides his general law business he was also connected with local banking and mercantile interests. During 1907–12 he was solicitor-general of the Cordele judicial circuit, after which he was for five years judge of this circuit. In 1916 he was elected judge of the court of appeals of Georgia, and served in that capacity from Jan. 1, 1917, to Oct. 1, 1917, resigning to become associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia, and was subsequently elected to that court for a term expiring in 1926. His decisions as judge are to be found in the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st volumes of the reports of the Georgia court of appeals and in volumes 147 to 151, inclusive, of the official reports of the supreme court of Georgia. He resigned from the bench at the close of 1922 and was elected U. S. senator to succeed Sen. Thomas E. Watson, deceased. He is a trustee of Mercer University. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Georgia Bar Association, Sigma Nu and the Masonic fraternities, Knights of Pythias and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Baptist church. He finds his chief recreation in fishing and hunting. He was married July 9, 1903, to Lucy, daughter of Joseph P. Heard, farmer, merchant and banker, Vienna, Ga. He has two children: Heard Franklin and Marcus Joseph George.

LANGENBECK, Karl, chemist, was born in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 7, 1861, son of Adolf Langenbeck, a native of Hanover, Germany, who was the first maker of prussiate of potash in the United States and was the inventor of gelatine-coated pills. Henricus Langenbeck was one of the signers of the "Peace of Westphalia" with the Protestant princes at Osnabruck, in 1645, as representative of Brunswick. He at that time held the office of chancellor of Hanover. Conrad Langenbeck was professor and founder of the first museum of anatomy at Göttingen, Hanover. Maximilian and Bernhard Langenbeck are noted in the history of surgery for the introduction of methods of operation which are now standard procedures. They were the teachers of many of the older surgeons in the United States. Heinrich Langenbeck, grandfather of Karl Langenbeck, was the teacher of Bernhard and had local reputation for his surgical operations. He was surgeon in the regiment of the Duke of Cumberland (English) at the battle of Waterloo. Karl Langenbeck was educated in the public schools and the College of Pharmacy, Cincinnati, O., where he was graduated in 1882. He was a special student in chemistry at the University of Cincinnati, and the Polytechnical Schools of Zurich, Switzerland, and Berlin, Germany. He began his professional career in 1884 as chemist and superintendent of the Rookwood Pottery, Cincinnati. During 1887–91 he conducted a chemical and analytical laboratory in Cincinnati, holding also the position of chemist to the city health officer. From 1889 to 1891 he was professor of chemistry at Miami Medical College, which was merged into the University of Cincinnati. He was chemist for the American Encaustic Tiling Co. of Zanesville, O., 1891–93, and of the Mosaic Tile Co. of the same city from 1893 to 1902. From 1907 to 1910 he was manager of the Grueby Faience Co. of Boston, and 1910–22 was engaged in consultation and research work, the latter largely physiological, in Washington, D. C. During 1922–24, he was chief of the division of the tariff commission which investigates non-metallic minerals, plasters, cements, refractories, stones, clay and glass manufactures and optical instruments. He is now engaged by the U. S. bureau of standards in determining the scientific constants of plasticity and the mass action of clays. Dr. Langenbeck has promoted several pottery establishments, including the Avon Pottery, Cincinnati, 1887; Mosaic Tile Co., Zanesville, O., 1893; and the Matawan Tile Co., Matawan, N. J., in 1901. His researches in subjects connected with his profession have been profound and have had great practical and scientific value. He discovered that in character the clays of western Kentucky and Tennessee were identical with English "ball clays" and he introduced their use in domestic pottery manufacture in 1887. He also discovered and introduced white vitreous floor and glazed wall tile, which have been the standard material for bathrooms and sanitary floors since 1892. Dr. Langenbeck introduced also the manufacture of dust-clay inlaid in encaustic tile, in 1893, and introduced the use and the domestic making of Seger's pyrometric cones, the standard method of high temperature measurement in kilns, since 1892. He discovered the zinc oxide feldspar stoneware glaze which has been, since 1893, the standard white stoneware glaze. Foundry moulding sands were dug from pits or strata that happened to show just the correct qualities for the metal used and the character of casts to be made. When the entire deposit was exhausted the pit was abandoned. It was shown that the rejected deposits, not useful for themselves, could be analyzed and intelligently mixed for the different processes required and thereby a huge economic waste prevented. His application of this discovery marked the beginning of the "milled sand" industry of the country. Dr. Langenbeck's published writings include "The Chemistry of Pottery" (1895). This was the first publication in English on the subject and was based on the original investigations of the clays, minerals, glazes and bodies of



American wares. It is used as a textbook by American and English schools, which were all founded after its publication. He has written many important papers and reports, including the "Manufacture of Vitrified Paving Brick," the "Chemical Formulae of American and English Glazes," the "Function of Aluminum in Glazes," and "Rhythm in Nutrition in Relation to Nervous Functions." The last is the result of experiments in physiology which are still in progress. Dr. Langenbeck is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married Feb. 4, 1899, to Mildred Roelker, daughter of Rear Adm. C. R. Roelker, and had one daughter, Elizabeth Lieb Langenbeck.

BUNDY, Omar, soldier, was born at New Castle, Ind., June 17, 1861, son of Martin L. and Amanda (Elliot) Bundy. He spent one year at De Pauw University and was graduated at West Point in 1883. He was also graduated at the infantry and cavalry school in 1887, and the army war college in 1913. During the Spanish-American war he participated in the battle of El Caney and the siege of Santiago, and was in the Philippines during 1899–1902, serving as inspector general of the department of Visayas and as provost marshal of Iloilo. From 1902 to 1905 he was on duty at the general service and staff college and in the latter year returned to the Philippines as a major in the 6th infantry. While operating against insurrectos in the island of Jolo in March, 1906, he won special distinction and high commendation from his superior officers for his conduct at the battle of Mt. Dajo. The mountain was an extinct volcano and 1,200 Moros had entrenched themselves in its crater after throwing up barricades all along the only route up the mountainside. Maj. Bundy, at the head of two companies of infantry, climbed the mountain but it took him four days to do it and cost him half his men. Once on top the Moros were quickly overcome. The battle is one of the most notable in Philippine history. On July 20, 1914, he became a colonel and was assigned to the 16th infantry at El Paso, Tex., which was a part of Gen. J. J. Pershing's brigade. In October, 1915, he became adjutant general of the southern department, then commanded by Gen. Frederick Funston, and served as adjutant general during the mobilization of the national guard and regular army on the Mexican border in 1916. In June, 1917, he was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army and was sent to France in command of the 1st brigade of the 1st division. In August, he was promoted to major general and placed in charge of the work of preparing the training areas, so that they might be ready for sheltering and billeting the troops when they arrived in France. In November, 1917, he was placed in command of the 2nd division. He commanded it throughout its period of training and during its operations in June, 1918, when, at the memorable battle of Belleau Wood, it decisively defeated veteran regiments of the Prussian guard and definitely turned the tide of war in favor of allied arms. Previous to the battle the 2nd division had been in reserve near Amiens while the German armies, flushed with their victories of March and April, were rapidly pushing the demoralized French troops back toward Paris. It was the most critical juncture of the whole war. To Gen. Bundy's division was given the honor of meeting and stopping the spearhead of this final thrust by the enemy. At ten o'clock on the night of May 30 the division commander received orders to proceed with his command to the vicinity of Meaux. Six hours later the entire division, on 3,000 French camions, was on its way, and early on the morning of June 1 it was deployed across the Château-Thierry-Paris road near Montreuil-aux-Lions where, in the brief, official language of Gen. Pershing, "it stopped the German advance on Paris." As the day advanced some of the best troops of which Germany could boast began to attack the new American division and wave after wave of the grey-clad ranks was hurled forward across the hills and through the valleys only to melt away under the steel deluge that came from the American guns. For four days the opposing forces grappled, but the Americans held their ground and at last the Germans, seeing the hopelessness of their task, desisted. Then, on the evening of June 6, 1918, the 4th brigade of marines, Gen. J. G. Harbord (q.v.) commanding, assisted by the brigade of artillery, moved forward against the enemy in Belleau Wood. For days the contest for that important position went on, the line wavering backward and forward, but in the end the wood remained in American hands. "The moral effect of the marine success," said Gen. Bundy, in a description of the fight, "was very great, and extended far from that Marne battlefield to the firesides of the people of the great republic that was sending its sons to France to fight for liberty." In the meanwhile the division had taken Bouresches on June 15 and on July 1 Vaux was captured. The resulting front line having then been extended to include all objectives of the American command, the 2nd division was relieved on July 10 after forty days of open warfare and after having driven the enemy two kilometers further from Paris. After the division was relieved Gen. Bundy was, on July 15, appointed commander of the 6th army corps. The organization of this corps was not completed and on Sept. 15 he was given command of the 7th army corps, which was operating under the French in the Vosges mountains. Gen. Bundy returned to the United States in November and was assigned to the command of Camp Lee, Va. In September, 1920, he was assigned the command of the 7th corps area, with headquarters at Ft. Crook, Nebr. In March, 1922, he sailed for the Philippines, where he commanded the Philippine division until Mar. 24, 1924. His present station is in Columbus, O., where he is in command of the 5th corps area. He received the French decorations of commander of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre, and the honorary degree of LL.D. from De Pauw University in 1919. He was married Nov. 27, 1889, to Addie L., daughter of William H. Harden of New Castle, Ind.

DRUM, Hugh Aloysius, army officer, was born at Ft. Brady, Mich., Sept. 19, 1879, son of John and Margaret (Desmond) Drum. His father, a native of Ireland, was also an army officer, being killed in action at San Juan Hill, Cuba, in the Spanish-American war. The son received his early education at St. Francis Xavier College, New York city, and was graduated B.A. at Boston University in 1898. In the same year, at the age of eighteen, he was commissioned 2nd lieutenant in the United States army and attached to the 12th infantry, with which and the 25th infantry he served in the Philippines during the insurrection. He was promoted through the various grades until he became brigadier general (temp.) in 1918, and brigadier general, permanent, in 1920. In the Philippines he served in the campaign against the Moros, and in the Lake Llano campaign. He was aide de camp to Gen. Baldwin; aide and adjutant general of the Southwestern division until 1906; was again in the Philippines during 1908–10; on duty on the Mexican border, 1912–14, serving as assistant chief of staff under Gen. Funston, accompanying him on the Vera Cruz expedition, and as assistant instructor in military art at army schools. He was graduated at the Leavenworth School of the Line in 1911, and at the staff school in 1912. He became assistant to the chief of staff under Gen. Pershing when the latter succeeded Gen. Funston; was detailed to the general staff in June, 1917, and accompanied Gen. Pershing to France as assistant chief of staff. He worked in the operation section of Gen. Pershing's staff, drawing up the basic A.E.F. plans. To secure battle experience he served with the British and French in the front line during the summer of 1917. He was chief of staff of the 1st army, A.E.F., from the date of its organization in July, 1918, until it was dissolved in April, 1919. He prepared the plans and directed their execution for both the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne battles and was appointed brigadier general for the war as a reward for the success of the St. Mihiel operations. He was chief of staff, service of supply, A.E.F., April–July, 1919, and planned its dissolution. Returning to the United States in July, 1919, he became director of the school of the line, and assistant commandant and later commandant of the general service schools at Ft. Leavenworth. In this capacity he reconstructed the entire army school system in view of war experience. He has written extensive military works on strategy and tactics, and is considered an authority on the latter subject. In addition to various service medals he has received the following decorations: Belgian Order of the Crown (commander); Italian Order of the Crown (commander); French Legion of Honor (commander); French Croix de Guerre, with two palms, and the distinguished service medal of the United States. He is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Army and Navy Club (Washington). He was married Oct. 14, 1903, to Mary, daughter of John Réaume, a citizen of Indianapolis, Ind.

WOOD, Fremont, jurist, was born at Winthrop, Me., July 11, 1856, son of Thomas Camp and Emily (Waugh) Wood and grandson of Andrew Wood, who removed from Massachusetts to Winthrop, Me. His ancestors on both sides settled in New England early in the seventeenth century. He was educated at the Winthrop Academy, the Waterville (Me.) Classical (now Coburn) Institute and Bates College, attending the latter only two years. In 1907 that institution conferred on him the degree A.B. as of 1881. He studied law at Winthrop under the preceptorship of L. C. Carleton, was admitted to the Idaho bar in 1881 and began to practice his profession at Boise City. He served as city attorney of Boise for one term, and he was assistant to the U. S. attorney for the territory of Idaho for three years. In 1889 he was appointed U. S. attorney for the territory of Idaho and in 1890, after Idaho's admission to the Union, he became the first federal attorney for the new state. During his three years' service in that capacity he prosecuted the Coeur d'Alene miners for conspiracy. The charge involved the violation by the organized miners of that district of an injunction issued by the federal court, which resulted in the death of several miners and in the destruction of valuable property. In 1906 Mr. Wood was elected judge of the 3rd judicial district of Idaho for a four-year term, and in 1907, he presided over the famous trials of William D. Haywood, George A. Pettibone and Charles Moyer, who were indicted for the murder of Frank Steunenberg, an ex-governor of Idaho. Moyer and Haywood were, respectively, president and secretary of the Western Federation of Miners and because of the prominence of the accused and the published charge that the motive grew out of facts involving strict performances of duty by Gov. Steunenberg, during the miners' strike, the case attracted world-wide attention. The proceedings disclosed several attempts to kill men prominent in political and judicial circles in several western states. Harry Orchard, the tool of the miners' union, confessed the killing and the court sentenced him to be hanged, with a recommendation to the pardon board that the sentence be commuted to life imprisonment. Judge Wood said: "I want to take the opportunity of this solemn occasion to say to the associates in crime of this defendant that they cannot by such acts terrorize American executives and prevent them from performing their plain duties, and they cannot prevent American courts from declaring the law exactly as they find it. Judges and executives may be placed out of the way by the hand of the assassin, but there will be others immediately to take their places, just as ready and just as determined to perform their duties as their predecessors were, and backed by a public opinion that will ferret out the authors of every such crime." Upon the expiration of his term in 1910, he resumed the active practice of his profession, and is now preparing for publication a legal history of the miners' trials over which he presided. He is a pioneer fruit grower in Idaho and for over twenty-five years has supervised his apple and prune orchard near Boise. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Idaho State Bar Association, the Ada County Bar Association and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married Jan. 1, 1885, to Carrie, daugher of Gen. Lafayette Cartee, a pioneer of Boise, Ida., and has seven children.

DOYLE, Michael Francis, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 12, 1875, son of John and Mary (Hughes) Doyle. His father was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and at the time of his death was engaged in the U. S. quartermaster's depot, Philadelphia. The son was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1897, continuing in post-graduate work for two years. While at the university he also studied law in the offices of William F. Harrity and James M. Beck, and upon his admission to the bar in 1897 became associated with his preceptors in practice. In 1900 he established his own law offices and is now specializing in international law. He secured the two largest verdicts in personal accident cases in the local civil court records (Edsberg vs. Baldwin Locomotive Works, and Amos vs. Delaware River Ferry Co.). Mr. Doyle began his public life when eighteen years old as representative of the permanent committee of Philadelphia to relieve the distress in the southern part of the city. At twenty-two he was nominated for congress by the Democrats of the first congressional district, but failed of election. He is deeply interested in the rights of women and children, in labor problems, in the betterment of the condition of the poor and in all liberal humanitarian movements. In 1904 the U. S. war department changed the system adopted for over a century of having soldiers' clothing made by seamstresses, widows and orphan daughters of American soldiers, directing that the work be done by contract thereafter because of cheaper prices. Mr. Doyle was retained on behalf of the seamstresses and succeeded in having the women reinstated. In 1907 he was chairman of the Allied Business Men's Association of Philadelphia in the settlement of the traction problem, and in 1909 was active in the arbitration of the street car strike in that city. After a visit to the various shipyards of Great Britain and France, he advocated a number of reforms in the shipbuilding plants at home, which were subsequently adopted. Mayor Reyburn appointed him as a member of the comprehensive plans committee which drafted plans for permanent improvements in Philadelphia, including the great parkway, the extension of the public parks and the railway terminal system. For several years he was vice-president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and helped to found the children's home near Valley Forge. He was a member of the Lake Mohonk conference on Indians and other dependent races, and was one of the small group who met at the Catholic University, in 1910, and established the national conference of Catholic charities. He was a member of the Democratic national convention of 1908, and at the national convention in Baltimore in 1912 he was private secretary to William Jennings Bryan. At the outbreak of the European war in 1914, he was appointed by Pres. Wilson special agent of the department of state to protect the rights of American citizens abroad. In this capacity he visited England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Holland and Belgium, looking after the safety, comfort and the rights of American citizens who were in Europe at the commencement of hostilities. As acting counsel of the American legation at Berne and the American embassy at Vienna, he passed on many of the critical questions developed by the war. In November, 1915, he assisted in the organization of American relief in Belgium and was present at the receipt and distribution of the first cargo of supplies to that country from America. He was one of the first Americans to visit Louvain and other Belgian cities after their capture by the German army and his work there was specially commended by American diplomats abroad and also by the president. With the appearance of the Irish difficulties in 1915–16, and the English government's arrest of Sir Roger Casement, Mr. Doyle was cabled for to become his counsel in his trial in London, which took place in June, 1916. After Casement's conviction Mr. Doyle organized the movement for his reprieve. Largely through his efforts the U. S. senate passed a resolution requesting the English government to grant clemency in this case. He also obtained the interest of Pres. Wilson and of Pope Benedict, both of whom appealed for Casement but without avail. He was active in the various movements to induce settlement of the war and to keep the United States out of the war. When a state of war was declared in 1917 he organized a loyalty movement, and drew the pledges to be signed by the employees of the U. S. navy yards and the munition and war-supply factories, pledging their loyalty and promising to avoid strikes. He was also assistant chief of ordnance for the Philadelphia district, and counsel for the employees of the shipyards in the Delaware river district, and by largely directing their policy during the war averted a number of strikes. He was subsequently counsel for the Atlantic coast shipbuilders' council, representing the employees of all shipyards on the Atlantic coast. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Law Association, Law Academy, Penn Club, American Catholic Historical Society, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He is unmarried.

GORRELL, Edgar Staley, soldier and aeronautical engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 3, 1891, son of Charles Edgar and Pamelia Stevenson (Smith) Gorrell, and grandson of Theodore and Margaret (Bullock) Gorrell. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1912. After two years in the infantry branch of the U. S. army he was transferred, in 1914, at his own request, to the aviation section of the signal corps. In 1915 he received the rating of junior military aviator and in 1918 the rating of military aviator. In 1915 he was given rank as 1st lieutenant, aviation section, signal corps. He was with Gen. Pershing in the Mexican punitive expedition of 1916, and in the same year was ordered to Massachusetts Institute of Technology to pursue a post-graduate course in aeronautical engineering. He was graduated in 1917 with the degree M.S. in aeronautical engineering. He was then detailed to the office of the chief signal officer, participating in the early organization work connected with the American air service. He accompanied Col. Raynal C.

Bolling, as his assistant, on the Bolling aviation mission sent to Europe in June, 1917, to select the aeronautical equipment which should be manufactured in this country during the European war and to arrange with the allies an allied aeronautical building program. The mission sent from England, France and Italy samples of equipment to be manufactured, as well as reports and suggestions relating to production in the United States, and special problems encountered overseas. He was then placed in charge of the technical section, air service, American Expeditionary Forces, and, as chief of that section, made all the decisions of 1917 with regard to what material should be purchased in Europe for the A.E.F. air service. He was responsible for many of the basic aeronautical plans which later bore fruit on the field of battle. With Col. Bolling he represented the United States through the trying days of the early sessions of the inter-allied aeronautical conference in Paris, when fundamental questions regarding the allied aviation program were settled. He investigated operations on five fronts and during the winter of 1917–18 was in charge of strategical aviation in the A.E.F., his duties at that time constituting the basic work necessary to future American aerial bombardment operations. He then went to duty in the operations section (G-3), general staff, A.E.F., and served in that capacity through both the periods of A.E.F. preparation and operation. He commanded the air service office at general headquarters, was assistant chief of staff, air service, and later chief of staff, air service, A.E.F. The French government admitted him to the Legion of Honor for meritorious service, the British awarded him the distinguished service order, and he was one of the first officers to receive the American distinguished service medal. He participated in the drafting of the international convention on air navigation at Paris in 1919, and assisted in drafting the aeronautical terms of the peace treaty of Versailles. He resigned from the army on March 19, 1920, to accept the position of industrial engineer for the Nordyke-Marmon Co., Indianapolis, Ind. He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers. He finds his chief recreation in out-of-doors life and sports.

PARK, Maud Wood, first president of the national league of women voters, was born in Boston, Mass., about 1876, the daughter of James Rodney and Mary Russell (Collins) Wood. From St. Agnes School in Albany, N. Y., she entered Radcliffe College, where she was graduated with highest honors in 1898, having completed the course in three instead of four years. In the following December she was married to Charles Park, a Boston architect, who died in 1904. In her senior year in college she was much stirred by a speech of Alice Stone Blackwell on woman suffrage. In 1900, with Inez Haynes Gillmore (Mrs. Will Irwin), she organized the Massachusetts College equal suffrage league to express the gratitude of college women for the opportunities for the higher education of women secured largely by the efforts of pioneer workers in the woman suffrage movement. This organization spread into other states and for a number of years Mrs. Park made speaking trips in its behalf, addressing groups of alumnae in many cities as well as students in most of the large colleges and universities which admit women. As the result of her efforts alumnae branches and undergraduate chapters of the league were formed in all sections of the United States and in 1908 these were consolidated into the national college equal suffrage league with Miss M. Carey Thomas as president and Mrs. Park, a vice-president. In 1908–10 she made a trip around the world for the purpose of studying the condition of women in various countries. The life of women in the Far East particularly interested her and she spent considerable time in the Orient. To this knowledge of people she added neighborhood work in Boston, Mass., and in San Francisco, Calif., living in settlements and tenement quarters for eleven years. She was thorough in her research and carried it on from the viewpoint of a scholar as well as a humanitarian. Meanwhile Mrs. Park served for two years as chairman of the board of directors of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and for twelve years as executive secretary of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government. The latter organization, formed in 1901, combined civic activities with work for woman suffrage. As its secretary Mrs. Park helped to organize the first parent-teacher association, to secure the first use in Boston of school buildings as community centers, and to demonstrate the need of policewomen for the protection of young women and children in the city streets and places of amusement. In the spring of 1917 she was appointed chairman of the congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which was working for the federal woman suffrage amendment, and with the help of Mrs. Helen H. Gardener she directed the committee's efforts until the amendment was passed in June, 1919. The following autumn and winter she gave a series of lectures on congressional procedure and pending federal legislation in the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Minnesota. When the national league of women voters was organized in February, 1920, Mrs. Park was elected president and thereafter devoted herself to its two-fold purpose of preparing the newly enfranchised women for intelligent and conscientious use of their votes and bringing their convictions to bear in securing needed legislation. The league of women voters is not a third party —not a sex party. It was founded for education and legislation only. It does not take a partisan stand for any political party; but it urges its members to do their full political duty; to join the parties of their individual choice, and to work within these parties. The National American Woman Suffrage Association in forming the league of women voters as an independent body (and deciding upon dissolution for itself), opened the way for all women, whether or not they had had a part in gaining the suffrage, to help in the great patriotic task of using the suffrage for good citizenship, for the welfare of the nation. The constitution of the league of women voters, adopted in Chicago in Feb., 1920, stated "The object of the national league of women voters shall be to foster good citizenship and to support improved legislation." It urges every woman to become an enrolled voter, but as an organization it shall be allied with and support no party. The league has three departments of work, training for citizenship, international coöperation to prevent war, and legislation and law enforcement, and six standing committees, child welfare, education, legal status of women, women in industry, living costs and social hygiene. In November, 1920, Mrs. Park called a meeting of representatives of great national organizations of women to form the women's joint congressional committee as a clearing house for women's congressional work. The committee began with ten member organizations and now includes twenty-two. She served as its chairman for the first four years. Mrs. Park was president of the National League of Women Voters for four years and during that period she visited every state in the Union at least once and most of them several times. She has also served as chairman of the league's department of federal legislation and in that capacity had charge of presenting the so-called women's planks to the resolutions committee of the national Republican party in Chicago and of the national Democratic party in San Francisco in 1920. In the following session of the congress a number of these planks were enacted into laws, including the act for the hygiene and welfare of maternity and infancy, the act giving to married women the right of independent citizenship instead of citizenship dependent upon that of her husband, and the act for the reclassification of the federal civil service which embodied for the first time in federal law the principle of equal pay for equal work without discrimination on the ground of sex. In May, 1923, she headed the delegation from the United States to the congress of the international woman suffrage alliance, which met in Rome and later she visited Croatia, Hungary, and Austria as a member of a special commission appointed by the league to inquire into post-war conditions affecting women and also women's views about permanent peace. In 1925 she was made counselor on legislation for the National League of Women Voters, and as such directed the league's legislative work and served as chairman of the women's World Court committee. She is a woman of uncommon executive ability who has directed a large organization of women all over the country and collaborated with the foremost politicians. She has wielded the power her position gives her to force recognition of the justice of the legislative social program which she and her associates have evolved. Her success in obtaining legislation benefiting women and children, her primary interest, has led to emulation by lobbyists all over the United States, for whose guidance she has prepared a set of rules reading: "Don't repeat even a slight remark made in confidence, don't nag, don't lose your temper, don't boast, don't threaten, don't give up." When asked about her work Mrs. Park says that it has all been done because of her abiding faith in the ideal of government by the people and her belief in women's power to help make that ideal a reality.

GRAY, Clifton Daggett, third president of Bates College, Me. (1920——), was born in Somerville, Mass., July 27, 1874, son of Jefferson Jenness and Alida Mazella (Daggett) Gray. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1897 and won his master's degree the following year. Having studied for the ministry at the Newton (Mass.) Theological Institution, he was graduated B.D. in 1899, in which year he was ordained to the Baptist ministry, and in 1900 obtained the further degree of S.T.B. from the University of Chicago. He spent a portion of the latter year in European travel and in research work at the British Museum. In 1901 he added to his academic rank the degree of Ph.D. received from the University of Chicago and began his ministry as pastor of the First Baptist Church, Port Huron, Mich., where he remained four years. The ensuing seven years were spent as minister of the Stoughton Street Baptist Church, Boston. In 1912 he withdrew from pastoral work to edit and publish the "Standard," the leading Baptist weekly of the West, produced by the Goodman & Dickerson Co. of Chicago, and of the latter became president and treasurer. In 1918 he toured Ireland, England and the French war front as one of a group of journalists who studied war conditions as guests of the British government. The following year he was elected managing editor of the "Baptist," the official organ of the Northern Baptist convention, and also chosen president of Bates College, Lewiston, Me., a position he still holds. Under his direction the college increased its student body from 482 in 1920, when he was inducted as president, to 632 five years later. In the same period the annual income nearly doubled and the endowment increased from $1,200,000 to $1,800,000. A new indoor athletic building was built in 1925–26 at a cost of $200,000. He inaugurated international university debates in 1921 by sending the first debating team from an American college to Europe to meet the Oxford Union, the celebrated debating society of that English university, an innovation followed by reciprocal exchanges of similar visits annually by debaters from Oxford and Cambridge to the United States and of American students to England. In May, 1925, Bates sent a team for the second time to England, meeting seven leading British universities, and in May 1928 a team was sent around the world, meeting some twenty-five universities in New Zealand, Australia, Tasmania, Hawaii, South Africa and Great Britain. As an author he published "The Shamash Religious Texts" (1911). He is a trustee of the Newton Theological Institution, honorary associate secretary of the Baptist World Alliance, and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa scholarship society, the University Club of Boston and the Harvard Club of New York. In politics he is a Republican. The University of Maine conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1922. He was married at Hampton Falls, N. H., June 28, 1900 to Neva Belle, daughter of Albert Ham, of Somersworth, N. H., and has three children: Malcolm Jefferson, Paul Judson and Clifton Daggett Gray, Jr.

MacNIDER, Hanford, banker and diplomat, was born at Mason City, Ia., Oct. 2, 1889, son of Charles Henry and May Cordelia (Hanford) MacNider, grandson of Thomas Byron and Anna (Kane) McNider, and great-grandson of Thomas Duncan MacNider. His grand-father changed the spelling of the name to McNider but that form was not retained. His father was president of the First National Bank of Mason City and a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. Hanford MacNider was graduated at Milton (Mass.) Academy in 1907, and at Harvard University with the A.B. degree in 1911. He was employed in his father's bank in Mason City five years and then joined the Iowa national guard, serving on the Mexican border until August, 1917, when he was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to duty in the 9th U. S. infantry. He was in France with the A. E. F. throughout the World war, being in turn lieutenant of infantry, regimental adjutant and operations officer, captain and major. He was assigned as adjutant in the 2nd division, Dec. 27, 1918 and was promoted lieutenant colonel, May 6, 1919. Col. MacNider was wounded in action at St. Mihiel. He voluntarily joined an attacking battalion in October, 1918, and accompanied it to its final objectives. He acted as a runner through heavy artillery and machine gun fire; visited the lines, both day and night, when the fighting was most severe. When higher authority could not be reached, he assumed responsibilities and gave the necessary orders to stabilize serious situations and when new and untried troops took up the attack he joined their forward movement, determined the enemy points of resistance by personal reconnaissance, uncovered enemy machine-gun nests, and supervised their destruction. The Distinguished Service Cross was conferred upon him for his extraordinary heroism, together with the Oak-leaf cluster to be worn with the cross for another act of heroism at Remenauville, France, when, finding an assaulting line disorganized by a heavy machine-gun fire unable to advance, he ran forward in the face of the fire, captured a German machine gun, drove off its crew and reorganized the line thus enabling the advance to continue. Returning to the United States, he resigned from service and resumed his business career. In 1920 he organized and became president of an investment banking house, the First National Co. of Mason City. He was also made vice-president of the First National Bank, and treasurer of the Northwestern States Portland Cement Co. Col. MacNider was interested in the organization of the American Legion; was department commander for Iowa during 1920-21, and national commander, 1921-22. President Coolidge appointed him assistant secretary of war in 1925, in which capacity he served under Secretary Davis until 1928. Upon his father's death in the latter year, he became chairman of the boards of the First National Bank of Mason City and the Northwestern States Portland Cement Co. and a year later became president of two corporations: the Redincam Corporation, taking its name from the reverse spelling of Col. MacNider's family name, was organized for the purpose of operating the various financial activities of his father's estate; and the Indianhead Farms, Inc., organized to operate the land holdings of this estate, as well as agricultural properties of other members of the family. In 1930 he was appointed by President Hoover American minister to Canada. To this post Col. MacNider brought an extensive knowledge of affairs, wide familiarity with business conditions, and a keen understanding of the problems of inland water navigation, of which he had long made a special study. Col. MacNider received the honorary degree of M.M.S. from Norwich University in 1926, and in further recognition of his war services was made commander of the French Legion of Honor, and received the French Croix de Guerre with five citations, and the Italian Croce al Merito di Guerra. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner, and a member of the Harvard Club of New York city, the University and Racquet clubs of Chicago, and the Army and Navy and Metropolitan clubs of Washington. He is affiliated with the Episcopal church. He was married, Feb. 20, 1925, to Margaret, daughter of David W. McAuley, of Mason City, and has three sons; Tom, Jack and Angus MacNider.

HALL, Grace Ethel Adams, journalist and author, was born in Woodford county, Ill., daughter of Daniel Sewall and Martha Britann (Welch) Adams and granddaughter of John and Charlotte (Blanchard) Adams. She received her education in Illinois, and began her journalistic career in Corvallis, Ore., in 1900. Since that year she has been employed in verse writing, and her poems have found a ready market. In 1918 she was made staff poet on "The Oregonian" of Portland, and has continued her association with the paper to the present time (1930). She is the author of "Homespun" (1922), and "Patchwork" (1924), two volumes of verse. The strength of her work lies in her keenly analytical logic and her sympathetic understanding of humanity. She is a member of the Oregon Writers' League and the Business and Professional Women's Club, the Research Club and Woman's Club, Portland, Ore. She finds her deepest pleasure in music, writing, and out-of-door life, and is a lover of fine horses. She was married at Corvallis, Ore., June 19, 1901, to Harley Lee Hall, of Corvallis, and has one child, Mildred Lueltha, wife of John Joseph Karg.

MEAD, Elwood, irrigation engineer, was born in Switzerland county, Ind., Jan. 16, 1858, son of Daniel and Lucinda (Davis) Mead, and a descendant of John Mead, an Englishman, who settled in Greenwich, Conn., in 1627. His grandfather was James Mead, an architect of New York city, who removed to a farm in Indiana. Having won the favor of a civil engineer as a boy Elwood Mead was employed as rodman on some surveys and soon became able to make ordinary land surveys. Purchasing a transit of his own he spent four years surveying and farming in the summer and teaching in the winter. He entered Purdue University in 1878, paying his way by teaching, surveying and serving as county surveyor, and was graduated B.S. in 1882. He was said to be the ablest student that ever passed through his alma mater. After one year as U. S. assistant engineer on the surveys and improvements of the Wabash river, he became professor of mathematics in the Colorado Agricultural College in 1884 was made state engineer of Colorado. He was already looked upon as an expert on irrigation work and when in 1886 the chair of irrigation engineering was created in the Colorado Agricultural College, the first in any American college, he was appointed professor of the new department. Two years later he resigned the chair to be territorial engineer of Wyoming. As state engineer, he prepared the irrigation provisions of the new state constitution, as well as the law putting them into effect. The constitution declared all waters state property, and the law provided for the establishment of rights to this property; it was a new departure in irrigation legislation in the United States and has been the basis of all subsequent state irrigation laws. He also drafted the bill accepting the congressional grant of 1,000,000 acres under what is known as the "Carey act," which was expected to solve one of the most troublesome problems of the arid region, and was adopted with but slight change by the states of Colorado, Utah and Idaho, each of which had received a similar grant. While state engineer, Mr. Mead was also consulting engineer of the Bear river canal, the West Side canal, and the water works of Cheyenne and Buffalo, Wyo. He resigned in 1899 to become the irrigation expert in charge of irrigation and drainage investigations for the U. S. department of agriculture and at the same time was professor of institutions and practice of irrigation at the University of California, although his professional engagements necessitated protracted leaves of absence. In 1907 he went to Australia as chairman of the state rivers and water supply commission and chief engineer of the Victorian water supply department, upon his return in 1915 became professor of rural institutions in the University of California. He was also chairman of the state land settlement board, an administration body created by the state of California to aid deserving persons in acquiring small farms and to demonstrate the value of adequate capital and organized direction in subdividing and preparing agricultural land for settlement. The experiment was the first step in the adoption of an intelligent policy looking to the development of the waste and unused lands, was the result of a survey, made at the direction of the state legislature, by a committee of which Dr. Mead was chairman, of the condition of settlers in colonies inaugurated by private enterprise, the survey showing many conditions militating against the success of the privately conducted colonies. When the board was created in 1917 it was allowed $260,000 to be used as a loan and to be repaid to the state within fifty years, with which to institute its work. This sum was increased in 1919. With the funds at its disposal ($1,000,000) the board purchased 6219 acres at Durham in the Sacramento Valley, and 8000 acres at Dehli, in the San Joaquin valley, both arid tracts which were improved by irrigation systems and men with small capital but genuinely anxious to become successful farmers were invited to settle. Managers were provided to conduct the settlements and the state furnished experts in farming, stock raising and fruit growing to assist the farmer in making his land productive and profitable. Every land-holder was required to make an initial payment of five per cent of the cost of his land, the balance payable in semi-annual installments over a period of years. Once established, the board loaned him money to build a home, buy farm implements and procure the necessary live stock. Dr. Mead was professor of rural institutions at the University of California and chairman of the state land settlement board until 1924 when he was appointed U. S. commissioner of reclamation by President Coolidge, a position he still holds. The bureau of reclamation, organized as a bureau of the department of interior in 1902, is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in fifteen arid and semi-arid states of the West. Twenty-seven projects, comprising 3,000,000 acres and 100 storage and diversion dams, including Arrowrock dam (349 feet high) in Idaho, on the Boise river, and Elephant Butte Dam (306 feet high) in New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, are under construction or operation, while an additional 1,500,000 acres under private canals purchase stored water from the government reservoirs. The bureau has built 16,560 miles of canals, ditches, and drains (including 148,462 canal structures), 122 tunnels, more than 1,200 miles of roads and 110 miles of railroads. There are 80,000 farms aggregating 2,718,130 acres being irrigated by the bureau, and they yielded crops valued at $161,179,880 in 1929. Besides serving as U. S. commissioner of reclamation, Dr. Mead has been chairman of the commission on the equitable use of the waters of the Rio Grande river since 1925. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (honorary) and the British Institution of Civil Engineers. Purdue University gave him the post-graduate degree of M.S. in 1884 and the honorary degree of doctor of engineering in 1904 and the University of Michigan conferred the degree of LL.D. in 1925. He is the author of "Irrigation Institutions" (19..) and "Helping Men Own Farms" (1920), and magazine articles and reports upon irrigation and rural organization. He was married Dec. 20, 1882, at Lafayette, Ind., to Florence S., daughter of Hiram W. Chase, by whom he had three children: Tom Chase, Lucy Florence, wife of Marrill Marston, and Arthur Elwood Mead. His first wife died in 1897 and he was married, Sept. 28, 1905, to Mary Lewis, daughter of Joseph O. Lewis of Scranton, Pa. and they have three children: Catherine, Dorothy Susan and John Elwood Mead.

HAYES, Roland, singer, was born at Curryville, Gordon co., Ga., June 3, 1887, son of William and Fanny (Mann) Hayes, of African descent. His father, a carpenter, was free born and his mother was a slave who, according to custom, took the name of her owner, Joe Mann. When he was fourteen his family removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he secured employment in an iron foundry. In Chattanooga he joined the choir of the Monumental Baptist Church, one of the Negro churches of that city. His voice attracted the attention of the organist who gave him special instruction and urged him to give up his position at the foundry and seek a musical career. From 1906 to 1910 he studied music and singing at Fisk University, Nashville, and then joined the Fisk Jubilee Singers to work his way to Boston for the purpose of continuing his studies there. During 1912–20 he was a pupil of Arthur J. Hubbard, a vocal teacher in Boston. At first he supported himself by clerking for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. In 1914 he gave a recital at Symphony Hall, Boston, which was not only an artistic success but a financial one also and it enabled him to make a concert tour throughout the United States conducted by himself. This was the beginning of a successful musical career which has placed him in the front rank of concert singers. In April, 1920, he sailed for London where he gave a series of concerts and was further tutored by Sir George Henschel, Miss Ira Aldridge, Victor Beigel and Dr. Lierhammer. His fine interpretation of Negro spirituals won him a command from the King and Queen to sing before them at Buckingham Palace, Apr. 23, 1921. Concert tours through Germany, Austria, France, Spain, Hungary and Czechoslovakia followed and in Spain, too, he sang at the royal palace, in Madrid. Mr. Hayes has a clear sweet tenor voice, which is always in full control and is distinguished for the spirituality of his musical interpretations, the artistry of his singing and the emotional power with which he grips his audience. In 1925 the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People awarded him the Spingarn medal in recognition of his achievements in the field of music. He recently purchased 600 acres near Curryville, Ga., for an educational institution for the training of talented and ambitious members of his race. He is unmarried and makes his home in Boston, Mass.

ESCH, John Jacob, lawyer and interstate commerce commissioner, was born near Norwalk, Monroe co., Wis., Mar. 20, 1861, son of Henry and Mathilda (Menu) Esch, and grandson of Gerhard Esch, who came from Westphalia, Germany, in 1842, and settled near Milwaukee, Wis. His father was a pioneer preacher and circuit rider of the Evangelical Association in Wisconsin. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Wisconsin in 1882 and received his LL.B. degree at the college of law of that institution in 1887. Admitted to the Wisconsin bar, he practiced his profession for many years at La Crosse, Wis., as a member of the firm of Winter, Morris, Esch & Holmes. He was city treasurer of Sparta, Wis., in 1885. He organized the Sparta Rifles, afterwards company I, of the 3rd Wis. N. G., in 1883 and was its captain until 1887, and also assisted in organizing company M, of the same regiment, serving as first lieutenant and later as captain. He was judge advocate-general of Wisconsin with rank of colonel during 1894–96. He was elected as a Republican to the 56th congress and served throughout the ten succeeding congresses during 1899–1921. While a member of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce in the 66th congress he framed the laws relating to hours of service and accident reports, and with Sen. Cummins of Iowa was author of the Esch-Cummins law (the transportation act of 1920), and other measures affecting common carriers and interstate commerce. The passage of the Esch-Cummins act marked a distinctly new epoch in the history of the regulation of American railroads. It not only provided for the termination of government control and operation of the railway systems of the country, a World war emergency measure, but created a railroad board of labor adjustment to pass upon wages and working conditions; empowered the interstate commerce commission to fix such freight and passenger rates as would provide the railroads as a whole with a net operating income equal to five and one-half or six per cent on the fair value of the property devoted to transportation, earnings by any railroad in excess of six per cent to be divided, half to be retained by the railroad company as a reserve fund and half to go to the government for the establishment of a contingent fund. The act also authorized combinations of railroads, subject to the approval of the interstate commerce commission, but that such combinations must preserve existing competition and empowered the commission to devise a general plan for railroads, as a result of which authority the commission is engaged (1930) in the development of a scheme for the establishment of four or five trunk line systems in the Eastern territory. Mr. Esch was also the author of the act prohibiting the use of poisonous or yellow phosphorous in the manufacture of matches. On the expiration of his last term in congress the president appointed him in March, 1921, a member of the interstate commerce commission, of which he was chairman for the year 1927. Mr. Esch has written numerous magazine articles relating to railroads. He is a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, the American Peace Society (president, 1930), the Wisconsin State Bar Association, LaCrosse County Bar Association, the Cosmos Club of Washington. His chief recreation is the study of literature and history. He is a member of the Congregational church. He was married, Dec. 24, 1889, to Anna, daughter of Frederick

Herbst, of Sparta, Wis., and they had nine children: Paul, Irene, wife of V. K. Tremblett; Helen, Marie, wife of Donald Moore; Ruth, wife of Paul Gatterdam; Anna, John, Mark and Margaret Esch.

TOWNSEND, James Robert, lawyer, was born at Staunton, Clay co., Ind., Sept. 21, 1858, son of James McGready and Julia (Somers) Townsend, and a descendant of Richard Townsend, who came from Norfolk county, England, in 1620, settling first at Jamestown, Va., and later at Snow Hill, Md. After a public school education he studied law at home, was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1880, and began the practice of his profession at Albia, Ia. In 1881 he removed to California, forming a partnership with Henry T. Hazard under the firm style of Hazard & Townsend, in Los Angeles, and later he was associated with a brother. He has specialized in patent law and for ten years (1902–12) was lecturer on patent law at the Los Angeles Law School and the college of law of the University of Southern California. He is author of numerous poems and articles on political and sociological topics published in local newspapers. An exponent of the Montessori method of education, he established and maintained, during 1914–22, a Montessori school for the purpose of giving his own children the advantages of that method. He finds his chief recreation in the study of sociology, economics and Christian Science. He was married in Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 21, 1906, to Mary Beulah, daughter of Alonzo Peauchette, mining operator and musician, Denver, Colo., and has three children: Juliana, James R., Jr., and Maria Belle Townsend.

DAFFAN, Katie, author, was born in Washington county, Tex., the daughter of Lawrence Aylett and Mollie A. (Day) Daffan, and a descendant of Vincent Daffan of Westmoreland county, Va., who was a soldier in the revolutionary war and the war of 1812. Her father was a member of Hood's Texas brigade during the civil war. The daughter was educated in the public schools of Corsicana, Tex., and at Hollins College, Va., and she was a special student at the universities of Texas and Chicago. She was president of the Daughters of the Confederacy of Texas in 1903, 1908 and 1909, and the chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy at Denton, Tex., is named the Katie Daffan chapter in her honor. She was appointed superintendent of the Confederate Woman's Home at Austin, Tex., in 1911, being the first woman of that state to be placed at the head of a state institution, resigning in 1918 to pursue literary work. She contributes special articles and poems to Texan and other publications and is literary editor of the Houston "Chronicle." Her published books are "Woman in History" (1908); "My Father as I Remember Him" (1910); "The Woman on the Pine Springs Road" (1910); "As Thinketh a Woman" (1911); and "Texas Heroes" (1924), which was adopted by the state text book commission for the schools of Texas. She was president of the Texas Woman's Press Association and of the Houston Story Tellers' Club, state historian of the Daughters of the American Revolution and first vice-president of the Texas Historical Association, state secretary to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and member of the board of the Houston public library. She was appointed sponsor for the South by the commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans for the general reunion held in Chattanooga in 1913. She is life secretary of Hood's Texas brigade. She is a member of the Baptist church and teacher of the women's Bible class.

CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer, actor and motion-picture producer, was born in London, England, Apr. 16, 1889, son of Charles and Hannah (Harley) Chaplin. Both his parents were on the stage and played together in vaudeville. After his father's early death his mother continued to play in vaudeville, and as a child he traveled with her. Beyond receiving elementary instruction in the public schools he is mainly self-educated. He first appeared on the stage at the age of seven in a music hall sketch, and a precocious gift for mimicry and clog dancing decided his future for him. At eleven he took part in a skit called "Casey's Court," a dramatization of crude cartoons printed in a weekly, "Comic Cuts." The drawings depicted children wearing their fathers' hats and trousers, an attire he assumed that foreshadowed his later famous make-up. The piece went the round of the music halls on the Surrey side of the Thames. His next venture was as a carpenter's boy in "Walt Pink's Repairs," in which he had a pantomime part. He was then a juvenile dancer in a traveling troupe, known as the "Eight Lancashire Lads," and with them played in music halls all over Great Britain and Ireland. He was billed at the opening of the London Hippodrome in 1900 in "Giddy Ostend," and subsequently toured the English provinces in the juvenile part of Billy, the page, in "Sherlock Holmes." He also figured on the London boards as one of the wolves in the first production of Barrie's "Peter Pan" at the Duke of York's theatre, where afterwards he resumed his former part in "Sherlock Holmes" with William Gillette. At seventeen he first wore the now famous big shoes and loose trousers as an understudy for the leading comedian in Fred Karno's comedy troup, composed of knockabout players who acted in dumb-show sketches with hilarious horseplay and pantomime. His success was such that he was offered the leading roles in a repertory of Karno's sketches on an American tour, and coming to the United States in 1910, achieved a signal triumph in "A Night in a London Music Hall" on his first appearance before an American audience at Hammerstein's theatre, New York. A tour of the country and Canada followed in 1911, and he made a second American tour in vaudeville in 1912. While playing at a Los Angeles theatre, his pantomiming and antics impressed Mack Sennett, then directing the "Keystone" moving picture comedies. Sennett saw Chaplin's possibilities as a screen actor, and remembered him later when he was in need of a new comedian for his film sketches. In 1914 Chaplin made his debut as a screen comedian with the Keystone Film Co. at Hollywood, Calif. His first picture, a boxing comedy called "The Champion," in which he figured as a comical pugilist, established his popularity in the American film world. His monetary value as a screen attraction increased enormously, and within a few years after his first appearance he was credited with earning $600,000 a year. His famous costume of loose trousers, large shoes suggesting flat feet, short-tail coat, slender cane and battered derby hat, together with the small mustache and peculiar walk, was originally devised for an early screen sketch to impersonate a broken-down fop, who sought to retain vestiges of respectability after becoming a derelict. The make-up was not intended to be wholly a grotesque caricature, but to appeal to the sympathies of the audience as well as their laughter. However the humor of the ensemble combined with the odd gait overcame any pathos Chaplin tried to infuse into the part, and the costume remains indelibly fixed in the public mind as a trademark of his genius for the comic. In 1915 the Essanay Film Co. secured him by contract as a comedy star; the following year he joined the Mutual Film Corporation at a phenomenal salary, and in 1917 the First National Exhibitors contracted to feature him in eight two-reel comedies and pay him $1,000,000. These series of pictures proved so immensely successful for the producing company that the comedian determined to become his own producer. The Charles Chaplin Film Corporation was established in Hollywood in 1918 and thereafter he directed the staging of moving pictures of which he was author, star and producer. Since then he has conceived and produced all the screen plays in which he has appeared. In 1919 he was associated with Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford and David Wark Griffith in organizing the United Artists Corporation for the distribution of their own pictures. His most popular screen comedies are "A Dog's Life," "Shoulder Arms," "Sunnyside," "A Day's Pleasure," "The Kid," "Pay Day," "The Idle Class," "The Pilgrim," "The Immigrant," and "The Gold Rush." In "The Woman of Paris," which he produced but did not act in, he revealed remarkable skill as a director. His more recent pictures include "The Circus" (1928) and "City Lights" (1930).

Chaplin has been acclaimed a great artist, though his material is of the slightest and his tricks are the commonplace of every vaudeville comedian. But he has the ability to translate any natural gesture into caricature without the slightest exaggeration. He endows the simplest motion with the touch of genius, and with no conscious effort at surpassing his fellow comedians, towers as much above the best of them in all countries as Bach does over a village organist. He is equally popular among the unlearned and learned in New York, London, Vienna, Paris and Berlin, and everywhere, in the words of Harvey O'Higgins, "The popular eye can recognize such a talent without the aid of the pundits of culture and even in spite of their anathemas." His ability to use the ludicrous to reach the fundamentals of life was specially shown in "Shoulder Arms," a picture of war. Therein, with an uncanny instinct for humanity, he discovered the common soldier and brought him to life on the screen. The piece was shown abroad after the armistice before audiences of wounded soldiers, and far from exciting their derision and ridicule, as many war photoplays did, its truthfulness, seen through the Chaplin oddities and caperings, was attested by the tumultuous applause it won from men who knew their own kind. Chaplin is an officer of L'Instruction Publique of France, a member of the Société des Beaux-Arts of Paris, and the Congressional Country Club of Washington, D. C. He was twice married (1), Oct. 23, 1918, to Mildred Harris, moving picture actress; and (2), Nov. 26, 1924, to Lillita Gray, of Los Angeles, by whom he had two children, Spencer and Sydney Earle Chaplin. Both marriages were dissolved.

HARBESON, William Byrd, lumberman and financier, was born near St. George, Dorchester co., S. C., Aug. 16, 1861, son of Archibald Thomas and Ellie (Creel) Harbeson, grandson of William and Elizabeth (Stanley) Harbeson and great-grandson of James Harbeson, who emigrated from Ireland before the revolutionary war, having received a land grant in Colleton (now Dorchester) county, S. C. He received his education in rural schools, and at an early age entered the service of the Queen & Crescent railroad at Old Enterprise, Miss. Subsequently he became associated with a lumber and milling business of Laurel, Miss., and after several promotions became affiliated with the lumber business of the Eastman Gardener Co. of Laurel. In 1900, after eight years of experience in his chosen field, he purchased a mill at Ellisville, Miss., which he operated successfully for two years. In 1903 he bought the plant of the Lacey Lumber Co. at Carriere, Miss., and within two years after purchase, the indebtedness formerly encumbering this business was removed and a substantial surplus was secured. In 1910 he purchased a half-interest in the Lamphere-Hienrich Lumber Co., Rapid City, S. D., and through his personal efforts a unique success was made of this business. In 1912 he bought extensive tracts of yellow pine at De Funiak Springs, Fla., where he erected one of the most complete and modern saw mills in the South. Subsequently he built a similar mill at Paxton, Fla., organizing the Paxton Lumber Co. In 1919 he bought a one-half interest in the Bagdad (Fla.) Land & Lumber Co., including the company's mills at Bagdad. Later Mr. Harbeson became interested in hotels, and he is now owner of the San Carlos Hotel, Pensacola, Fla., the Walton Hotel, at De Funiak Springs, and the Harbeson Hotel, Camp Walton, Fla. He is a member of the chamber of commerce, the Kiwanis Club and the Masonic fraternity. He finds his chief recreation in hunting, fishing and motor-boating. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Methodist church. He was twice married: (1) Aug. 31, 1882, to Arminda Creel, who died in 1904, leaving seven children: Ellen, wife of Dr. Rudolph S. Plunkett; Archibald Thomas; Maybelle, wife of Jesse A. Edwins; Kelly R.; Walter W.; Clyde; Bess, wife of L. C. Hagler, and three children who are deceased; and he was married (2) Jan. 6, 1907, to Lizzie May, daughter of Martin C. Edwins of Orangeburg, S. C., and they have two children: William Byrd, Jr., and Barbara Betty Harbeson.

SEARS, Clara Endicott, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 16, 1863, the daughter of Knyvet Winthrop and Mary Crowninshield (Winthrop) Sears, and a descendant of Richard Sears, who came from England about 1633 and settled in Plymouth Colony. She was educated in private schools in Boston. Proud of her ancestry, as well as a woman of culture, with a gift for writing, Miss Sears early in life began to devote her time to the study of colonial history and to writing. Possessed of a comfortable fortune, she contributed handsome sums to reclaim and preserve for posterity houses and sites of historic interest to Americans. She bought and restored the old house, "Fruitlands" at Harvard, Mass., where Bronson Alcott and a group of English mystics started a "New Eden" in 1843, and she removed from the now abandoned Harvard Shaker Village to Fruitlands Hill the oldest house built by the Shakers, both of these houses being open to the public during the summer seasons. She is author of "Bronson Alcott's Fruitlands" (1915); "Gleanings from Old Shaker Journals" (1916); "The Unfurling of the Flag" (a national hymn, 1917); "The Bell-ringer" (novel, 1918); "Peace Anthem" (1919); "The Romance of Fiddler's Green" (novel, Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1922); "Days of Delusion" (history of the days of the Millerite excitement, 1843; 1924); compiler "Prentice Mulford's Works" (1913); "The Power Within" (from various New Thought authors, 1914). Of "The Romance of Fiddler's Green" the Boston "Herald" said: "There is something suggestive of Hawthorne in this story of old New England. . . . A work with unusual qualities. It has distinction of style and something intangible in its touch that will make it linger long in the memory." The Pittsburgh "Gazette-Times" said: "It is dramatic and appealing. The characters stand out strongly, each one clean cut as an etching, and the action is vigorous and natural." Of "The Bell-ringer" the New York "Tribune" said: "We have not met with so Hawthorne-like a theme as this since that great magician dropped his matchless pen. It is a study of New England life, emotion, passion, and transcendental spirituality, which must have a permanent place in our literature." She is a member of the Colonial Dames of America, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (trustee), and of the Chilton, Women's City, Boston Authors', and New England Poetry clubs of Boston. She is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. She finds her chief recreation in conducting a farm, where she raises thoroughbred Guernsey cattle.

REAVIS, James Overton, clergyman, was born in Monroe county, Mo., Dec. 8, 1872, son of James Overton and Ellen (Roselle) Reavis. He was prepared for college by two prominent educators, Prof. and Mrs. French Strother of Virginia and was graduated at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., in 1896, receiving the degree of A.M. in the following year. Having decided to enter the ministry, he attended the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., received the degree of B.D. in 1899, and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry the same year. His studies were continued in eastern universities and he received the degree of A.M. from New York University and that of B.D. from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1901. During 1902–05 he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Dallas, Tex.; during 1905–11 he served as one of the secretaries of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., and during 1911–14 he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbia, S. C. While residing in this city, Dr. Reavis studied law at the University of South Carolina in 1913, and received the degree of LL.B., being admitted to the bar of that state in the following year. From 1914 to 1920 he was professor of English Bible, Homiletics and pastoral theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary also of Columbia, S. C. In 1920 he was appointed secretary of the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn. During his two periods of affiliation with foreign mission work, he twice entered the foreign field, visiting the missions in Congo, Africa, in 1910, and in Japan and Korea in 1918. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Austin College, Tex., in 1908, and that of LL.D. by the Presbyterian College of Alabama in 1917. Dr. Reavis is a member of the Presbytery of Nashville. He was married, Dec. 18, 1902, to Eva Fulton, daughter of Prof. T. D. Witherspoon, of the Kentucky Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

RICE, Elmer Leopold (Reizenstein), playwright, was born in New York city, Sept. 28, 1892, son of Jacob and Fanny (Lion) Reizenstein, of Jewish ancestry. His paternal grandfather was an immigrant from Germany who settled in Pennsylvania in 1850. He received a public school education, including a high school course, and in 1909–13 engaged in legal work. He was graduated LL.B. cum laude at the New York law school in 1912 and the next year was admitted to the New York bar, but discarded the pursuit of law immediately thereafter. In 1914, when he was only twenty-two years old, his first play, "On Trial," was produced in New York city and attracted critical attention by its unusual structure and disregard of established rules of dramaturgy in telling the story backward. Following its production he developed his aptitude for dramatic composition with the Morningside players and other amateur theatrical organizations. In his next outstanding play, "The Adding Machine," staged in 1923, Mr. Rice used an expressionistic technique that linked it with the work of the German dramatists, Kaiser and Toller, though he was not familiar with their method when he wrote it. The play presents a psychological study of a clerk mechanized by routine, and its telling symbolism is directed to a poignant criticism of the machine civilization of the times. For his third and best known play, "Street Scene" a leading theatrical success of 1929, which won the Pultizer prize of that year, Mr. Rice turned to literal realism in a re-creation of a cross section of New York's neighborhood life, and brought to its stage enactment a vivid fidelity to actuality in his characterizations of people as they are. All three productions achieved great popularity in America and became equally well known in England and several other European countries. After "On Trial," which ran until 1919, his dramatic development proceeded in several plays under the influence of the German school and the war psychology of the time, which jeopardized their success, and in the post-war period he spent two years in scenario work for the Goldwyn Company. Besides the plays mentioned, Mr. Rice has produced "The Iron Cross" (1917); "Home of the Free" (1917); "For the Defense" (1919); "Wake Up, Jonathan," with Hatcher Hughes (1921), presented by Mrs. Fiske; "It is the Law" (1922); "Close Harmony," with Dorothy Parker (1924), which was toured as "The Lady Next Door"; "The Mongrel" (1924), an adaptation; "Cock Robin," with Philip Barry (1927), a mystery play; "The Subway" (1929); and an extravagant farce, "See Naples and Die" (1929). He is the author also of "A Voyage to Purilia" (1930), a satiric novel. Mr. Rice is a director of the American Dramatists and an honorary vice-president of the Authors' League of America. He was married, June 16, 1915, to Hazel Levy, of New York city, and has two children, Robert and Margaret Rice.

GUTHRIE, Edward Sewall, dairy specialist, was born at Coin, Page co., Ia., Dec. 27, 1880, son of William Adam and Isabel (Sewall) Guthrie, grandson of James and Dorothy (Burrell) Guthrie and great-grandson of James Guthrie of Balamena, Antrim, Ireland, but of Scottish extraction, who located at York, Livingston co., N. Y., early in the nineteenth century, and his wife, Jane Smith. He was educated at Amity College, College Springs, Ia., and Iowa State College, being graduated B.S.A. at the latter in 1905. He began his career as instructor under Prof. John W. Decker in the department of dairying in the Ohio State University, and thereafter for five years (1908–13), was instructor in the department of dairy industry in Cornell University. From Cornell he received the degrees of M.S. in 1910, and Ph.D., in 1913. In the latter year he was appointed professor of dairy industry at Cornell, a position he holds at the present time. In the course of his professional career, Dr. Guthrie has made exhaustive investigations on the composition, manufacture and preservation of butter, a subject in which he is one of the foremost authorities. His examinations have dealt with such subjects as the fat content of cream, determining the reasons for its variation and methods for its increase, valuable contributions to scientific procedure; rancidity and metallic flavor in butter, with the discovery that these disagreeable effects result from the use of unusually acid cream, and the causes of shrinkage in print butter, with the determination of data on composition that have resulted directly in large increase in profits to dairymen. In 1917 he was official butter inspector of the navy department. For five months in 1918 he was in charge of the dairy project, U. S. bureau of markets, New York city, and later represented the same bureau in a study of the creamery situation in Minnesota, collaborating with representatives of the state university. He is the author of ''The Book of Butter'' (1918, revised, 1923), and numerous papers and articles contributed to ''Journal of Dairy Science'' and the publications of the agricultural experiment stations of Cornell and Minnesota universities. Among his leading papers are: ''Distribution of Moisture and Salt in Butter'' with H. M. Pickerill (1915); ''Variators Causing Variation in the Weight of Print Butter'' with H . M. Pickerill (1915); ''Variations in the Tests for Fat in Cream and Skimmed Milk,'' with G. C. Supplee (1915); ''Metallic Flavor in Dairy Products'' (1916); ''Concerning Rancidity of Butter'' (1917); ''Butter Shrinkage'' (1917); ''Economic Aspects of Creamery Organization,'' with John D. Black (1924); ''The Trier Compared with the Wedge Method of Sampling Tub Butter,'' with H. B. Ellenberger (1925), and ''A Statistical Study of Creamery Operation'' (1926). He is a member of the American Dairy Science Association, being on the board of editors of the ''Journal of Dairy Science'' and chairman of the manufacturing section of the association and of the honorary fraternity of Sigma Xi. He was married, June 20, 1907, to Margaret

Faye, daughter of Andrew Watterson, of Beaver, Pa., and they have four children: Margaret Isabel, Mary Catherine, Edward Watterson and Glen Scott Guthrie.

DUNWOODY, Halsey, engineer and soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., Mar. 21, 1881, the son of Henry Harrison Chase and Clara (Mills) Dunwoody, and a descendant of James Dunwoody, who came to America in 1756 from Scotland and settled near West Chester, Pa. His father held the rank of brigadier general, U. S. A., and helped to develop the U. S. weather bureau, being chief signal officer on the staff of Gen. Leonard Wood in the Spanish-American war. Halsey Dunwoody was graduated B.S. at George Washington University in 1903 and at the U. S. military academy in 1905. He served in the coast artillery corps, U. S. army, at Ft. Monroe, Va., from 1905 to 1909, as a member of the artillery board. During 1909–13 he was instructor in mechanical engineering at West Point, and in 1913–15 commanded the 60th submarine mine co. at San Francisco, Calif. During 1915–17 he was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point. In the latter year, acting as professor of mechanical engineering, he revised the course, by direction of the secretary of war, and wrote "Notes on Mechanics" (1917), a book based on the corresponding courses in all the principal technical schools and universities in the United States. During the European war he was chief of the engineering division, air service, A.E.F., and in France was assistant chief of air service, U. S. army, and chief of the air service, business and supplies' sections, continuing in that position until the close of the war. The overseas air service, business and supplies' divisions, of which he had charge, were formed in November, 1917, with seven men. At the time of the armistice, a year later, it numbered 32,000 men. This organization was responsible for equipping the American army with air service material in Europe, and as supplies entirely failed to arrive from the United States when expected and needed, they had to be procured abroad. In spite of almost insuperable difficulties, the general staff program for air service supplies of all kinds was the only one fully met in the American expeditionary forces, and entailed the furnishing of every conceivable type of material from machine shops of ten square miles and entire towns, to piano wire for airplane braces. About $160,000,000 was disbursed for all purposes. For this accomplishment, he was awarded the distinguished service medal in 1918, with the following citation: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as chief of supply and assistant chief of air service, by his energy, tact and executive ability, he built up an efficient supply service, capable of meeting the program for material, airplanes, motors and equipment. He established and maintained excellent relations with the allied military authorities. His service was marked by exceptional administrative ability, comprehensive knowledge of the needs and conditions of the service, and whole-hearted devotion to his important tasks." Col. Dunwoody also served as one of the American representatives, appointed by Gen. Pershing, in the interallied aviation commission, the other members being the air ministers of the allied nations. After the armistice he was appointed director of aviation liquidation for the American expeditionary forces, and completed the liquidation of European contracts and of materials valued at $120,000,000. Resigning from the army in November, 1919, he became vice-president of the Finance and Trading Corp. of New York, and went to Paris as its representative in January, 1920. In 1923 he opened offices of his own in Paris, representing American financial and technical companies. He returned to the United States in 1925 as general sales manager and vice-president of the Gardner Motor Co., remaining in that position until February, 1929. He was then appointed executive vice-president of the Universal Aviation Corp., charged with putting the recently organized company on an operating basis, and in June of that year the company completed the first American transcontinental air-rail route, in conjunction with the New York Central and Santa Fe railroads. Two months later the company's planes were flying approximately 17,000 miles daily, and it was the largest individual operating unit in the world. Universal Aviation Corp. merged with the Aviation Corp. of New York in August 1929 and at that time the capitalization of the consolidated company was $10,000,000. Besides the Distinguished Service Medal, he has received from France the decoration of officer of the Legion of Honor and from Italy the Order of the Crown. He is a member of the Theta Delta Chi Club of New York, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, and Interallied Club and Cercle Hoche of Paris. He was married, Aug. 4, 1918, at Paris, to Doris A., daughter of A. B. Sleator of London, England, and has three children: Harold Halsey, Doreen Mills and Elizabeth Sleator Dunwoody.

MEEKER, Royal, economist, was born in Silver Lake, Pa., Feb. 23, 1873, son of William and Betsey (Hill) Meeker, and descendant of Robert Meeker, who came to this country from Warwickshire, England, in 1639 and settled at New Haven, Conn. He was graduated Sc.B. at Iowa State College in 1898, studied at Columbia University in 1899–1903 and at the University of Leipzig in 1903–04, and received the degree of Ph.D. at Columbia University in 1906. He was professor of history, politics and economics at Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa., in 1904–05; preceptor at Princeton University in 1905–08; assistant professor of political economy at Princeton 1908–13, and was appointed by Pres. Wilson, Aug. 12, 1913, commissioner of labor statistics. The bureau of labor statistics was created under the name of the bureau of labor in the department of the interior in 1884 and organized in 1885 by Carroll D. Wright. It was transformed in 1888 into an independent department called the department of labor with the commissioner of labor as chief, was placed in 1903 under the department of commerce and labor as the bureau of labor, and in 1913, when the department of labor was formed with a secretary of labor in the president's cabinet, it became the bureau of labor statistics under the new department, but with no change in its scope, nor in the powers and duties of the commissioner. It was created to "acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity." The general subjects of its bulletins are: Retail prices and cost of living, wages and hours of labor, women in industry, workmen's insurance and compensation, industrial accidents and hygiene. The "Monthly Review" of the bureau of labor statistics was started in July, 1915, under Dr. Meeker's administration. It publishes every month current news of the mediation and employment-service work of the department of labor, of other activities of the department and its bureaus, and of other government agencies, federal, state and municipal, in so far as wage-earning interests are concerned, also information from every part of the world having a useful bearing upon labor subjects. Dr. Meeker was secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, and served as a member of the federal meat commission in 1918 and of the federal electric railways commission in 1919. In 1920 he became chief of the scientific division of the international labor office established at Geneva, Switzerland, but resigned that position in 1923 in order to take over the office of secretary of labor and industry of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In 1924–25 he went to China as a member of the social survey commission, appointed to investigate and report upon social and economic conditions in that country. He was professor of economics at Carleton College during 1926–27 and since that time has been engaged in economic research with Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University. He is a member of the American Economic Association, a fellow of the American Statistical Association, one of the administrative council of the American Association for Labor Legislation, and a member of the Cosmos club in Washington, D. C. He is the author of "History of Shipping Subsidies" (1905); "Analysis of Some Effects of Increased Cost of Living on Family Budgets" (1920); "Employees Representation in Management of Industry" (1920); "Cost of Industrial Accidents" (1920); "Minimum Requirements in Compensation Legislation" (1919); "Some Recent Surveys of Unemployment" (1915); and "Some Features of the Statistical Work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics" (1919). He was married, July 26, 1905, to Dora A., daughter of Frank E. Pierce, of New Bedford, Mass.

READ, George Windle, soldier, was born at Indianola, Ia., Nov. 19, 1860, son of James Crisfield and Elizabeth Snell (Windle) Read. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1883 and at the army war college in 1914. His first army service was in the West and Southwest, in the cavalry branch but during 1889–93 he was professor of military science and tactics at the University of Iowa. At intervals he saw service in Cuba and the Philippines. He served on a confidential mission abroad in 1904, was a member of the general staff during 1905–09, for two years being with the military government of Cuba (1906–08). He was on the Mexican border during 1912–14 and from 1914 to 1917 was on duty in the adjutant general's office, with the rank of colonel. When the United States entered the European war he was placed in charge of the recruiting campaign which added 400,000 soldiers to the regular army within a few weeks. On Aug. 5, 1917, he was promoted brigadier general, national army, and placed in command of a brigade at Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y., and in the following December was promoted major general and appointed commander of a special cavalry division then being organized at El Paso, Tex. On Apr. 27, 1918, he was ordered to Greenville, S. C., where he took command of the 30th or "Wild Cat" division, consisting of North and South Carolina and Tennessee national guard troops. He took this division to France in May and was in charge of it during its overseas training in the British zone. On June 13, 1918, Gen. Read was appointed commander of the 2nd corps, consisting of ten American divisions which were held back in training areas or assigned to second line defenses, but the number of divisions in the corps shortly was reduced to five, owing to the exigencies of the battle situation. During the greater part of its active operations the corps consisted of only the 27th and 30th divisions and operated with the 4th British army around Cambrai and the 2nd British army around Ypres in Belgium. It was Gen. Read's corps which had the distinction of breaking the Hindenburg line at Le Cateau between Sept. 29 and Oct. 1 and in this and later actions between Oct. 6 and 19 it captured more than 6,000 prisoners and advanced twenty-four kilometers. Gen. Read commanded the 2nd corps until Feb. 1, 1919, when he was placed in command of the American embarkation center at Le Mans, France, remaining there until Apr. 8, 1919, when he returned to the United States and was appointed commander of Camp Jackson, S. C. He organized and commanded the 5th corps area, 1929–22, and commanded the Philippine department from October, 1922 to

November, 1924, the date of his statutory retirement. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded with distinction the 30th division and organized and commanded the 2nd army corps in its operations with the British forces in France. He displayed qualities of leadership and professional attainments of a high order, and to his efforts are largely due the brilliant success achieved." The British government conferred upon him the decoration of knight commander of the Order of the Bath while France made him a commander of the Legion of Honor and gave him a Croix de Guerre with palm. He was married, Sept. 2, 1886, to Burton, daughter of Gen. S. B. M. Young, former chief of staff of the army.

CATHER, (kă'-ther), **Willa Sibert**, author was born near Winchester, Va., Dec. 7, 1876, daughter of Charles Fectigue and Virginia Sibert (Boak) Cather. The Cathers, originally an English family, were given lands in County Tyrone, Ireland, for their loyalty to the Stuart cause. They emigrated from Ireland and settled in Frederick county, Va., where Miss Cather's father, grandfather and great-grandfather were Virginia farmers. When she was eight years old the family left Virginia and settled on a ranch in a part of Nebraska populated by Scandinavians and Bohemians. There was no school near at hand and she lived out of doors summer and winter, her foreign neighbors with their strange languages and customs, their strong individuality, being her early education. She attended the high school at Red Cloud, Nebr., and was graduated at the State University of Nebraska in 1895. Immediately she secured a position on the Pittsburgh "Daily Leader," and was telegraph editor and dramatic critic until 1901 when she became head of the English department in the Allegheny high school. While teaching she published her first book of verse, "April Twilights" (1903), and began to write for the magazines. Her first book of prose stories, "The Troll Garden," appeared in 1905 and attracted much attention. In the winter of 1906 she accepted a position on the staff of "McClure's" Magazine," in New York city, two years later becoming managing editor of that periodical. During 1906–12 she traveled extensively abroad and in the southwest, and in 1912 wrote a novelette, "The Bohemian Girl," and her first novel, "Alexander's Bridge." Succeeding books are "O Pioneers!" (1913); "The Song of the Lark" (1915); "My Antonia" (1917); "Youth and the Bright Medusa" (1920), a collection of short stories, some of them written while she was still teaching in Pittsburgh; "One of Ours" (1922), awarded the Pulitzer prize for that year; "A Lost Lady" (1923); "The Professor's House" (1925); "My Mortal Enemy" (1926); and "Death Comes for the Archbishop" (1927). In contemporary American literature Miss Cather has followed a course of development that has been, except in its beginning, when there were resemblances of Edith Wharton in her style, strongly individualistic. She derives little of her peculiar powers from the canons of an older prose, and even less has she relied on such resources as psychoanalytic vivisections, streams of consciousness, or contempt of American customs and American manners, each of which in turn or in part has furnished many of her contemporaries with the materials of their art. Yet she is credited by some critics with having contributed more than any other contemporary novelist to the founding of a tradition in American literature distinct from the European traditions that formerly guided, and today still influence, much of the creative expression in America. Her novels derive their vitality and charm as much from an exquisite economy as from her gift of fusing her materials into a single minded and extraordinarily vivid narrative. Although she catches the spirit of diverse peoples, Swedish, German and Bohemian emigrants, she does not resort to peculiar words or idioms; her language is always pure and direct. Relying solely on insight and sympathetic analysis she gives to her characters the stamp of authentic racial individuality and reflects in them the reality of the present in all the harshness of Nebraska blizzards, of the despair born of crop failures and grasshopper plagues, of loneliness on the prairie. To the degree that she has endeavored to fuse her observations of American life into an orderly and far-reaching unity or philosophy she is one of the most noteworthy and most interesting of present-day writers. The quality of her art is to be found at its best in "A Lost Lady," often spoken of as her masterpiece, at any rate a book that combines her best gifts in almost perfect balance. One of her most compact books, it possesses a quality of nostalgic beauty that sets it apart in contemporary fiction. The degree of Litt.D. was conferred on Miss Cather by the University of Michigan in 1924, by Columbia University in 1928, and by Yale University in 1929. Always an admirer of Sarah

Orne Jewett, to whom she owns encouragement and influence, she selected and published with a preface a volume of her stories in 1925.

AHERN, Mary Eileen, librarian and editor, was born in Marion county, Ind., about 1865, daughter of William Ahern, who came from Ireland in 1850 and settled in Indiana. She attended the Central Normal College of Indiana in 1882, and taught in the public schools of Bloomfield, Spencer and Peru, Ind., for several years. She served as assistant state librarian of Indiana during 1889–93, and librarian during 1893–95, and studied at the library school of the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill., in 1895–96. In the latter year she founded the library journal "Public Libraries" (Chicago, Ill.), to meet the needs of a rapidly increasing number of library workers, especially in the central West, for counsel, information and technical instruction. The publication covers the entire field of library science and technique, and its circulation includes all countries in the postal union. As editor of the journal since its foundation, Miss Ahern has rendered invaluable service to the profession and the public by improving facilities already offered and by inaugurating library work in new fields. During 1917–18 she was member of the advisory committee in Illinois, of the Women's Council of National Defense, and had charge of the campaign of the American Library Association for funds in Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1918–19 she was engaged in overseas service for the Association, serving in the latter year as its publicity agent in France. She was organizer of the Indiana Library Association and its secretary during 1889–96, and one of the organizers of the library department of the National Education Association in 1896, serving as secretary from 1896 to 1907. She is a charter fellow of the American Library Institute; a life member of the American Library Association; an honorary member of the Indiana Library Association, and member of the Illinois Library Association, Illinois Woman's Press Association and Chicago Library Club. She is affiliated also with the Chicago Woman's and Women's City clubs of Chicago, and the Fortnightly Club of Indianapolis. She has lectured before library schools and a number of associations, societies and clubs.

LORING, William Joseph, mining engineer, was born in Spanish Town, Calif., Mar. 6, 1869, son of Edward Payson and Hattie Frances (Coover) Loring. He was educated in the public schools of California and at the age of twelve began his professional career as a tool boy in underground mining. From that time until 1894 he passed through all the stages of milling practice, being associated, during that period, with the Plymouth Consolidated Gold Mines Company and the Utica Mining Co. He was made mill superindent for the latter company's mills (160 stamps) at Angels Camp, Calif., and in 1898 became assistant superintendent of the entire property. During 1894–98 he made many improvements in stamp mill practice and was considered one of the foremost mill men on the Pacific coast. At the same time he invented for use in concentrating plants a vanner belt which is now widely used. During 1901–02 he was superintendent of the Melones (Calif.) Mining Co., and while there supervised the erection of sixty stamp mills and a general mining plant. In 1902 by appointment of Herbert Hoover he became superintendent of the Sons of Gwalia, Ltd., of Gwalia, West Australia, and joint general manager with William A. Pritchard of the West Australia operations of Bewick Moreing & Co., the English firm of mining engineers, with headquarters first in Kalgoorlie, W. A. In 1904, on Mr. Pritchard's resignnation, he became general manager of the firm's interests in West Australia and thereafter appointed general manager of Bewick Moreing & Co. in their whole Australian business, embracing forty-one companies, operating gold, silver, lead and zinc, copper and coal, with headquarters in Melbourne. In 1908 he purchased Mr. Hoover's partnership in the firm which he was representing with residence in London. From that year until the outbreak of the European war, in 1914, he traveled much, visiting many of the important mining fields of the world. He was responsible for financing the famous East Pool and Agar Tin Mines in Cornwall, England, and for reopening the Plymouth Consolidated Gold Mines, the Morgan-Melones Group, the Chaparral Hill, and other important mines in California and Nevada. He introduced into Australia the first telescope drilling machines made by the Denver Rock Drill Co., as well as the first Tugger hoists. By the united efforts of Mr. Loring and his firm, Messrs. Bewick Moreing & Co., methods for the reduction of mining costs were introduced, resulting in a very large saving to the mining companies under his charge. In 1914 he went to California and since then has been engaged in gold and other mining enterprises there. Five years afterwards he retired from Bewick Moreing & Co. in favor of his son, Edward Amos Loring. He is president and managing director of the Carson Hill Gold Mines, Inc., the Pacific Coast Gold Mines Corporation, the Pacific Tungsten Co., Inc., the Pacific Milling Co., the Mill City Tungsten Mining Co., and managing director of the Plymouth Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd. He introduced rapid crushing machinery upon his mines in California, and has a record unsurpassed in this country for rapid crushing of ores. In 1926 Mr. Loring became interested in the mineral resources of Arizona, and since that time has devoted most of his time to the development of copper mines in the Walnut Grove mining district of Yavapai county. He is vice-president and general manager of the Golden Daisy Mines, the Arizona Metals, Inc., Zonia Copper Mining Co., and the Hammon Copper Co. He was elected president of the American Mining Congress in 1920, and reëlected to the same office in 1921. He has done much public writing upon the subject of mining, the economic treatment of ores, the methods employed by him in mining practice, etc. His methods are used at some of the mining universities for teaching mining students, and he often lectures upon the subject of mining at mining institutions. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the Australasian Institute of Mining Metallurgy, the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of London, the Pacific Union, Bohemian, Commonwealth and Engineers' clubs of San Francisco; Tuolumne County and Lions clubs of Sonora; Rocky Mountain Club of New York; the National Geographic Society, the Victorian Racing Club of Melbourne, Australia, the San Francisco, Toulumne County and Amador County chambers of commerce; the Mining and Metallurgical Club ot London; the California Metal and Mineral Producers' Association and the Masonic order. Mr. Loring was married, Dec. 12, 1888, to Marie Ellen, daughter of A. C. Everhart, of Angels Camp, Calif., and has one son, Edward Ames Loring, mining engineer.

VAN SWERINGEN, Orris Paxton and **Mantis James**, capitalists and railroad owners, were born in Wooster, O., Apr. 24, 1879 and July 8, 1881, respectively, sons of James Tower and Jennie (Curtis) Van Sweringen. Both brothers received a public school education in Geneva, O. and Cleveland, O., where the family resided. After some early employment the brothers embarked in business together, and from the outset of their careers, their interests have been mutual and identical in a partnership which has continued in every undertaking with which they have been connected, ranging from dealing in real estate to their present eminence as the largest individual owners of railroads in the world and the leading figures in the movement to consolidate the railroads of the United States into a number of efficient systems as provided by the federal laws.

Their first real estate development of note had to do with the suburban community of Shaker Heights in Cleveland. A neglected tract of some 1,400 acres, formerly owned by a Shaker colony, had come under the control of a syndicate for which they became selling agents. In 1905 they undertook to develop the property as operators on their own account by acquiring an option on a part of it. With slender resources and little financial backing an active demand for home sites was created and finally they bought outright the remainder of the tract with considerable farm land adjacent. The outcome was the creation of the village suburb of Shaker Heights, which was the largest unified undertaking of its kind in the world. Difficulties in providing adequate transit facilities to the heart of Cleveland caused them to project an electric line of their own which when opened in 1916, immediately brought Shaker village within easy and convenient reach of Cleveland and assured its growth as a residential settlement. Based on county assessments, land values in Shaker Heights increased 7,200 per cent or more than 300 per cent annually from 1900 (when the Van Sweringens first became interested) to 1923. In that period many millions of dollars were spent on the area by the brothers, the municipality, property owners and public service organizations. An adjoining development of the Van Sweringens, embracing 4,000 acres and known as the Shaker Country Estates, shared in these improvements. This residential project, begun in 1926, was designed to be even more restricted than the village community, being reserved wholly for large residences set in ample grounds. It is served by a network of broad boulevards and a parkway 600 feet wide with four roadways for express and local motor traffic.

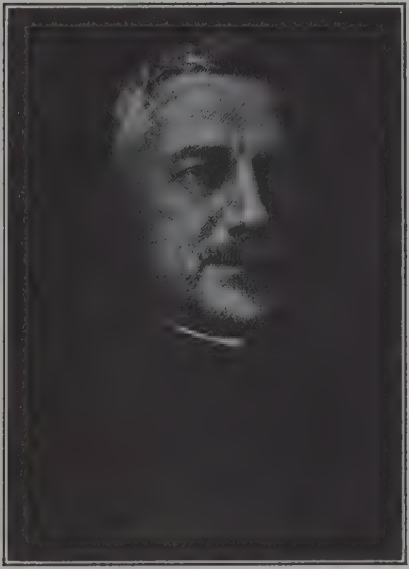
While Shaker Heights expanded to neighboring areas, the direction it gave to the course of the Van Sweringen fortunes really lay in the transportation field, which they had been compelled to enter to provide their properties with ready access to Cleveland. From this necessity grew the project, brought to fruition in 1930, of the mammoth Cleveland Union Terminal, designed to serve all railroads, both steam and electric entering the city. The Cleveland Union Terminal Company, now owned jointly by the New York Central, Nickel Plate and Big Four railroads, was formed for the purpose of building the great terminal and the people of Cleveland approved an enabling municipal ordinance at a public referendum. The terminal, and the buildings complementary to it, which are called the terminal group, adjoin the public square and cover an area of approximately thirty-five acres with approaches extending as far as four miles and having seventeen miles of electrified track. Its total cost was more than $80,000,000. In 1916 the brothers bought the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, known as the Nickel Plate, running from Buffalo to Chicago through Cleveland. The New York Central which owned the Nickel Plate was being obliged to divest itself of the ownership of parallel and competing lines between Buffalo and Chicago. The Nickel Plate was not a prominent railroad and never had done well. The brothers bought control with a small cash payment leaving its stock as security for the payment of the remainder. They immediately reorganized it and introduced a quality of management which led the way to a greater efficiency on all the other railroads in the country. (See John J. Bernet, in Vol. C.) Later they bought the Lake Erie & Western railroad and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western, commonly known as the Clover Leaf, and in 1923, under state laws, merged all three in what is known as the Nickel Plate system. The addition of the two other roads, however, took the Van Sweringen lines to St. Louis and Peoria, important gateways of exchange with western railroads and added immeasurably to the traffic resources of their line. Having become thoroughly engrossed in the fascination of purchasing run-down railroads and building them up to an earning power which attracted the attention of the railroad and financial world, the brothers acquired control of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Hocking Valley railway, thus connecting all their lines. As they rebuilt and rehabilitated these railroads, supplying them with new motive power and rolling stock, they became formidable contenders for traffic among the eastern railroad systems, and returns to investors steadily increased. Stock of the Nickel Plate increased from $80 to $264 a share and paid 11% dividends, and that of the Chesapeake and Ohio increased to $275 per share and paid 10%. Their purchase of the Pere Marquette railway in 1923 resulted in the same course of increased earning power, improved railroad property and returns to investors. As the Erie railroad fitted into their plan for creating the great eastern trunk line system they were envisioning, they next bought a majority of the Erie's shares and by 1925 were in practical control of the line and began its rehabilitation. In 1927 the Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the union of the Chesapeake and Ohio, Hocking Valley and Pere Marquette roads into one new company, thus creating a system reaching from South Atlantic tide water to the Great Lakes at Toledo, and continuing to the northernmost tip of the Michigan peninsula, serving all the great industrial region of that state. It was the culmination of the first step in their plan of forming a new great railroad system. By this time the Van Sweringen brothers were recognized as leaders in the promotion of railroad affairs and took the initiative among the eastern railroads, in a series of prolonged negotiations for an agreement among the roads themselves to align into four systems, all of practically even strength and highly competitive, in consonance with the federal transportation law. Divergences of opinion among the other railroads concerned in the negotiations prevented the fruition of that plan, but it is worthy of note that when the Interstate Commerce Commission, after much delay and study, issued in 1929 a plan for consolidation of all the railroads of the country into a limited number of systems, it placed the Van Sweringen railroads together in one group as the brothers had planned them. In the meantime they had given the railroad world ample evidence of their practical desire to further the cause of railroad consolidation in the interest of more efficient management. When the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railway and the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway were in danger of being acquired by interests hostile to the federal plan of consolidation, they advanced their own capital to buy them in order to make them secure for the consolidation plans, later delivering the former without profit to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to which the Interstate Commerce Commission had allocated it, and placing the latter under a trusteeship, from which it will be released when it finally is determined to which system it shall belong. Turning now toward the West, the brothers in 1930 bought control of the Missouri Pacific system, which placed them in control of two great railroad systems, east and west of the Mississippi respectively. In all companies in which the Van Sweringens have interests, they are the majority stockholders, making that principle their invariable rule because of the conviction that responsibility for the conduct of a public service agency is more personal than corporate, and that the interests and welfare of minority stockholders are best preserved and advanced when indissolubly linked with the financial interests of those who have the greatest stake and the advanced values of shares of all their railroads were due to a more efficient management, rather than to the practices of inflation and promotion which characterized railroad operations of a preceding generation. The total investment in property of the railroads in which they are interested exceeds $2,000,000,000, with a combined capital of over $8,000,000,000, and an annual income of more than $71,000,000 for stockholders. As a comparatively minor operation in connection with their activities in Cleveland the brothers in 1930 began to set the city transit system in Cleveland on its feet by taking over those lines in a separate company. Both brothers are unmarried, enjoy a simple life, have few social activities and none of the attributes which are popularly believed to characterize men of millions. They are Republicans in politics.

FROST, Robert [Lee], poet, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 26, 1875, son of William Prescott and Belle (Moody) Frost, and a descendant of Nicholas Frost, who came from Tiverton, Devonshire, England, in 1636, and settled at Kittery, Me. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Charles, a major in forces organized against the Indians; his son John, commander of a British man-of-war and member of the governor's council, whose wife was a sister of Sir William Pepperell (q.v.); his son William; his son William; his son Samuel Abbott, a soldier in the war of 1812, and his wife Mary Blunt; and their son William Prescott and his wife Judith Colcord, who were the grandparents of Robert Frost. In 1885, following the death of his father, who was editor-in-chief of the San Francisco "Post," he lived with his paternal grandfather in Lawrence, Mass. He began to write verse at an early age. After graduating at the Lawrence High School in 1892, he studied at Dartmouth College for a year, and then went to work as a bobbin boy in a Lawrence cotton mill. At the same time he wrote poems and submitted them to the leading magazines with indifferent success. In 1897, after his marriage, he entered Harvard University, studying there for two sessions, especially Latin, but did not take a degree. Returning to Lawrence, he taught school, worked in a shoe shop, and edited a weekly paper, the "Sentinel," without obtaining an adequate income to support his family. In 1900 his grandfather bought him a farm in Derry, N. H., where he worked on the land for five years, after which (1905–11) he taught English at the Pinkerton Academy in that district and was a teacher of psychology at the State Normal School at Plymouth, N. H., in 1911–12. In the latter year he sold his farm and went to England with his wife and four children, and there found publication for his first book of poems, "A Boy's Will" (1913), followed by "North of Boston" (1914), which established his reputation as a poet. On his return to America in 1915, he purchased a farm at Franconia, N. H., and served as professor of English at Amherst from 1916 (in which year

he published "Mountain Intervals") to 1919, then again became a farmer in Vermont, where he finally settled. He held a salaried fellowship in creative art at the University of Michigan in 1921–23, living there during the scholastic year with no academic duties and the fullest freedom to pursue creative work. He was then called to join the reorganized staff of Amherst College, where he has since remained, giving a course in "English Readings" and another, described as "Judgments," to a small group in the department of philosophy. His "New Hampshire, a Poem with Notes and Grace Notes" appeared in 1923, and was awarded the Pulitzer prize, and in the same year a volume of "Selected Poems" was published in England. "West Running Brook" (1928) and "Collected Poems" (1930) complete his published volumes.

Although popularly described as a New England poet, and although his poems are occupied exclusively with New England, the title is quite inadequate as a characterization. It implies certain traditional attitudes towards life and certain characteristic traits in the artistic expression of most New Englanders that do not dominate Robert Frost. His sympathies, intellectual as well as emotional, are too catholic to be defined by a geographic term. As an artist he is content to describe, rather to recreate, men and scenes in everyday life, with meticulous care for details and the language in which he would convey his impression; but he never issues judgments or sermons. He has felt that it is a poet's place to create life, not to comment on it. He shuns rhetoric and rhetorical devices and insists so completely on dealing with the ordinary matters of life in homely, life-like language, that many readers have been disappointed and inclined to deny his poetry the quality of greatness. But he knows that the deepest emotions when articulated at all are conveyed on simple and even meagre language. He does not put one into a spell; one does not have to wake up after reading him. He describes scenes of nature intimately but in doing so he does not belie his experience to the point of forgetting that man's relations with nature are something of a warfare. But people crowd upon most of his pages, for it is the interactions, the cross currents, the contrariness, the complications, of life that interest him. His people are ordinary but never commonplace; they each contain within themselves a piece of the cosmos. In dealing with character he is more likely than not to let the broad, easily discernible traits of heroism or generosity go by, and to reveal less easily recognized and consequently less often dealt with attributes. The form of his poetry is both old-fashioned and new-fashioned; that is, it is not concerned with fashions in poetic form. Without insisting or drawing attention to his theories of prosody he has been in some respects a more daring, and more genuine, innovator than those of his contemporaries who have made reputations as innovators. He has given tentative definitions of poetry at various times that are interesting for their characterizations of the poet as well as for what they say about poetry: "Sometimes I have my doubts of words altogether, and I ask myself what is the place of them. They are worse than nothing unless they do something; unless they amount to deeds, as in ultimatums or battle-cries." Poetry, therefore, is made from "words that have become deeds." Of the writing of poetry, he once said: "A poem begins with a lump in the throat; a home-sickness or a love-sickness. It is a reaching-out toward expression; an effort to find fulfillment. A complete poem is one where an emotion has found its thought and the thought has found the words." He has received many honors both at home and abroad. He was elected to honorary membership in the International P. E. N. Club in 1922, and at the Sorbonne in Paris his poetry has been made a required part of the work in the English teachers' course. Also in 1922 his poem "The Witch of Coos" (now included in "New Hampshire") was awarded the "Poetry Magazine" prize. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. at Amherst College (1917) and the University of Michigan (1922), L.H.D. at the University of Vermont (1923), Litt.D. at Yale University (1923), Middlebury College (1924) and Bowdoin College (1926). He was elected poet laureaute of the Women's Clubs of Vermont in 1922. Mr. Frost was married, Dec. 28, 1895, to Elinor Miriam, daughter of Edwin White, of Acton, Mass., and they had five children: Lesley, wife of Dwight Francis; Carol, Irma, wife of John Paine Cone; Marjorie, and Eliot (deceased).

MARCH, Peyton Conway, soldier, was born in Easton, Pa., Dec. 27, 1864, son of Francis Andrew and Mildred Stone (Conway) March. His father (q.v.) was one of the leading philologists and Anglo-Saxon scholars of the United States. He was graduated A.B. at Lafayette College, where his father was professor of English, in 1884 and at the military academy at West Point, N. Y., in 1888. In both institutions he was a leading athlete. He entered the artillery branch of the army in 1888 and was graduated at the artillery school at Ft. Monroe. In the war with Spain he served in the Philippine Islands as captain of a battery equipped and presented to the United States by J. J. Astor, and won a distinguished service cross for extraordinary heroism in action. He enforced discipline and sanitary regulations so strictly that he did not lose a man by death from disease while the battery was in the Philippines. In June, 1899, he was commissioned major in the 33rd U. S. volunteer infantry and in various engagements gave evidence of possessing, in an unusual degree, the soldierly qualities of courage and leadership. He took part in the pursuit of Aguinaldo, the Filipino rebel, and was in command of the American forces which engaged the rearguard column of Aguinaldo's army, under Gen. Gregoria del Pilar, Dec., 1899, at Tilad Pass. The fight took place on a hill 3,000 feet high and became famous as "The Battle in the Clouds," in which Gen. Pilar was killed and his troops put to flight. A few days later Maj. March captured Gen. Aguinaldo's wife and her escort, and received the surrender of Gen. Venancio Concepcion, Aguinaldo's chief of staff. He was made lieutenant colonel in the 33rd U. S. volunteer infantry, June 9, 1900. From February to June of that year he was in charge of the civil and military government in the district of Lepanto-Bontoc and the southern half of the province of Ilocus-Sur, and the province of Abra to February, 1901. From February to June, 1901, when he was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, he served as commissary general of prisoners in the Philippines. He was promoted to the grade of captain in the artillery corps, U. S. army, Feb. 2, 1901, and after discharge from the volunteer service commanded the 19th battery of field artillery at Ft. Riley, Kans., until June, 1903. During all these years he was studiously at work perfecting his knowledge of military tactics and laying the foundations for a complete mastery of the technique of artillery fighting. Upon the formation of the general staff, in 1903, he was detailed to it as the field artillery representative, serving from 1903 to 1907. He was a military observer with Gen. Kuroki's Japanese army in the Russo-Japanese war, in 1904, being present during its great turning movement against the Russian left wing. On Jan. 25, 1907, he was promoted to be major of the 6th field artillery and served with his regiment at Ft. Riley, Kans., until 1911. He was detailed to the adjutant general's department in April, 1911, and assigned to duty as adjutant general of the department of Missouri in September, 1911. He was promoted lieutenant colonel 6th field artillery, Feb. 8, 1912, and served with his regiment until again detailed as adjutant general Aug. 26, 1912. He was on duty in the adjutant general's department until his promotion to colonel July 1, 1916, when he was assigned to the 8th field artillery, which he organized and commanded on the Mexican border until June, 1917, when he was promoted to the grade of brigadier general. After the declaration of war with Germany he went to France as commander of artillery, A.E.F., and in August, 1917, was promoted to major general. While in France he organized the field artillery training camps through which passed all the field artillery coming from the United States, and originated the system of training. In March, 1918, he was recalled to the United States and detailed acting chief of the army, being appointed chief of staff and commissioned general on May 20. To this position he came with a reputation for aggressiveness, initiative and organizing skill which was supplemented with wide experience and an expert, first-hand knowledge of war conditions in France. At the time there was confusion and lack of coördination in the various supply bureaus of the army, and one of his first acts was to place Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, who had been acting quartermaster general, in charge of all supplies for the army. He brought back from France Gen. R. E. Wood and placed him in charge of the quartermaster corps. The chemical warfare service also was in a very disorganized state, four separate bureaus being engaged in the production of various elements necessary in gas warfare. Gen. March reorganized the gas service and put it in charge of Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert, with the result that it was soon brought to a high state of efficiency. When he took charge of the army operations the turning point of the war was at hand. Germany was launching her last great offensive and American troops were not going overseas in sufficient volume. Gen. March met the emergency in a manner that marked him as one of the great military leaders of the war, and the success of the allied armies was due in no small degree to the energy and efficiency with which he executed his mighty task. Realizing that the shipment of troops to France must be vastly increased, at the earliest possible date if the war was to be won, he drew up and secured the adoption of a new and greatly enlarged military program calling for the placing of 2,350,000 men in France by Dec. 31, 1918. To carry out this program it became necessary to revise the draft ages, extend the shipbuilding program, to increase the manufacture of munitions, to reorganize troop and supply shipping methods in order to avoid congestion at the ports which threatened to block shipping of all kinds, and to establish greater efficiency and coördination in the war department itself. The carrying out of these changes fell largely upon Gen. March. He insisted that every ton of available shipping be placed at the disposal of the embarkation service, that the enlistment and training of men be hastened, and that every war activity in America be subordinated to the movement of troops to France. Under the driving force which he applied to his task a million and a half American soldiers were sent overseas during the six months preceding the close of the war, as against a half million during the previous twelve months. After the armistice he applied the same energy and efficiency to the demobilization of the country's armed forces as he had to their mobilization and the four million men in France and the United States were released from the service with a rapidity never equalled in any country. Gen. March had an infinite capacity for work, broad views and ability to distinguish quickly between the essential and the unessential and to make quick and accurate decisions, qualities which enabled him to achieve a success which has led discriminating critics to rank him as an organizer and executive without a superior in American military history. He retired as chief of staff and from the army in 1921. He received the American distinguished service medal; Cross of St. Michael and St. George of England; Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor of France; Knight of the Great Cross of the Order of St. Maurizio e Lazzaro of Italy; Grand Cordon of the Order



of the Rising Sun of Japan; Grand Cordon of the Order of the Crown of Belgium; Grand Cross of the Order of George the First of Greece; the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Roumania, and the war cross of Czecho-Slovakia. He has received the degree of LL.D. from Lafayette, Union and Amherst colleges. Gen. March was married July 4, 1891, to Mrs. Josephine (Smith) Cuningham of Washington, D. C., who died Nov. 18, 1904. They had five children: Mildred, wife of Capt. John Millikin, U. S. A.; Josephine, wife of Capt. Joseph M. Swing, U. S. A.; Vivian, wife of Capt. Paul Frank; Lewis A. and Lieut. Peyton C. March, Jr., the last-named being killed in an airplane accident Feb. 13, 1918. Gen. March was married again Aug. 25, 1923, to Cora V. McEntee.

WOOLMAN, Mary Schenck, author and lecturer, was born in Camden, N. J., Apr. 26, 1860, the daughter of John Voorhees and Martha (McKeen) Schenck, and a descendant of Jan Schenck, who came from Holland in 1650 and settled at Flatlands, L. I. She was educated at a private school in Philadelphia, and at the University of Pennsylvania. She was instructor in household arts education at Teachers College, Columbia, in 1893–97 and was graduated at Teachers College in the latter year. Thereafter she was professor of domestic art for fifteen years, having founded the department of domestic art, and being the first to hold that chair in any college. She made a special study of arts for industries and schools at home and abroad, and made the study of textiles a requirement for home economics teachers. She was vice-president of the New York Association of Sewing Schools in 1898–1901 and the following year founded the first trade school for girls in America, the Manhattan Trade School in New York city, which the board of education of New York city took into the New York school system in 1910. During 1912–14 she was president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and head of the home economics department of Simmons College, Boston. During 1915–17 she served on survey committees to study school systems for the National Society for Vocational Education, and was a member of the committee to promote the passage of the Smith-Hughes act for vocational education; vice-president of the National Education Association, 1917–18; organized a clothing information bureau on Boston common, 1917; member of committee of three to plan the use of a bequest in Massachusetts for the education of self-supporting girls, 1920–21. Mrs. Woolman is a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, National Academy of Political Sciences, National Academy of Political and Social Sciences (University of Pennsylvania), National Education Association, National Society for Vocational Education (chairman women's committee), National Child Labor Association, National Civic Association, National Council of Executive Women in Education, American Association of University Women, American Home Economics Association, Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston (life), Consumers' League of Massachusetts, Coffin School Association, Nantucket (life), Liberal League, New York city, Women's Trade Union League, Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Boston League of Women Voters, Alumni Association of Teachers College, Columbia University, College Club of Boston, Women's City Club of Boston, Republican Club of Massachusetts, besides various educational, relief and church societies. She is author of "A Sewing Course" (five editions); "The Making of a Trade School" (1910); "Textiles, a Handbook for Student and Consumer" (1913); "A Clothing Information Bureau" (1919) and "Clothing Choice, Care, Cost" (1920, 2nd edition, 1922), also numerous articles in cyclopedias and magazines. Her favorite recreations are out-of-door life—walking, swimming, and also reading and research. Her dominating personal characteristics are persistence, cheerfulness and joy in work. She was married Oct. 18, 1882, to Franklin Conrad Woolman, a lawyer of Burlington, N. J.

NEIHARDT, John Gneisenau, author, was born near Sharpsburg, Ill., Jan. 8, 1881, son of Nicholas and Alice May (Culler) Neihardt, and a descendant of George Neihardt, who came to this country from Zweibruecken, Germany, and settled in eastern Pennsylvania in 1737. Soon after his birth the family moved to Springfield, Ill., and later lived in a sod house for a year on the farm of his maternal grandparents near Stockton, in northwestern Kansas, under pioneering conditions. The next five years were spent in Kansas City, Mo., where, when the boy was ten years old, the family was plunged into extreme poverty by his father's death and his mother supported her three children, the poet and two sisters, by working for fifty and seventy-five cents a day. Their next migration (1892) was to Wayne, Nebr. All these changes provided extensive background and associations for his ultimate work as a poet. In 1895, when only fourteen, his first verses, "Ambition," were published in the Cook county (Ill.) "News." At fifteen he had written two epics of about 1,000 lines each, in addition to many brief poems. One epic, "The Wizard of the Wind," related to the realms of Orcus, and the other, called "Tlingilla," to the

stone age. Meantime he took up the teachers' course at the Nebraska Normal College, completing his studies in 1896, and the next year finished the scientific course, receiving the degree of B.Sc. After his graduation he worked in the Nebraska beet fields and while weeding and thinning the beets conceived of his "Divine Enchantment." Later he taught at a country school north of Hoskins in that state, and the following summer was again in Kansas City, Mo., vainly seeking employment. His failure compelled him to turn "hobo" and he was arrested for vagrancy. Returning home, he resumed farm work, also taught at a country school again, and completed his "Divine Enchantment," to which he had devoted two years. The first poem for which he received payment was "The Song of the Hoe," written in 1900, and printed in the "Youth's Companion." In that year he moved with his family to Bancroft, Nebr., where he established his home. Up to that period he had been employed successively as farm-hand, hod-carrier, clerk, office boy, marble polisher, stenographer and teacher. He had a brief experience as a reporter on the Omaha "Daily News" in 1901, and for three years thereafter assisted an Indian trader in Bancroft in handling Indian land leases and collecting accounts. He lived among the Indians, and was one of the few white men who penetrated their consciousness and psychology. A long study he made of the character, history and legends of the Omaha tribe produced a wealth of material for his work. In this period Neihardt also organized a stock company and purchased the Bancroft "Blade," a weekly paper he published for a year. After his publication of "The Divine Enchantment" (1900), came a volume of short stories, "The Lonesome Trail" (1907), and a sheaf of verse, "A Bundle of Myrrh" (1908), which definitely placed him among the poets of high rank. "Man Song" (1909) was hailed as a distinct advance both in material and technique. His subsequent works are: "The River and I" (1910); "The Dawn Builder," a romance (1911); "The Stranger at the Gate" (1912); "Death of Agrippina" (1913); "Life's Lure" (1914); "The Song of Hugh Glass" (1915; school edition with annotations by Julius T. House, 1919); "The Quest," collected lyrics (1916); "The Song of Three Friends" (1919); "The Splendid Wayfaring" (1920); and "Two Mothers," dramas (1921). "The Song of Three Friends" and "The Song of Hugh Glass" constitute the first two pieces of an American epic cycle. The first-named poem was viewed by the literary critic, Richard Green Moulton, as the most important contribution made to the foundation of a real American epic, and in 1919 won for its author the prize of $500 offered by the Poetry Society of America for the best volume of American verse published in that year. By a special act of the Nebraska legislature in 1921 he was made poet laureate of that state. Neihardt has helped to bring poetry into line with modern democracy by dramatizing in strong verse the unconscious heroism of the everyday man, thus raising the plainsman and the toiler to the level of Ajax and Odysseus. He regards the common man, faced by the unescapable need of physical courage in his everlasting struggle with circumstance, and meeting disaster with unbending resistance as more likely to possess heroic attributes than another reared on a different level. His rôle as a poet he conceives as embracing a sympathetic understanding of human life in the mass, and hence a poet should be, as Neihardt himself is, a producer of food from the soil, with close contact with the earth and with calloused hands. He sought also to be en rapport with the human race from its beginnings through an acquaintance with world literature in its widest sense, and by his reading derived a sense of the kinship of humanity, the unity of all time and all human experience. He studied Greek at thirty to reach the Grecian feeling for life because of its fine quality and especially to know Aeschylus, whose poetry strongly influenced him by its "stern masculinity, both in material and form, as though the lines had been beaten out of iron," a characterization that fits much of Neihardt's own work. He stands apart from the mass of his fellow craftsmen not only in the quality of his writings but in the non-egotistic, non-individual conception he has of the poet's mission. He views a poet's ego as nothing in itself; the individual must be lost in the mass. The race, not the individual, was the unit, and a poet's sanctions for the conduct of his life must be the social sanctions evolved through race experience. The egoism he utilizes in his work he interprets as an illusory device and only justified if it adequately serves as an impersonal vehicle of the social consciousness. His poetry he therefore refuses to consider an individual achievement, but as a social product, the outcome of merging social impulses at the point of their incidence, which was, for the time being, himself. Neihardt is recognized as one of the most distinctive poets America has produced and Bliss Carman and others even place him with the great English poets. He has drawn his best poetry from the corn belt, makes external nature an integral part of his situations, and almost stands alone for his rugged Saxon strength of utterance, sweep of vision, intensity of conception, vividness of imagery and sustained power. He was literary critic for the Minneapolis "Journal" from 1912 to 1923, when he was appointed professor of poetry at the University of Nebraska. In 1921 he edited the "Poet's Pack," an anthology of verse written by members of the Order of Bookfellows, to which he belongs, and is also a member of the Poetry Society of America. Occasionally he lectures at colleges and universities. He holds the honorary degree of Litt. D. of the University of Nebraska (1917). He was married Nov. 29, 1908, to Mona, daughter of Rudolph Vincent Martinsen, formerly president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad; Mrs. Neihardt is a sculptor and a pupil of Rodin. They have four children: Enid, Sigurd, Hilda and Alice Neihardt.

WHITLOCK, [Joseph] Brand, author and diplomat, was born at Urbana, O., Mar. 4, 1869, son of Elias D. and Mallie (Brand) Whitlock, and grandson of Joseph C. Brand, one of the earliest abolitionists, who used his home in Urbana as one of the numerous refuges sought by escaped slaves in their flight to non-slavery territory. His connection with the last fugitive slave case in Ohio is mentioned in Howe's "History of Ohio." Brand Whitlock, after finishing his studies by private tuition, became in 1887 a newspaper reporter in Toledo, O. In 1890 he joined the Chicago "Herald," first as a reporter and later as a political correspondent. Stories of human interest strongly appealed to him, and his newspaper reporting was always realistic and characterized by turns of phrase that at once caught a reader's attention. Journalism, however, did not claim him for long. He turned to the law in search of a wider channel for the exercise of his capacities, which gravitated towards public affairs. In the course of his journalistic work in Chicago he reported the sessions of the Illinois legislature and political conventions, and in 1893 obtained a clerkship in the office of the Illinois secretary of state at Springfield. While thus employed he studied law under Sen. John M. Palmer (q.v.). In 1894 he was admitted to the Illinois bar. Three years later he resigned his post in the state government to practice his profession at Toledo, O., where he was a member of the firm of Whitlock, Milroy & Mallow. Meantime the conduct of public affairs engaged his deep interest, and in 1905 he was elected mayor of Toledo on an independent, non-partisan ticket against four other candidates. His reëlection under similar conditions, in 1907, 1909 and 1911, testified to his success and popularity as the city's chief executive. He was an acknowledged civic disciple of "Tom" Johnson (q.v.) of Cleveland, a contemporary reform mayor of note, and of "Golden Rule" Jones, whom Mr. Whitlock succeeded as mayor of Toledo. In his struggle for municipal reform he advocated what became known as the "federal form" of city government, that is, an elected non-partisan mayor with large powers and responsible only to the people; a small non-partisan council; the initiative and referendum; the submission of all franchises to the people; the merit system for all city employees except department heads; and home rule, including the right of local taxation and the exercise of the local police power. As a result of the efforts of the progressive group in Ohio the state constitution was amended so as to give cities the right to have their own charters, and Toledo adopted a charter that embodied the plan of its mayor. He declined a nomination for a fifth term. His four terms as mayor deprived him of the opportunity to engage in those literary pursuits he loved, and, therefore, when Pres. Wilson offered him the post of American minister to Belgium in the autumn of 1913, he accepted the office as an opportunity to resume creative work as a writer in a quiet and attractive environment. The outbreak of the World war in 1914, however, put an end to this program, the American legation becoming a hive of war activities. With the German invasion of Belgium the diplomatic corps went to Havre with the Belgian court, but Mr. Whitlock, in defiance of diplomatic precedent, remained in Brussels and extended what succor he could to those who were suffering. By his courage and tact he exerted a conciliating influence in a situation full of difficulties and dangers. In the first days of the war he aided thousands of German residents of Belgium to leave the country. He was credited with having saved Brussels from destruction by bombardment when he prevailed on the authorities not to attempt to defend the city against the oncoming German forces with the few companies of raw militia at their command, and convinced them fully of the folly of resistance. Accordingly Brussels was peacefully occupied and thereby spared the fate of Louvain. The king of the Belgians afterwards thanked Minister Whitlock for his action. He appealed constantly to the German authorities on behalf of those condemned to prison or death, securing the release or saving the lives of countless persons, so that he came to be called "Le Ministre Protecteur." In addition he found himself after the withdrawal of the other diplomats from Brussels charged with representing the interests of many belligerent and some neutral powers. In the early days of the war, before the German army entered Brussels, he had the ungrateful task of representing the German and Austrian interests, and in this capacity repatriated some 5,000 German subjects. Afterward he undertook the protection of British, Japanese, Serbian and Danish interests, and those of the little principality of Lichtenstein. His assumption of the composite rôles of many ministers at once had its difficulties and was not without danger. Though he was the tactful but watchful envoy of a peaceful and neutral country, multiform international duties were laid upon his willing shoulders, and official and confidential documents of belligerent powers were in his possession. While sympathizing from the beginning with the Belgians and the allied cause, he was forced to preserve a strict neutrality and to have daily relations with the representatives of Prussian militarism. With the approach of winter the problem of feeding the civil population became acute and challenged his resourcefulness. In normal times Belgium produced only one-fifth of the food it consumed, the other four-fifths having to be imported. In 1914 the country was cut off from the outside world and as the people were facing starvation, Mr. Whitlock secured from the Germans permission to bring a supply of wheat from beleaguered Antwerp to Brussels, though this relief would last only three weeks. Through his efforts a national committee was formed to relieve the situation. He appealed to Pres. Wilson for American help, and secured from Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, the German governor general in Belgium, written guarantees that food sent in from abroad should not be requisitioned or interfered with. He also obtained through Ambassador Page in London the consent of the British government for the passage of supply ships through the blockade, Great Britain agreeing to allow food to enter Belgium on condition that it was consigned to the American minister and distributed under his supervision. It was also through his suggestion that an American committee was organized by Herbert C. Hoover (q.v.), and eventually the Commission for Relief in Belgium developed. For two years and a half, and until America entered the war, Mr. Whitlock worked incessantly, in the midst of intrigues and rivalries and all the passions of the times, composing difficulties, seeing that the Germans did not commit infractions of their guarantees, protecting the local crops, and somehow inducing Belgians, English, Germans and Americans to work together so that the Belgian population, as well as 2,000,000 in northern France, should not starve. In addition he protected the interests confided to his charge, English, Japanese, Serbian, and the Belgians, for whom he constantly appealed to the German authorities. It required great self-restraint to preserve an official neutrality in these conditions, but the rôle was admirably sustained, sometimes in the face of indignities. In his "Belgium; A Personal Narrative" (1919), a valuable contribution to the history of the war and a revelation of the psychology of Prussianism, Mr. Whitlock described the German régime in Belgium, and told the story of those terrible years. With the severance, in February, 1917, of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, the American position in Brussels became untenable, but Mr. Whitlock nevertheless remained for two difficult months to complete arrangements for the continuation of the relief work and to see the last of the Americans safely out of Belgium. In April, two days before the declaration of war by the United States, he left Brussels, the last man to board the train that bore the staff of the legation, the American consul, the Chinese legation, and the members of the Commission for Relief. The people of Brussels, braving the smouldering anger of the German invaders, gathered in thousands at the Gare du Nord to bid him farewell. Mr. Whitlock went to Havre, where the Belgian government had established itself, and remained there until the end of the war. In 1918 he went back to Brussels with the king a fortnight after the armistice, and in the autumn of 1919 accompanied the king and queen on their tour of America. In October the legation at Brussels was raised to an embassy, and he was made the first American ambassador to Belgium, resigning his post at the close of 1921. In recognition of his work in Belgium Mr. Whitlock received every honor within the gift of the nation. The Belgian parliament publicly thanked him in solemn session, and a bust of him by the sculptor Rombaux was placed in the senate chamber of the parliament house. He was made a burgher of Brussels, Ghent and Liège, and an honorary citizen of Antwerp. The highest decoration of Belgium, the "Grand Cordon de l'Ordre de Leopold," was conferred on him by the king. He also received the Civic Cross of the first class from the Belgian government for "courage and devotion," and the commemorative cross of the "Comite National." Other Belgian honors bestowed upon him included the degree of LL.D. honoris causa by the University of Brussels; membership of the Belgian Royal Academy; and, for his proficiency in the French language, of the Belgian Academy of French Language and Literature. A boulevard in Brussels was also named after him, a medal by Godefroid Devreese, expressing the thanks of Belgium, struck in his honor, and he was made a member of the Grand Serment Royal des Arbaletriers de St. Georges, a society of crossbowmen dating from the eleventh century. The Belgian artists, Franz van Holder, Charles Watelet, Lucien Wolles, Henri van Haelen and Philippe Swyncop, painted his portrait, the work of the last named being placed in the Brussels Museum of Modern Paintings. For his achievements in Belgium he also received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rising Sun from the mikado of Japan; the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Sava of Serbia; and the honorary degrees of LL.D. from Brown (1916), Ohio Wesleyan (1917), and of Litt.D. from Western Reserve (1919) universities. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. In addition to "Belgium," which was also published in French and Danish, he is the author of "The Thirteenth District; a Story of a Candidate" (1902); "Her Infinite Variety" (1904); "The Happy Average" (1904); "The Turn of the Balance" (1907, new edition 1924); "Abraham Lincoln" (1909), a French edition of which, translated by him, was published in Paris in 1918, as well as American and English editions; "The Gold Brick" (1910); "On the Enforcement of Law in Cities" (1910, reissued 1913); "The Fall Guy" (1912); "Forty Years of It," an autobiographical work, giving an account of democracy's progress in a mid-western city (1914), and "J. Hardin & Son" (1923), which signalized his long-desired return to literature as a relief from the stress of diplomatic and political cares of the war period. In religion he is an Episcopalian. Though an independent in local politics he generally supports the Democratic party in national affairs. Mr. Whitlock was married June 8, 1895, to Ella, daughter of Gideon R. Brainerd of Springfield, Ill., and niece of Sen. John M. Palmer, under whom he studied law.

LINDSAY, [Nicholas] Vachel, author, was born in Springfield, Ill., Nov. 10, 1879, son of Vachel Thomas and Catherine (Frazee) Lindsay. His parents were devoted to the arts, and he accompanied them on their frequent visits to Europe to study the masterpieces of art galleries and architecture. He thus acquired an intimate association with the work of the Italian painters, pre-Raphaelites and art generally. He was graduated at the Springfield high school in 1897 and continued his education at Hiram College, Ohio, until 1900. He was intended to be an artist and studied at the Chicago Art Institute for three years, then for two years more (1904–05) in New York under William M. Chase and Robert Henri. At home he was taught poetry and treasured a set of Poe's works and Chambers' "Encyclopedia of English Literature," which made him a lover of Chatterton, Shelley, Byron, Coleridge and Dryden. For several years he was a pen-and-ink designer in New York, meantime lecturing for the Y.M.C.A. in that city in the winters of 1905–06, 1906–07, 1907–08, and at Springfield in 1908–09. He also lectured for the anti-saloon league throughout central Illinois, in 1909–10. He wrote poetry in conjunction with the pursuit of his art work and lecturing, beginning with "The Tree of Laughing Bells" (1905). This was published as a pamphlet, the form by which other of his early writings became known, including "The Last Song of Lucifer" (1908); "God Help Us to be Brave" (1908); "The Tramp's Excuse" (1909); the "Village Magazine" (1910), its entire contents, prose, poetry and illustrations, being by him; and "Rhymes to be Traded for Bread" (1912). He circulated his poetry in long tramps he made as a penniless wayfarer through the southern states, including Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida, later through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and then from Illinois to New Mexico, distributing his pamphlets along the countryside as he journeyed. The object of his wanderings was to bring poetry into the lives of men and women engaged in humdrum occupations, and to preach the gospel of beauty. He paid for a meal or a night's lodging by entertaining his hosts with an evening's recital of poetry or by presenting some of his pamphlet verses. He saw poetic splendors in the harsh life he encountered and his trampings thus furnished many poetic themes. His "Adventures While Teaching the Gospel of Beauty" (1914) and "A Handy Guide for Beggars" (1916), embody autobiographical records of his journeys through the South and middle West, embracing the years 1905–10. His other works are "General William Booth Enters Heaven" (1913); "The

Congo and Other Poems" (1914); "The Art of the Moving Picture" (1915, revised and extended, 1922); "The Chinese Nightingale and Other Poems" (1917); "The Golden Whales of California and Other Poems" (1920); "The Golden Book of Springfield" (1920); "I Know All This When Gipsy Fiddlers Cry" (1922); "Going to the Sun" (1923), and "Collected Poems" (1923). His oral appeal to ordinary people influenced his manner of writing and in thus aiming to make poetry popular he adopted popularizing methods, writing verse to be recited rather than read. He is readily classified among the unconventional group of American poets, but his work departs from poetic traditions not so much in form as in diction, imagery and subject matter. Like Wordsworth he finds inspiration in the familiar things and everyday life of rural regions. He is an American type of national energy turned into literature, and as a poet is decidedly conspicuous for his social views alone, expressed in his championship of Puritan ideals, prohibition, traditional religious beliefs, and the moral purpose of life. Sensitive to social oppression, his inflamed human spirit storms at the ills of society in his preachings, which he delivers with great effect, and has given a recognized social and ethical value to his self-imposed rôle of poet, preacher, prophet and protagonist. His verse conveys an impression of having a more enduring reading vitality than much of the work of less aggressive contemporary poets of finer art and greater endowments but who have slighter contact with the rough realities of American life. He is a member of the Christian (Disciples) Church and of the Poetry Society of America. He is unmarried.

BLODGETT, Mabel Louise Fuller, author, was born at Bangor, Me., Apr. 8, 1869, daughter of Ransom Burritt and Louisa S. (White) Fuller. Her father was the organizer and the president for forty years of the Boston Insurance Co. The daughter received her education at the Convent Sacre Coeur, Elmhurst, Providence, R. I. Her literary ability was developed at an early age, and her first novel was published when she was twenty: "The Aspen Shade" (1889), and "In Poppy Land" (1889). They were followed by "Fairy Tales" (1895); "At the Queen's Mercy" (1897); "The Giant's Ruby" (1903); "When Christmas Came Too Early" (1911); "Strange Story of Mr. Dog and Mr. Bear" (1915); "The Magic Slippers" (1917); and "Peas Blossom" (1917). She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Mayflower Genealogical Society, and the Mayflower Club of Boston. She finds her chief recreation in literary studies. During the European war she was active in Red Cross work. She was married in Boston, Mass., Nov. 17, 1891, to Edward Everett Blodgett, a lawyer of Boston, and they had four children: Robert Fuller, Richard Ashley, Ruth Hartwell, wife of Dr. William Martindale Shedden; and Dorothy Blodgett.

DEWEY, John, educator and philosopher, was born in Burlington, Vt., Oct. 20, 1859, son of Archibald Sprague and Lucina Artemisia (Rich) Dewey. He is in the seventh generation from Jedediah Dewey, son of Thomas Dewey, who emigrated to America in 1630 from Sandwich, Kent, England, first settling in Dorchester, Mass., and later in Windsor, Conn. His father served throughout the civil war, first as sergeant and then as brigade quartermaster. The son was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1879 with the degree of A.B., and after pursuing a course at Johns Hopkins University, received that institution's degree of Ph.D. in 1884. In the latter year he became instructor of philosophy in the University of Michigan, and two years later assistant professor. In 1889, after spending a year as full professor in the University of Minnesota, he returned to Michigan to fill the university's chair of philosophy, which he occupied till 1894. Thereafter, for ten years, he headed the department of philosophy and education at the University of Chicago, lecturing specially on ethics and logic, and also served (1902–04) as director of the school of education. His work in Chicago was identified with an influential reform movement he initiated in educational theory and practice. While there he put his new teaching principles to the test in the university high school. The methods he employed were a practical demonstration of the ideas flowing from a notable part of his life-work, namely, his study of how people think and how their thoughts become effective. His contributions to the field of education and also to the method of ethical and political discussion were illustrations of his central theses. The ultimate effect of his influence in the scholastic world was an inspiration to teachers and school bodies and the adoption of reforms in educational methods which spread to the remotest schools in the country. In an early work, "Psychology" (1886), he promulgated the then radical view that psychology was a natural science, not a minor branch of metaphysics. Applied to education, the theory placed the psychology of the child to the forefront in imparting the rudiments of knowledge. The methods he applied in the experimental school which he conducted at Chicago produced the impression that the children who attended were permitted to do whatever they desired. His aim really was to provide the children with a sufficient variety of educational activities that would appeal to their interest, with the result in view that they would like what they did, their more or less voluntary activities being so arranged that they gained both knowledge and good habits of thought. Further study of his conceptions of teaching in schools which adopted his ideas showed that there was not a lack of restraint but rather a new ideal of discipline, based on the proved belief that any mind is disciplined in a subject in the learning of which independent intellectual initiative and control have been achieved. More revolutionary was his introducing industrial training as an integral part of education, not to give pupils greater manual skill or improve their mechanical efficiency, but on the principle that an understanding of the meaning of science and the constitution of the social organism could only be obtained by participating in industry. He would have his method of manual training (whether work in wood or metal, weaving, sewing or cooking) conceived as a means of living and learning, not as distinct routine studies. He sought to interpret such school activities for the profound social significance they had and as instrumentalities through which the school itself should be made a genuine form of active communal life, instead of a place set apart to learn lessons. He aimed to utilize instead of suppressing the fourfold impulses of childhood: interest in conversation, interest in asking questions, interest in construction and interest in artistic expression. His views thereon were embodied in "School and Society" (1899), a little book that has had a world-wide influence comparable to that achieved by any other work of its size, and has been translated into almost every European language, as well as in Japanese. The formulation of the Gary system of education was largely inspired by his ideas. (See Wirt, William A., page 138). Upon becoming professor of philosophy at Columbia University in 1904, he devoted most of his writings to philosophical thought. His first original work in this field related to ethics, and a treatise he wrote jointly with James A. Tufts became widely used in colleges as a text book. He then returned to logic, applying to it the methods he had worked out in the study of morality, and basing his views on the principle that just as in morals new situations called for new ideals, so in thought old categories were endowed with new meanings by the new uses to which they were put in dealing with new problems. His logic, broadly defined, is linked with the theory that reality is experience, and that everything is what it is experienced as being. As a philosopher he has been termed a protagonist of democracy. He assailed the older philosophers as products of intellectual arrogance, which divorced them from practical life. The result was the development of systems of thought from the delusion of superiority, based upon the spurious claim of a higher source of knowledge than that employed by positive science and every-day experience. He viewed philosophy as an aid to human betterment by its application to social problems, but of doubtful value if it remained aloof from practical concerns, preferring to enjoy its barren monopoly of dealings with the ultimate and absolute rather than occupy itself with enlightening the moral forces that move mankind. Thus the essence of his philosophic teaching lay in the democratic attitude. Philosophy as he saw it must descend from the clouds to the scientific level and give equal recognition to all social programs, testing them by their results and affording no superior privileges to abstract reasoning or conceptions of society. His creed would have this broader attitude of philosophic thought applied to all departments of life—education, the family, morals, politics, industry, commerce and religion. His views, constituting as they do a comprehensive expression of western democracy and imbued with a spirit that has become a self-conscious and thorough-going philosophy of real life, are a revolt against intellectual loftiness with its isolation from the realities that average men understand. Inevitably his philosophical teachings have aligned him definitely with the pragmatic movement begun by F. S. S. Peirce (q.v.), William James (q.v.) and, in England, by F. C. S. Schiller, and since the death of James he is regarded as one of its leaders. Though he demurs to being classified with any philosophical school, his affinity with pragmatism becomes the clearer when its aim is expressed through Schiller, who calls it "humanism," and describes it as primarily a logical method determined by the perception that the philosophical problem concerns human beings striving to comprehend a world of human experience by the resources of human minds. This definition conforms closely to Prof. Dewey's underlying thought in shaping his expositions. For him the pragmatic spirit is primarily a recoil from the habit of mind which disposed of everything, even a new method of philosophy, by pigeon-holing it, and as part and parcel of a general movement of intellectual reconstruction. His teachings promise to be the popular philosophy of progressive democracy, due to his absorption in the thoughts of the "man in the street" rather than to those of the philosophers, and to pragmatism's vindication of American worship of the practical and devotion to deed more than to thought. He has protested against the interpretation of his pragmatism as making knowledge serve merely as a means to practical ends. Nevertheless his commentators appraise the bulk of his philosophical creed as emphasizing ideas of sensory-motor adjustment directed to utilitarian considerations and as viewing and acting upon knowledge as an agency to control the physical environment. Among his published works, in addition to extensive contributions to scientific periodicals, are "Psychology" (1886); "Leibnitz's New Essays Concerning the Human Understanding" (1888); "Applied Psychology," with James A. McLellan (1889); "Outlines of Ethics" (1891); "Study of Ethics" (1894); "The Psychology of Number," with J. A. McLellan (1895); "School and Society" (1899); "The Educational Situation" (1902); "Child and Curriculum" (1906); "Ethics," with James A. Tufts (1908); "Moral Principles in Education" (1909); "How We Think" (1910); "Studies in Logical Theory," in coöperation with members and fellows of the University of Chicago department of philosophy (1910); "Influence of Darwin on Philosophy, and other Essays" (1910); "Interest and Effort" (1913); "Schools of Tomorrow," with Evelyn Dewey (1915); "German Philosophy and German Politics" (1915); "Essays in Experimental Logic" (1916); "Democracy and Education" (1916); "Creative Intelligence" (1917); "Reconstruction in Philosophy" (1920); "Letters from China and Japan," with Alice Chipman Dewey (1920); "China, Japan and the U. S. A." (1921). He was president of the American Psychological (1899) and (1905) the American Philosophical associations, is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and took an active part in the formation of the American Association of University Professors, of which he was the first president. He holds the degrees of LL.D. from the universities of Wisconsin and Vermont. Prof. Dewey was married July 28, 1886, to Alice, daughter of Gordon Chipman of Fenton, Mich., and had six children: Frederick A., Evelyn, Morris, Gordon C., Lucy and Jane M. Dewey.

PETERS, Iva (Lowther), educator and author, was born at Middlebourne, W. Va., Apr. 23, 1876, daughter of Rev. Robert Alexander and Mary Alma (Sears) Lowther, and a descendant of William and Martha Lowther, Quakers, who came from Ireland about 1727, settling first at Abington, Pa., and later in Bucks county, Pa. From them the line of descent is through Robert and Aquilla (Reese) Lowther; William, who served as a colonel during the revolutionary war, and Sudna (Hughes) Lowther; William and Margaret (Morrison) Lowther; Alexander and Sarah (Ireland) Lowther, and William Ireland and Caroline Virginia (Mitchell) Lowther, the grandparents of Dr. Peters. She prepared for college at Walkill Free Academy, Middletown, N. Y., and was graduated A.B. at Syracuse University, summa cum laude, in 1901. Later she pursued postgraduate work at Columbia University, from which she received the degree of A.M. in 1916, and at Clark University, from which she received the degree of Ph.D. in 1918. She taught in the high school at Asbury Park, N. J., during 1902–03, and at various times during 1901–05 was engaged in social work in the chaplain's office of the New York city Y.W.C.A. During 1912–1917 she was instructor of economics and sociology in the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and lectured in many private schools on subjects connected with women's education. She was engaged in war work during 1918–19 and in research work in vocational guidance with the bureau of municipal research in New York city, 1919–20, after which she resumed teaching at Goucher College, Baltimore, Md. There she served as professor of economics and sociology, 1920–26, and organized the department of vocational guidance. During 1924–26, she was associate counselor in connection with the vocational guidance program of the Southern Woman's Educational Alliance, financed through a gift of the Spelman-Rockefeller Foundation, and during that period introduced a course on social and vocational orientation of college women at the College of William and Mary, lecturing also on vocational guidance at the summer school of the University of Virginia in 1925. Since 1926 she has been dean and director of personnel for women at Syracuse University, for which position she was selected by Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, an alumna and trustee of that institution, who is sponsoring and financing this work. Dr. Peters is the author of the following books: "Taboo and Genetics" (1920), together with Drs. M. M. Knight and Phyllis Blanchard; "Syllabus: Social and Vocational Orientation for College Women" (1926); and "Youth and Society," in "Social Science Series" (1930). She has also contributed articles to the leading educational journals, including: "An Experiment in the Orientation of College Women" (Jour. App. Sociol., 1926); "A Two-Year Experiment with Vocational Guidance in a Woman's College" (Pedag. Sem., 1923); "A College Vocational Guidance Program" (School and Society, 1924); "The Woman Business Executive" (Indust. Psych., 1926); "The Concept of Repression in the Analysis of Problems of the Family" (Jour. App. Sociol., 1923); "A Social Interpretation: Maryland" (Jour. Social Forces, 1926); "The Youth Movement" (Proceed., Nat. Edu. Asso., 1927), and "An Adequate Program for Vocational Guidance in a College" (Vocat. Guid. Mag., 1927). Dr. Peters also contributed the chapter, "The Dean as Vocational Adviser," in "Deans at Work," which was edited by Prof. Sarah M. Sturtevant of Columbia University. Several of her studies on vocational guidance are included in "Principles and Problems in Vocational Guidance" (1927), edited by Frederick J. Allen. During the World war she served as adviser on community organization with the national board of the Y. W. C. A. and prepared a research study on rationing and community kitchens for the food production and home economics department of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense. In October, 1919, she represented the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. at the international physicians' conference called by the Y. W. C. A. She is a fellow of the Royal Economic Society of Great Britain and the American Sociological Society, a member of the American Economic Association, National Education Association, American Association of Social Workers, American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Vocational Guidance Association, American Management Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Institute of Women's Professional Relations (director), National Association of Deans of Women, American Association of University Women, the honorary scholastic societies of Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Kappa Delta and Pi Gamma Mu, the Zonta Club of Syracuse, N. Y., and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church. She was married at Kensico, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1898, to Frederick Peters, of Fishkill, N. Y. Dr. Peters has no children.

JANIS (Bierbower), Elsie, actress, was born in Columbus, O., Mar. 16, 1893, the daughter of John E. and Josephine Janis (Cockrell) Bierbower, and a descendant of Casper Bierbower, who came to this country from Germany in 1747, fought with Washington's army in the revolutionary war, helped to build the first blockade at York, Pa., against the British, and founded a family which included judges, authors and farmers among its members. She was privately educated by tutors and by her mother, who as an accomplished elocutionist and linguist, taught her the rudiments of her art, and she also acquired a fluent knowledge of French, German and Spanish. Her first public performance was at the age of two at a Congregational church in Columbus, where she gave an imitation of Anna Held singing "Won't You Come and Play With Me?" She made her stage debut at five as an infant prodigy without pay with the Neal & Griffin Stock Co. of Columbus, and took a small part in "East Lynne" with Henrietta Crosman. About this time she also played in "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and began reciting poems by James Whitcomb Riley. She regarded her precocious aptitude for effective mimicry as due in part to the facility with which she memorized poems and parts. By itself the ability to imitate, in her view, was rather a knack than an art, and was not an unusual gift, all children being born with powers of imitation. Her education was continued in New York, and there she filled her first engagement at Keith's at the age of nine, and also played at the Casino with Edward Rice. Three years later she was playing small parts with the Aborns and doing imitations in stock at Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and other cities, drawing crowded houses everywhere as "Little Elsie, the Infant Prodigy." Subsequently she appeared on the roof of the New York Theater in "When We Are 41," and in the musical comedy, "The Belle of New York," playing the part of "Fifi" in the latter when she was only thirteen years old, her first appearance as a star. She also starred in the comic operas, "The Fortune Teller," "The Little Duchess," and in "Jack and the Beanstalk" about this time. Her next most notable appearance was with George Tyler, in "The Vanderbilt Cup," which made her generally known to the American theater public. The signal success she achieved in this play, due entirely to her imitations, established her popularity, and she was said to have been the youngest star in the world. She imitated Edna May, May Irwin, Dan Daly, Eddie Foy, George M. Cohan and other favorites and was described as a "pocket edition" of Cissie Loftus. Next she starred in "The Hoyden," and then in "The Fair Co-Ed," which made her a great favorite in college towns. After a season in "The Slim Princess," she played as the third star with Montgomery and Stone in "The Lady and the Slipper." She made her debut in London, in 1914, at the Palace Theater in "The Passing Show" and scored an instant success. Before the European war broke out in that year she had contracts to appear in almost every country, including the belligerent nations, but war conditions caused her to return to the United States. There she appeared in "Miss Information," "Very Good Eddie" and "The Century Girl," and contributed a number of lyrics to each of these musical plays, especially the last named, which she helped to make popular by her songs and imitations. Following the entrance of the United States into the war in 1917 she was attached to the American expeditionary forces, under orders of Gen. Pershing himself, serving them as an entertainer in France for a year and three months, and giving in all 610 performances, a greater number than she ever gave in any season on a regular stage. She attained the distinction of being the only member of her sex who received from the British high command the white pass which permitted a woman to enter the front lines. After the war she formed a company of ex-service men and made a successful tour with an entertainment called "Elsie Janis and Her Gang." In 1924 she reappeared in London at the Queen's Theater in "Elsie Janis at Home," the reception tendered her being of the kind that critical London playgoers reserve only for their most cherished favorites. In the exercise of her art as an entertainer, she selects a happy variety of subjects, marked by many brilliant facets of interpretation. Whether her gifts are revealed in personations of perfect mimicry or in vivid renderings of a medley of songs, lively, satirical, quasi-pathetic, humorous or tinged with a touch of the dramatic, she has always proved more than equal to the occasion, and draws out the full flavor of her theme, added to that of her own peculiarly characteristic genius. Her settings may be simple or elaborate, but as a host in herself, independent of costume or scenic effects, she has little need of background for her gifts to be properly appreciated, and can readily discard as superfluous a "beauty chorus" or such like adventitious aids for the expression of her personality and highly individual accomplishments. Miss Janis is one of the most highly paid stars in the theatrical profession. In addition to writing numerous songs she is the author of "Star for a Night," "Love Letters of an Actress," and "The Big Show," the last named being a vivacious account of her experiences behind the lines in the World war. In 1925 she wrote and produced with Charles B. Dillingham a revue, "Puzzles of 1925," in which she starred with great success in New York city and throughout the country.

WRIGHT, Frederick Eugene, geologist, was born at Marquette, Mich., Oct. 16, 1877, son of Charles Eugene and Carolyn Alice (Dox) Wright, and a descendant of Thomas Wright, who came over from Essex, England, about the year 1635, and settled first at Watertown, Mass., and subsequently at Wethersfield, Conn. Thomas Wright was a man of influence and high standing in the community, and his principal estate was an island in the Connecticut river, the Indian name of which was Mannahannock ("Great Laughing Place"), a part of which still remains in the possession of the family. Mr. Wright's father was state geologist of Michigan. The son attended the Real Gymnasium at Weimar, Germany, for one year, and was graduated Ph.D. at the University of Heidelberg in 1900. He began his professional career as instructor in petrology at the Michigan College of Mines, Houghton, Mich., and was assistant state geologist of Michigan during 1902–04. In the latter year he became assistant geologist in the U. S. geological survey, and was made geologist two years later. While with the geological survey he made a special study of the geology of southeastern Alaska and Michigan. He has devoted much study to petrology and crystallography, and since 1906 he has been petrologist in the geophysical laboratory of the Carnegie Institution. His researches in these subjects have necessitated considerable use of the microscope, and led incidentally to a thorough study of several phases of optics. As chairman of a committee set up in the Carnegie Institution for that purpose, he has devoted much of his time in late years to a study of the surface features of the moon. New methods of investigation have been devised by means of which the surface materials of the moon are being ascertained with a high degree of probability. Later the same methods will be applied to a study of the planets. At the outbreak of the World war the geophysical laboratory, because of its long experience with silicate melts, was the one organization in the United States competent to render effective aid in the manufacture of optical glass. Thus Mr. Wright was able to render a valuable service in assisting the authorities in the selection of suitable materials and discovering the formulae for the manufacture of optical glass, which previously had been imported almost entirely from Germany. He became a member of the U. S. ordnance reserve corps in 1917 with the rank of captain, was major in the ordnance department of the U. S. army in 1918–19; and he has been lieutenant colonel since 1928 of the ordnance reserve corps. Mr. Wright is the author of "The Methods of Petrographic-Microscope Research" (1911) and "The Manufacture of Optical Glass and of Precision Optics" (1921). His writings also include U. S. Geological Bulletin Survey No. 347 on the Ketchikan and Wrangel mining districts, in collaboration with Charles W. Wright, and many papers in scientific journals. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences (vice-president, 1928), the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the Geological Society of America, the American Physical Society, American Optical Society; a corresponding member of the London Geological Society, and a fellow of the London Optical Society and London Mineralogical Society. He was married, June 16, 1909, to Kathleen E., daughter of Samuel Finley, of Montreal, Canada, and has four children: Frederick Hamilton, Mary Helen, William Finley, and Kenneth Aldro Wright.

KENDALL, William Mitchell, architect, was born at Jamaica Plain, Mass., Feb. 13, 1856, son of Joshua and Phebe (Mitchell) Kendall. His father was a classical and Dante scholar and principal of a preparatory school at Cambridge, Mass, and a descendant of Francis Kendall, who came from England to Charlestown, Mass., in 1640 and was a first settler at Woburn in 1644. His mother was the daughter of William Mitchell (q.v.) and sister of Maria Mitchell (q.v.), the distinguished astronomers. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1876, studied architecture for two years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and continued his professional studies in France and Italy. Returning to the United States in 1881 he entered the office of McKim, Mead & White, New York city architects, which has contributed numerous noteworthy buildings to the development of American architecture. It is a business institution of the highest ideals and integrity and has trained in its offices many of the leading architects of the United States and England. The buildings Mr. Kendall was first identified with while associated with McKim, Mead and White were the Madison Square garden, Washington Arch, Columbia University library, Metropolitan Club, Knickerbocker Trust Co. and the J. P. Morgan library in New York city. He also designed the Harvard memorial gates at Cambridge. In 1906 Mr. Kendall became a member of the firm and since 1919 has been senior partner. Among the later buildings designed by the firm in which he had a prominent part are the Municipal building, additions to the Metropolitan Museum, the general post office and Savoy-Plaza hotel in New York; the Casa Italiana, jurnalism building, Kent hall, Avery building and Philosophy building, and also the dwelling for the president, all at Columbia University; American Academy of Arts and Letters building, the botanical museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and New York city residences of Whitelaw Reid, Percy Pyne, Thomas Newbold and Geraldyn Redmond; the American Academy in Rome, Italy; McKinley memorial at Niles, O,; Butler Art Institute at Youngstown, O.; the Burke Foundation Hospital for Convalescents at White Plains, N. Y.; the Arlington memorial bridge and restoration of St. John's Church in Washington, D. C.; the Burlington (Vt.) city hall; Ira Allen chapel of the University of Vermont; the Harvard School of Business buildings; the John W. Weeks memorial bridge at Cambridge; Tennessee war memorial at Nashville; Newport (R. I.) war memorial; Plymouth rock portico at Plymouth, Mass.; the Moulton Union and war memorial of Bowdoin College, and the buildings for Adelphi College at Garden City, Long Island,

N. Y. Mr. Kendall was a member of the commission of fine arts, Washington, D. C. during 1916–20; a member of the mayor's committee for the reception in New York city of English, French and Italian deputations in 1919; and a member of of the U. S. commission to lay out permanent military cemeteries in France and England for American soldiers who died in the World war. In recognition of his numerous architectural activities the honorary degree of L.H.D. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College in 1923 and he received the gold medal of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1929. Mr. Kendall is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a trustee of the American Academy in Rome and a member of the Academy of Arts and Letters, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the University, Century and Harvard clubs of New York city and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. He was married in Geneva, Switzerland, July 14, 1897, to Grace Eliot, daughter of Charles Endicott, of Detroit, Mich.

KENNARD, Joseph Spencer, author, was born at Bridgeton, N. J., May 20, 1859, son of Joseph Spencer and Nancy Ruth (Jeffers) Kennard, and a descendant of John Kennard, the first English settler in what was afterward Philadelphia, thirty years before the coming of William Penn. His grandfather, Joseph Hugg Kennard, married Beulah Cox. Both his father and grandfather were famous preachers and writers. His mother was the daughter of John Ellis Jeffers, a lawyer and statesman. He received his preparatory education at Colgate Academy, and was a student at Colgate University during 1878–80. Colgate bestowed on him the degree of A.M. in 1892. He was graduated LL.B. at Northwestern University law school in 1882, Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1883, and also attended the Columbia law school, Union College of Law, University of Paris, the Sorbonne and Academie of Florence Italy. Other degrees have been bestowed upon him as follows: D.C.L. by Des Moines College in 1900; Litt.D. by the University of Paris in 1904; Dr. of Sorbonne, 1904; and L.H.D. by Colgate University in 1908. He began the practice of law in Chicago in 1881, and thereafter practiced in New York and Philadelphia, and later in Europe for many years. He has lectured on art and literature in various universities. In 1900 he was commissioner to the Paris exposition. His published volumes include: "Entro un Cerchio di Ferro" (1898); "The Fallen God" (1900); "Studi-Danteschi" (1901); "A Liberal Education" (1901); "Some Early Printers and Their Colophons" (1902); "The Fanfara of the Bersigliary" (1902); "De Deo Lapso Commentarius" (1902); "Romanzie Romanzieri Italiani," 2 vols. (1904); "La Femme dans le Roman Italien" (1905); "Les Confessions d'un Octogenaire" (1905); "La Paura del Redicolo" (1905); "Italian Romance Writers" (1906); "Goldoni, and the Venice of His Time" (1920); "Memmo, One of the People" (1920); "The Friar in Fiction; Sincerity in Art" (1923), "La Religieuse dans le roman italien" (1929); "Etude sur le theatre venetian" (1930); "Swiss Legends" (1930); "History of the Italian Theatre for Two Thousand Years" (1930); and "Masks and Marionettes" (1931). "A History of the Italian Theatre" (1924). Concerning the volume "Goldoni, and the Venice of His Time," Arthur Huntington Nason in the New York "Evening Post" has said: "But, in the case of Kennard's 'Goldoni,' be it noted also that Dr. Kennard not only knows humanity but also knows Venice and all Italy as neither Shakespeare nor Ben Jonson knew his Rome. Dr. Kennard is a scholar not only in his critical evaluation and interpretation of evidence, but also in his detailed knowledge of Italian life and letters. Indeed, his 'Goldoni' is so rich in what even its 570 pages have not space to say that it conveys the impression of being merely a by-product from some encyclopedic work as yet unpublished." He was married Feb. 27, 1889, to Isabelle D., daughter of Benjamin Brandreth, physician of Ossining, N. Y., and has four children: Joseph Spencer, Jr., missionary; Ralph Brandreth, missionary; Virginia Gladys and Elaine Muriel Kennard.

SCHLUEDERBERG, Carl George, electrical engineer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 11, 1880, son of George W. and Margaret Breckenridge (Sutch) Schluederberg. His father was general manager of the Pittsburgh Coal Company. From the Kiskiminetas Preparatory School of his native city he entered the engineering department of Cornell University, and was graduated with the degree of M.E. in 1902. Later he took a post graduate course at Cornell, receiving the Ph.D degree in 1908. His first professional employment was as engineer to the Pittsburgh Coal Company. Subsequently he was connected with the metallurgical engineering department of the United States Steel Company, and the United Coal Interests, as electrical and mechanical engineer in charge of electric generating stations and high-tension transmission lines. Since 1910, he has been associated with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., first as manager of the switchboard section of the supply department, and subsequently as general manager of the George Cutter Works, manufacturing street and interior lighting equipment at South Bend, Ind., Milwaukee, Wis., St. Louis, Mo., and Valdosta, Ga. Mr. Schluederberg is a man of varied personal interests, great mental activity and versatility, and a devotee of out-of-door sports. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the National Electric Light Association, the American Chemical Society, the American Electrochemical Society (president 1922–23) and Sigma Xi. He is associated, also, with the Pittsburgh Orchestra Association, of which he is treasurer and a member of the executive committee; with the American Museum of Natural History of New York; the University, Duquesne, and Gatineau Fish clubs of Pittsburgh, and the University, Bankers, and Engineers clubs of New York city. He was married Feb. 25, 1916 to Roberta, daughter of Robert Skene, of Pittsburgh, and they have three sons, Carl George, Robert Skene, and Richard Francis Schluederberg.

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